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AT FAIRVILLE.

An Enthusiastic Liberal-Conservative Rally in Orange Hall.

The Moncton Convention Endorsed and Delegates Elected—Speeches by Dr. Alward, Ald. Macrae, R. G. Murray, Dr. Gilchrist and Dr. Stackton.

An enthusiastic audience greeted the speakers at the liberal-conservative meeting at Fairville Monday night. Dr. Grey, the chairman, explained that the meeting was called to elect delegates to the conservative convention. Before the election was proceeded with, at the suggestion of Alderman Macrae, the audience at this time put itself on record as unanimously supporting the action of the Moncton convention.

The result of the election of delegates is as follows: Fairville—J. Stout, R. Ervine, E. L. Doherty, Geo. Fowler, Wm. Stronach, Geo. Ervine, Sam Fowler, J. Cougle and A. McAnlay. Milford—E. Ferris, P. Carrier and A. Atkins. South Bay—W. Lowrey, C. Hughes and Wm. Miller. Beaconsfield—Joseph Whipple, Wm. Riddock and Edna Nelves.

Substitutes were elected as follows: H. Ferris, Robert Gaslin, Wm. Golding, R. McAnlay, E. Evans, M. J. Hanton and P. Kelly. The business of the meeting being thus completed, the chairman introduced Dr. Alward who, as he took the platform, was greeted with cheers. The honorable gentleman, referring to the action of the Moncton convention, said that New Brunswick had through that meeting placed herself in line with the other provinces. Mr. Twaedie and his views came in for some scathing remarks, which delighted the audience. "If you want honest, clean government," said the doctor, "it must be when the individual member is responsible to his party. Fourteen years of coalition government has piled up the debt on this province. In 1884 the debt was \$750,000; in Oct., 1897, the debt, taking in the extras for asylum over-expenditures, etc., was \$1,153,957. Direct taxation had been resorted to; different companies had been taxed to the extent of \$2,747,68; succession duties had been levied to the amount of \$9,294,87; liquor licenses had been appropriated to the tune of \$20,287.10; in fact everything has been made tributary to the extravagant management of the provincial finances. We were going in debt at the rate of \$120,000 per annum, and it is only a question of time, if the present government remains in power, when the interest will consume the entire revenue. The roads were in many places in a deplorable condition because no money had been expended on them, yet large expenditures had been made in those counties in which the ministers reside. It is time for the electors to rise in their might and

bid these mal-administrators, be gone." (Cheers.) Dr. Alward presented his facts in a telling and forcible style, and was often interrupted by applause.

Alderman Macrae, the next speaker, in an eloquent address, congratulated the parish because it had stepped into line with the rest of the province in respect to the Moncton convention, a convention which he had never seen surpassed for unity and strength of spirit. (Applause.) "We ask you," he said, "to support the conservative party because of its good record in dominion affairs, in distinction to the miserable administration in this province. While the rest of this province has been quarreling, that of the dominion government, taking in the assets, has stood still. The provincial accounts had been grossly mismanaged; for example, the asylum. A startling discovery was made in this affair during the last session; this scared even the supporters of the government. But other over-expenditures had been made that dwarfed the asylum one into insignificance." Mr. Macrae for a little while devoted his attention to the so-called agricultural policy of the Emmerston government, and in a clear, concise manner, showed its utter fallacy. He closed his admirable address by an appeal to the record of the conservative party as ground for its election.

R. G. Murray was heartily greeted and made a pleasing but very forcible address. He said: "We have seen a small minority struggling in the interest of economy, and now we have strong hope for the future. We have watched with pride the manner in which liberal conservatives have played their part in the dominion, in this province, although we have been laden with every kind of taxes and every scheme and device for raising money has been resorted to, yet we have nothing to show for it." It had been declared in Moncton that such a state of affairs must cease, and he confidently expected a new state of affairs to be ushered in." (Cheers.) Dr. Gilchrist, who had come in late, was then called upon and in a very humorous speech touched upon some of the government's agricultural experiments, from the horse impostration and the tubercular calves down to the coalition wheat. The asylum was then taken up and given an airing, which the doctor said it badly needed. As Dr. Stackton came to the front he was loudly cheered, and responded in a brief, but eloquent address, forecasting upon some of the points which had been brought out during the earlier stage of the meeting, and criticizing sharply the gross mismanagement of the present government. He repeatedly scored it for its carelessness, negligence and favoritism. The opposition leader carried his audience with him from point to point, often having to stop to allow the applause to subside. The meeting closed with rousing cheers for the Queen and for the local opposition.

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BLAIR'S PICNIC.

It Took Place at Gagetown, Queens Co. Monday,

And Was Not Largely Attended by Liberals from This City.

Speeches Made by Hon. Messrs. Fielding, Paterson, Emerson and Blair.

The Liberal Association picnic at Gagetown Monday in honor of Hon. A. G. Blair, minister of railways, was not attended by the crowd expected. The attendance from this city was about four hundred—three hundred going on the steamer David Weston and about one hundred on the Aberdeen. On the Weston the City Cornet band supplied music, while on the Aberdeen the Windmillers' band discoursed a choice programme.

It was ten o'clock when the boats got away from Indiantown, and Gagetown was reached about two o'clock. The Fredericton party, with the City Battalion band, had reached Gagetown about one o'clock and consequently were on the wharf with a few from the surrounding country, to greet the St. John people.

The bands joined in line and marched to the Court House, where the speaking was to take place.

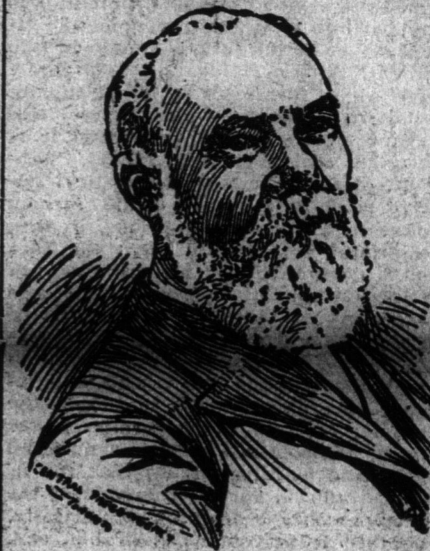
Altogether the picnic was attended in the early part of the afternoon by

Doherty, G. Warren Fairweather, C. H. Ferguson, Geo. Killen, J. B. Driscoll, J. Sullivan, John F. Butt, James Hunter, B. R. Macaulay, Carson Flood, John McAvity, Geo. McAvity, C. J. Milligan, Col. Curard, Thos. Dunning, D. Dias, Wm. Dunlop, Thos. Sutherland, Thos. Martin, T. L. Bourke, Barton Gandy, James Knox, James Doyle, E. A. McKowen, James McAvity, John Knox, Wm. Tenny, J. L. Carleton, W. H. Traeman, James Brennan, Wm. Doherty, H. Finnegan, J. D. Seely, Robert Leonard, Geo. Ketchum, Joseph, Cain, Capt. Kenney, J. Wilkins, Chas. Bradley, C. A. Robertson, LeB. Robertson, Wm. Westcott, Ald. Smith, Hugh Campbell, E. Ketchum, Chas. Brown.

The Fredericton party included Z. B. Everett, Wm. Lemont, Ald. Vanward, Ald. Golding, Ald. Henry E. Metabrook, R. A. Estey, J. D. McKay, Henry Chestnut, Wm. Chestnut, G. C. Hunt, A. D. Yerca, J. F. McMurray, W. T. Whitehead, Hon. F. P. Thompson, E. R. Sewell, Hon. Dr. Emmerston, C. B. Robinson, David Morrow, M. P. E. Babbitt, J. B. Edwards, Sheriff Holden, L. C. Macnutt, Chas. E. Duffy, E. H. Allen, J. F. Vanbusch, P. A. Logan, Charles Burpee, Peter McFarlane.

It was about three o'clock when M. McPhee, the president of the St. John Liberal Association, called the large assembly in front of the Court House to order. He said that it was his pleasant duty to welcome the people of Sunbury and Queens, York

of the opposition, some time since, stated that he did not feel like discussing political questions while the Quebec conference was on. Despite that, Sir Charles made a tour of Nova Scotia, making political speeches wherever he went. Now it had been arranged that Sir Charles should speak in St. John this very week. Sir Charles was not credited with being



HON. MR. PATERSON.

a humorous man, but what he lacked in humor he made up in fiction. The speaker then contrasted the picture which Sir Charles Tupper drew of the liberal conservative party with what he claimed would be drawn by the true historian. Sir Charles had much to say as to what his party did in connection with the construction of the C. P. R. But when the story was written it would be found that there were dark pages to which Sir Charles had never referred. The project, according to Mr. Fielding, was conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity. The whole work was marked as a most corrupt one. Sir Charles Tupper boasted of the excellent condition in which the liberal conservative party left the country. Look at the Manitoba school question. It was one which required careful handling. The conservative party by their bungling, almost brought the country to the verge of a quarrel on religious questions. The people of the maritime provinces had kept the school question free from religious difficulties. But the opposition attempted to force Manitoba into accepting a system that was distasteful to the majority of the peo-

made such an assertion, which must therefore be untrue. It was charged by the conservatives that the liberal government had not carried out their pledges. The pledges which they maintained had been violated were pledges which the administration had never made. It was asserted that the liberals had promised the country free trade. The principle of free trade were good, but the government had never proposed or promised it. Canada had always had most liberal laws and the liberal party had never promised to do away with the same. The liberals promised to repeal the franchise law, and they had done so. In this way a big saving had been effected. The liberals felt that the people should be given an opportunity to express their feelings with regard to the prohibition of the liquor traffic. As an evidence of their desire to please the public in this regard he might state that the people would have a chance to vote on the prohibition question on the 29th inst. The liberal party had ever been in favor of reciprocity. The conservatives had not done all they could have done in this line. There were now in session at Quebec a number of gentlemen who would discuss that question along with many others. As to the details of a reciprocity treaty he had no opinion to offer. It took two parties to make a bargain and one party must start in with an earnest effort to secure the object desired. The present government of the day was pledged to use every reasonable effort to get reciprocity. Shortly after the formation of the government, delegates were sent to Washington. The treaty was taken to show that there could be no question as to the attitude of the government. Nothing resulted from the visit of the delegates except that it put the government on record as favorable to reciprocal trade with the United States. Now we had this Quebec conference appointed to settle all questions pending between Canada and the United States. It was gratifying to know that the best of feeling prevailed between the people of this country and those of the neighboring republic. It was possible that no understanding would be arrived at. Canada would not coax the United States for reciprocity, but our effort would be to make the arrangement one beneficial to both countries. If the United States did not see their way to meet us it was no fault of the government. They were doing all they could towards this desirable end. Hon. Mr. Fielding then proceeded to discuss tariff matters. It was felt by the liberals that after eighteen years of high tariff, during which large amounts of money had been invested and large interests acquired, it would be much against the interests of the country if radical changes were made in the tariff. The revision of the tariff was carefully considered. Changes were made and after two years of tariff reform, he was pleased to be able to point to the fact that business was never as good in Canada as now. In the lower provinces the interests, which were of great importance, had been considerably depressed. That accounted for the fact that business was not as good down here as elsewhere. At the last session of parliament the minister said he had ventured the assertion that the general trade would be good, and his prediction had come true. The conservatives told the manufacturers and their workmen at the time of the election that if the liberals got control of Canada there would be no further chance for either of them. The tariff of the conservative party, that of building up our manufacturers, was not the correct one. We had to depend upon the farmer, and it was the government's duty to encourage him not to produce for the home market only, but for shipment abroad. The farmers of Canada were in a prosperous state. The conservatives claimed that Canada was prosperous because the national policy was still in effect. Such was not the case. The present government had made great reductions in the tariff. Mr. Fielding here mentioned books, brass goods, Indian corn, cotton clothing and velvet, drugs and chemicals, damasks, hardware, pig iron, machinery and manufactures of iron, as articles on which his government had made material reductions in tariff. The preferential tariff came in for no small share of attention. The government preferred to trade with Great Britain, but if the United States could sell cheaper than the mother country, there was no objection. The consumer got the benefit, however. A preference of 25 per cent was made in Great Britain's favor, which was more than the conservative party ever did, despite all their talk. In the time the Belgian and German treaties were denounced. Sir Charles Tupper declared this preferential trade arrangement a delusion and a snare. It was, he urged, absurd. Despite that fact, the leading English papers, and the Queen had commended the arrangement. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain and Col. Howard Vincent, M. P., were loud in their praises of Canada for acting as she had done in this matter. Mr. Fielding said he now proposed saying something about the financial affairs of the country. The last year the conservatives were in power the expenditures were about \$27,000,000. They charged the present government with increasing the expenditures. They cut down the expenditures in 1896 as far as possible. Their estimates for 1897 were \$33,500,000, with supplementary estimates of \$3,250,000. These estimates were published and sent throughout the country for use where they were calculated to influence voters. The present government had a right to hold their predecessors re-



HON. A. G. BLAIR, Minister of Railways and Canals.

about one thousand people, but the speeches were too long. The people got tired before Hon. Mr. Blair had concluded his speech and not more than one hundred and fifty were present, as it was near seven o'clock.

Among those present were: Hon. A. G. Blair, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Hon. Wm. Paterson, Hon. A. T. Dunn, John McLeod, M. P., Senator King, John A. Bower, E. H. McAlpine, Lt. Colonel H. H. McLean, A. B. McLean, Ald. Purdy, Ald. McArthur, James Wilson, M. McInnes, Geo. H. Lawrence, Chas. Knoxell, Thomas S. O'Brien, Robert Marshall, George F. Baird, Henry Maher, John Russell, Jr., James V. Russell, W. K. Reynolds, R. Cotter, Wm. Wallace, M. B. Edwards, A. N. Shaw, T. F. Morrison, Chas. D. Jones, J. S. White, Frank Corbett, J. H. Slater, James Hannay, John Mitchell, C. F. Tilley, W. C. E. Allan, Walter Allan, A. Duncan, J. Ward, Hugh Doherty, H. Dolan, Wm. H. Coates, Thomas E. Lawson, Robert Fulton, James Collinson, Thos. Caples, Thomas E. Dillon, Hugh M. Mooney, George Barnhill, A. P. Barnhill, W. A. Quinton, J. Howe Dickson, Robert Coleman, James Manson, Joseph Mitchell, Judge Forbes, R. O'Brien, G. Henderson, W. F. Lantalan, F. W. Amland, Court Gilliland (Banquet), Dr. Boyce Travers, James Boyd, Hugh Beck, J. McCarthy, W. A. Lockhart, M. McGuire, A. Martin, James McAndrew, W. G. Scovill, Samuel Stewart, W. Frank Taylor, A. Wilson, T. Ferry, D. Coulgan, H. Logie, John Simons, D. Tappin, James Kinney, James V. Lantalan, C. Dinsen, C. Driscoll, John



PREMIER EMERSON.

and other counties to this, the first political picnic held in New Brunswick (Quebec) years. He explained that the committee who had the affair in charge regretted their inability to arrange means for the conveyance of people from several parts of the united counties to the picnic. The idea from the start was to limit the sale of tickets. Eight hundred tickets were set as a limit, but one thousand had been sold. The attendance from St. John was large and representative. He had much pleasure in calling on Charles Burpee, ex-M. P. of Sunbury, to preside over the meeting.

Mr. Burpee was given a warm reception when he took the chair. He said he was extremely thankful for the honor done him. It was indeed an honor to be chosen to preside over such a numerous and respectable congregation. This might be considered Mr. Blair's home-coming, as this was the first time he had visited the constituency since his election. Mr. Burpee welcomed the members of the cabinet who accompanied Mr. Blair.

The chairman then introduced to the assemblage Hon. W. S. Fielding, the minister of finance, who was given a warm reception. He referred to his previous visit to Queens county, of which he had pleasant recollections. The impression seemed to be that the ministers of the crown had a soft time of it, but the speaker assured them that a seat in the cabinet did not necessarily mean an easy street. There was a lot of work connected with the administration of an important department. That was why Mr. Blair found it necessary to take a trip to England, and Mr. Fielding was pleased to be able to state that his colleague had returned, greatly benefited in health. Sir Charles Tupper, the leader

of the opposition, who had been utilized to force Nova Scotia into confederation. It was well that the liberal assumed control of things, for the conservatives if they had remained in power, would have brought the country to such a state of affairs that all would have been over with it. Sir Wilfrid, a Frenchman and a Roman Catholic, had pulled the country out of the hole. He had arranged a settlement which the opponents of the government had been unable to do. It was asserted that the

ple. Sir Charles Tupper attempted to use the same club those that he had utilized to force Nova Scotia into confederation. It was well that the liberal assumed control of things, for the conservatives if they had remained in power, would have brought the country to such a state of affairs that all would have been over with it. Sir Wilfrid, a Frenchman and a Roman Catholic, had pulled the country out of the hole. He had arranged a settlement which the opponents of the government had been unable to do. It was asserted that the



M. McPHEE, President Liberal Association.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

THE METHODISTS.

Proceedings of the General Conference at Toronto.

The More Pointed Passages in the Address of Rev. Dr. Carman, the General Superintendent.

Sunday School and Epworth League Department—Statistics of the Denomination—Notes of the Journey by Rail from St. John.

TORONTO, Sept. 1.—Any one disposed to moralize can find much in travelling of a suggestive character. The crowd at the station is typical of the great world, exhibiting every variety in look and manner. Some are laughing, some crying, some indifferent, some super-curious, some one thing, some another. A newly wedded pair board the train, followed by the best wishes of a circle of friends, and close by a coffin is carried in containing the mortal remains of the man who came to his end when fishing in Loch Lomond last Sabbath. As is often the case in our experience, two trains start for the same place but go in opposite directions. The one goes through our own territory, the other through territory of which we were unwisely despoiled through the ignorance or carelessness of one boundary commissioner and the deliberate and downright dishonesty of the other, and whose "amateurism" has been gloried in by his countrymen.

On the train a young man sat down beside me and volunteered the valuable information that he was a homeless wanderer, had a kind of headquarters in Detroit, and belonged to the great army of bummers, I. e., travellers. He had been rusticated for a few days on the Nashua, had seen the lumber king, greatly admired "the decent church that topped the neighboring hill," had gone up and down and roamed about gathered roses in the garden of a certain person, and putting his hand in his pocket said, in a tone of disappointment: "I declare I forgot to give me back my pipe." I assured him he would probably find the article on his return. As he left an elderly reclining dropped down into my seat, whom I found to be pleasant and chatty. He was from Truro, and with his better half were taking a holiday trip to see a sister in Manitoba and a son in British Columbia. He informed me he was a Presbyterian, and that he was a Methodist on my way to the great meeting in Toronto, wondered if the two bodies would ever unite, saw no reason why they should not, and was about to discuss the question when the man with the dark face and the light coat politely informed us it was time to let down the curtains.

We reached Toronto about 9 p. m. and were met by members of the general conference reception committee, from whom we received our orders as to where we were to be billeted, and your correspondent was pleased to find himself located with a retired Methodist minister, Rev. Mr. Jolley, 73 Cedar street, with W. D. Baskin of the west end as a companion.

Toronto is full of visitors and the weather terribly hot. The conference was opened this a. m. at 10 o'clock by General Superintendent Carman in a brief devotional service, after which the roll was called, and 203 delegates answered to their names. A ballot was then taken for secretary which resulted in the choice of the Rev. J. S. Ross of the Hamilton conference by a vote of 103 out of 156 cast. Some other routine business was attended to and the conference adjourned until 2.30.

After recess the Rev. Dr. Carman delivered a lengthy and telling address, which covered a great deal of ground and dealt with a great variety of subjects. Some of its passages were strong and startling, some of which I may give you in my next.

A rather important intimation was made by J. S. Mills to the effect that whereas it is difficult to provide homes for the delegates attending the general conference, and are sometimes unwelcomed received, that a strong committee be struck to inaugurate a better system for the future.

TORONTO, Sept. 2.—The address of General Superintendent Carman has been given to the press, and among the more pointed passages are the following. Speaking of the demands of the times, his words are: With over 200,000 in our actual membership, with 2,000 in our ministry, with an official force of over 20,000, with 296,413 in our Sabbath schools, and 81,935 in our Epworth Leagues, with fifteen and one-half millions in church property, with our evangelists and open missions, with our mission schools and colleges and universities, with our printing and publishing establishments, our book rooms and vastly multiplied papers and periodicals, we ought to be doing grand work for God, for our country and for the human race. There never has been in all our diversified history such a weight of responsibility on the Methodist church in this dominion and elsewhere, as there is this hour. It never before had greater battles to fight for temperance, truth and righteousness. Sacred liberty of conscience never needed more vigilance; Holy Scripture more vindication; Holy Sabbath more defence. Error was never more unguised; society and wealth more alluring; philosophy and so-called learning more pretentious, soft and seductive; ecclesiasticalism and mere ecclesiasticalism more haughty and aggressive than they meet us face to face in the conflict. We have no place for half-hearted men, or men coquetting false philosophy. Our numbers are not our strength, our colleges are not our fortifications, nor our clinking presses our munitions of war.

To the plebiscite he thus refers: The Methodist church as a church, with all its agencies, must continue to fight the liquor traffic. Our home influence and family discipline and devotion must array themselves against the

liquor traffic. It should be a mark by which every Methodist is to be known, that he is always and everywhere opposed to the liquor traffic. And in the great public test now before the country we should have but one voice throughout all our borders, that we, each of us and all of us, are decidedly in favor of a dominion law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks for beverage purposes. This is one of the political rights and duties of moral reform. This is the highest exercise of civil and political freedom, to defend the family and the state, and even in many cases personal health, character and property against so organized, heartless and rapacious an enemy. It is time that the moral sense of the people asserted itself, and that public law, the high behest of public opinion, made the great wrong criminal and meted out to it due punishment. It would be a majestic step onward in our Christian civilization. The broad grant shall ever be kept free from foreign ecclesiasticalism, foreign Sabbath desecration and foreign native ruin—in a recent noble sermon gave us these solid positions, so firm a ground for faithful men: (1) That civil government is an ordinance of God; (2) that the civil magistrate is the servant of God, administering righteous law under a sense of responsibility to our Supreme Ruler; (3) that the proper object and aim of civil government is the good of the people; (4) that the governing power must minister not evil, but material good and moral good; (5) that the higher law is that of the good of the people either materially or morally, because it serves no desirable end, meets no natural need, does not conduce to any advantage to the individual, the family or the state, but is evil and evil continues; and therefore the government should have 10 relation to it.

Mr. Withrow, president of the Industrial Exhibition, was introduced, and extended a cordial invitation to the conference to visit the great fair, and the conference decided to attend on Saturday afternoon.

Rev. Dr. Briggs submitted a report of the business done by the Western Book Concern, from which it appeared the total sales amounted to \$765,829, on which there were realized the gross profits \$144,814. In four years the circulation of the Guardian had increased from 12,701 to 21,616, the Magazine 2,648, the Banner 14,066, onward 33,707, other papers 21,130; income from advertisements, \$165,000.

Rev. Mr. Cerys, general secretary of the Sunday school and Epworth League department, read his report, which showed the number of schools to be 3,867, scholars 270,239, teachers 33,018; the increases in these being respectively 126, 2,211 and 17,783. The schools had raised for missionary purposes \$83,781.58, and for Sunday school aid \$10,714.73. In the Epworth League and Young People's societies there are 1,947, with a membership of 81,935, in which there was raised for missions the handsome sum of \$12,759. The work of the department has been efficiently managed, and it reported as having paid its way.

From the report of the general conference statistician, the Rev. Dr. Corns, the following information is obtained: During the quadrennium the membership of the church has increased from 267,740 to 260,532, an increase of 19,584. There has been paid for circuit purposes \$4,568,639; for ministerial support, \$3,156,397. The total of 3,329 churches, an increase of 136; 1,133 parsonages, an increase of 69; 1,231 burial grounds, an increase of 23; and 12 colleges and schools, an increase of 1. The total value of churches is \$11,296,592, an increase of \$24,183; of parsonages, \$3,710,123, an increase of \$202,470. The value of college property is \$1,379,337, an increase of \$235,701; of school property, \$181,700, an increase of \$19,700; of burial grounds, \$161,868, an increase of \$16,908, and of books and publishing houses, \$98,586, an increase of \$53,840. The total value of all church property is \$15,428,934, an increase of \$477,149, while the total church indebtedness is \$2,402,280, a decrease of \$280,128. The amount of insurance is \$7,073,906.

In connection with the report of the Book Room it should have been stated that during the last four years there had been handed over to the superannuation fund in the west the sum to \$4,000. The Book Concern in the east has never had any profits to give away.

The nominating committee made a second report, and the greater part of these met at 9 a. m. Saturday morning. Dr. Brecken and Dr. Evans and L. L. Beer are the missionary committee. Dr. Wilson, W. D. Baskin and I. L. Black are our representatives in the general conference. Rev. George Steel and J. E. Irvine on statistics; church union, Dr. Stewart and L. P. Prowse; united church relations, R. W. Weddall and P. O. Peterson; on memorials, Drs. Stewart and Sprague and Messrs. Baskin and Black; Sabbath observance, W. W. Lodge and Mr. Prowse; book committee, Dr. Evans and Rev. George Steel, L. L. Beer and J. L. Black; on transfers, Revs. Dr. Brecken and R. W. Weddall, and Drs. Inch and Allison; temperance, Rev. Messrs. Lodge and Campbell and Messrs. Baskin and Peterson; discipline, Drs. Sprague and Evans; J. E. Irvine; state of the work, Dr. Wilson; Mr. Prowse's conference boundaries, Drs. Wilson and Allison; sustentation, Dr. Wilson and Rev. G. M. Campbell.

A large amount of work was done today, but of a routine character. Very little time so far has been wasted in discussion. The weather has been distressingly warm, and it is tiresome even to talk much. A little taste of Bay of Fundy fog would be a great boon here just now.

TORONTO, Sept. 5.—At the Methodist conference, after the reading of the minutes, the Rev. John Bond, of the British Wesleyan conference, was introduced in a brief but beautifully worded address by the Rev. Dr. Dewart, in which he referred to the parent country as "the home of liberty and the mistress of the world," and closed with the words: "There is life in the old land yet." To this Mr. Bond replied in a few appropriate words, in which he expressed high appreciation of Canadian Methodism.

The order of the day being called,

Dr. Fots moved his resolution concerning the twentieth century fund, in which he spoke of this as a day in the future to be referred to as of historic moment, and the work attended to of overshadowing importance. He wanted no rhetorical push nor denominational glorying, but a thoughtful dealing with the question. He discussed the matter from the sentimental, business and religious standpoint, and appealed in telling terms for united and enthusiastic effort.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Inch, who regarded this as a call from God to engage in a work that if earnestly prosecuted should bring the world to Christ during the incoming century. He urged the erection of a monument on the dividing line, between the centuries, and bearing the inscription "Ebeneser."

Hon. John Rogerson of Newfoundland warmly endorsed the scheme, and brought down the house by expressing the hope of soon seeing the ancient colony a part of the Dominion of Canada.

A. M. Gibson of Ingersoll followed in a witty address, in which he said if the Methodist were wise they would show how much they could do to help humanity on the 29th inst.

Rev. Mr. Courtoise deplored the absence of the general conference, and stated that since the union of the Methodists of this country there had been no great leader, and no great government to touch the heart of the people. After him came Mr. Lanely, who looked the ground of the million-dollar scheme was too small, and gave reasons to show it would be easier to raise double that amount. He would pool the entire debt of the connexion, which was about \$1,000,000, and then make an appeal for the entire amount, which he said could be raised by paying all off and enter upon the new century with every church debt cancelled.

Others followed in stirring addresses, and no doubt something of a gigantic scale will be inaugurated.

A committee representative in character will deal with the subject and report before the conference rises.

The forenoon and evening were given up to committee work, and a good deal was done in the hearing of memorials from the several conferences, the number of which is daily growing larger.

The missionary, general conference, memorials, and book and publishing interests are engrossing special attention, but no conclusion are yet arrived at.

TORONTO, Sept. 6.—At the Methodist conference the forenoon was again given up to the meeting of committees. From what I can gather there were exciting scenes in the educational, Sabbath school and discipline departments. The new catechism was shown to be somewhat defective. The rules of the society called forth some severe criticisms, and some very new notions were enumerated. There is some fighting ahead when these committees have reported. The number of proposed changes are appearing. The union choir relief fund report showed the receipt for the quarter ended in 1898, 240,000, and expenditure \$23,313, leaving a cash balance of \$1,146. Proposals are made to materially change the discipline in many ways, and if a title of these are accepted the little black book now in vogue will not amount to much.

It is proposed that candidates for the ministry to spend three years on circuit work and three years in college, making in all a probationary period of six years, to elect all church and Sabbath officers and teachers by ballot without nomination, to prevent the abuse of a quarterly conference board being held unless at least one-third of the members are present, to permit under certain circumstances the holding of the quarterly board in the absence of the pastor, to change the order of service by having an invocator's prayer after the doxology and the Lord's prayer after the first hymn, to use at the communion service the ten commandments and the Apostle's Creed, with perhaps hundreds of other changes, more or less important.

An Indian chief, a member of the church, was introduced, and addressed the conference this afternoon. Arrangements were made today to meet the fraternal delegates from the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in Canada on Thursday at 2.30.

The official reception of the British and Methodist Episcopal delegates will be given on Thursday evening, when communication will be received from these bodies.

A communication was received from the W. C. T. U. regarding the co-operation of the conference in preventing cantens for the sale of intoxicants in the neighborhood of military camps.

It was decided to hold a mass meeting in the interests of the plebiscite in the conference church on next Monday evening, and a committee was charged with the duty of securing suitable speakers and of making such other arrangements as will make the occasion one that will tell upon the dominion at large. The sustentation committee, of which Rev. Dr. Wilson of St. John is the chairman, has met and completed the work. A proposal was made by one of the members from the west to ask for a grant from the missionary board for a given amount, which could be added to for the next few years, but which might be reduced, and which with the suggested conditions, would have meant the making of the sustentation fund for a collector for the general board, and the loss to the claims upon the fund, of whatever they now get therefrom. This proposal met with no encouragement, east of the Toronto conference, and was promptly rejected. It was also proposed to ask the general conference to re-affirm the decision of a previous general conference that annual conferences may have such a fund, but the chairman ruled such a motion out of order, as the Sustentation Society was not now one of the recognized institutions of the church, and the course proposed might imperil its existence. The decision reached was that no fund was recommended, and that the fund be entirely managed by each annual conference.

The committee on the fifty years' past report in favor of the five years' pas-

toral term when two-thirds of the members of the quarterly official board present desire. The ambiguous conditions of the past will be dropped. The world moves, and with it the Methodist people. The general conference committee spent the night in giving its attention to the question of billeting the delegates, meeting their other expenses and paying the present debt. The only conclusion reached was that in future each delegate who does not pay his own expenses should be given \$5 toward the billeting fund.

The ritualists got a back-set yesterday, as the committee on ritual recommended non-compliance with their requests.

The new catechism was rather roughly handled by the Sabbath school committee. Rev. Mr. Paley will be pleased to hear that he is not alone in his condemnation of certain statements in the same. There will be more about it before the raising of the conference.

At the afternoon session letters were received from J. S. Spence, conveying the greetings of the Dominion Alliance to the conference, and from Mrs. Rutherford of the W. C. T. U., with greetings from the same body. Mrs. Strawn, secretary of the W. M. board, was introduced to the conference, and read a lengthy and interesting report of the work of the society in Japan, China and among the French, Indians and others of foreign extraction in Canada during the last four years. It was referred to the committee on missions.

Mr. Henderson, a member of Sherbourne street church, Toronto, forwarded a memorial to the conference praying for the removal of the script in the pulpit, and praying that steps be taken to check this growing evil, as it was driving many away from the church.

Rev. Dr. Raymond, delegate from the Methodist Episcopal church, was introduced, and briefly addressed the assembly.

The committee on prohibition asked permission to select three speakers to discuss the subject of the plebiscite at the mass meeting on Monday evening.

The committee on systematic benevolence made its report, which gave rise to an earnest discussion, and the matter was sent back to the committee for some changes.

The plebiscite committee recommended that the secretary of state for the colonies be memorialized to do away with the table of precedence, as a something inconsistent with the institutions of the country. It recommended that presidents of Ladies Aid societies be members of the quarterly official board, but that women be not admitted to district meetings or conferences.

The evening was devoted to committee meetings, hearing memorials and laying out the work for tomorrow.

TORONTO, Sept. 6.—Friday was the hottest day the Torontonians have seen for forty-four years—97 in the shade. It has been decided to print for general distribution 100,000 copies of that part of the general superintendent's report which deals with prohibition and the plebiscite.

In the lists of conference committees as published in Monday's papers, it will be seen that men from the regions down by the sea have their fair share of the chairmanships and secretariats.

The debate on Friday night on the desirability of appointing a judicial committee to consider and determine upon the conclusions reached by the general conference committee called forth a number of learned opinions from several members of the house. It was contended on the one hand the decisions of the special committee were final; on the other the general conference was supreme. The case was much "mixed and muddled," and it was decided to postpone the discussion to another day.

Victoria University has received a gift of 200 volumes on the early history of Methodism in the United States and Canada, from friends in New York.

Monday forenoon was given up to committee work, and the work is by no means easy. Your correspondent is a member of the general conference fund, the duties of which are to provide for the billeting of the members of the conference, the payment of the expenses of the same, together with the salary of the general superintendent, and sundry other expenses. Judging by what was said in the committee, the delegates are grudgingly cared for, and the need for some better way was strongly urged, and it was said it was generally correct, then Methodist hospitality is becoming a thing of the past, in this part of the dominion.

The discussion in re of the Twentieth Century fund called forth some of the most interesting remarks of the undertaking and the difficulties to be grappled with were fairly recognized. The most striking feature of the address was the wonderfully happy manner in which Dr. Inch wove in scripture quotations, reminding one of the same characteristic in the addresses of the great Dr. Prehn, from which ministers who misquote scripture might learn a lesson.

TORONTO, Sept. 7.—As supplementary to what had been sent concerning discussion of the million dollar fund, it should be said that several other influential laymen heartily endorsed the scheme. Among these were Thomas Nixon of Manitoba, who showed it only meant an average of \$14.00 per member—Robert Brown who said, "We've got the church, we've got the money, and we've got the money too," and Edward Gurney, who deprecates any scheme of expansion and enlargement, but urged the paying off of all our debts. And after the adoption of the resolution a committee of ten ministers and six laymen was appointed to devise the necessary machinery to give it effect. The maritime members of the committee are the Rev. Geo. A. Bond, and Messrs. L. L. Beer and R. K. Bishop.

Tuesday forenoon was occupied in committee work, and a number of very important memorials were presented. Among them was one from J. G. Mason of Toronto, urging the need of so improving the Methodist services which he characterized as "bald and devoid of that reverence and

dignity which was found in many other churches," with a view to "making them more attractive, suggestive, and reverential," and to "save the young people of Methodist families from drifting away."

Another along the same line was presented by Rev. Dr. Withrow, asking for the use of the Ten Commandments and of the Apostle's Creed in our ritual. The reasons assigned for the same are expressed in these words: "The Apostle's Creed is the oldest, simplest, shortest and most widely accepted confession of faith of all Christian churches. Yet it is used in the Methodist church only on the comparatively rare occasion of the baptism of adult believers, and then not in its historic form, but in a series of interrogations. It had been much improved by the assembly and solemn use of this ancient confession in the Presbyterian church of the United States. In the new book of praise of that church the Apostle's Creed is printed as part of a liturgy for regular Sabbath service. Its frequent use, it is believed, will deeply impress upon the mind its sacred truths, and the joint confession of the congregations will symbolize the fellowship of Christian believers. It is therefore respectfully suggested that some place for its stated use should be found in the discipline of our church. In no place it is thought, would it be more appropriate than in the common service." Dr. Withrow also suggested the responsive reading of the Scripture lesson would promote the spirit of devotion among the people. It is there, he suggested, "Dr. Withrow says, 'that instruction be given in the discipline for the more general repetition of the prayer which our Lord hath taught us, after the minister, and especially that the admission of Scripture be followed: "Let all the people say amen."'

Up to date, ministers have not been reported in the number of the members of the church, and as a result thereof we are put down as that number less than the actual fact. Your correspondent is glad to have a position taken by him in the St. John district of the N. B. and P. E. Island conference commending itself to the good sense of others for to drop a minister's name from the membership of the church merely because he is a minister and therefore looks very foolish.

Among the visitors introduced to the conference this afternoon was Joseph Benson Naushahking, chief of the Rama bands of Indians of the tribe of the Ojibways. He is 84 years of age, has been over 20 years a member of the Methodist church, and is spoken of as a very worthy man. He gave a short address and sang for us in his native tongue.

A notice of motion, of which Rev. George Steel is the mover, and Rev. Dr. Withrow the seconder, in reference to the revision of the covenant discipline, was sent to the committee on discipline. A form by the above named brethren was prepared for, read, and endorsed by the St. John presbytery meeting, and recommended to be forwarded to the general conference.

A resolution was adopted expressing gratitude to God for the peace prevailing throughout the empire, and for the attitude of Great Britain and the United States towards each other, and praying the hope that international differences would henceforth be settled by diplomacy and not by the sword.

Court of appeal made its report, stating the number of cases that had been dealt with during the quadrennium, and the cases in which they had been decided for or against the appellants.

A proposal to relieve the indebtedness of St. James church, Montreal, by making it a claimant on the twentieth century fund called forth some strong protests against local appeals, but the matter remains so far in abeyance.

The name of J. L. Black was added to the committee on the one million dollar fund, and probably there will be others also, as the number is said to be too small.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 8.—At the Methodist conference today, the committee on the million dollar fund has had its first meeting and has formulated a scheme for the appropriation of the same when the time arrives for making the allotments. It has not yet been submitted, but no material change is likely to be made. The scale is as follows: The educational fund to receive forty-five per cent of the whole, the missionary, twenty-five; the sustentation, fifteen; the superannuation and superannuaries, ten, and the remaining five to go to the relief of St. James church, Montreal. To the latter there may be some opposition, but as it is in desperate straits and has powerful friends, the recommendation will probably be adopted.

This afternoon was mostly taken up with receiving the delegations, of which mention has already been made. The first consisted of the Rev. Dr. Torrance, moderator of the Presbyterian general assembly, and the Rev. Principal Cavan of Knox college, Toronto. These gentlemen received a right royal welcome, and addressed the conference in the most happy and felicitous manner, to which an appropriate resolution was adopted in reply. Whether the union of the two great bodies is or is not possible, it is very evident that between them there now exists the most cordial relationship.

On their retiring from the platform, the representatives of the Dominion Alliance and the W. C. T. U. came to the front and met with a most hearty reception; and their communications called forth long and loud applause, and these earnest temperance workers were made to feel the conference was in hearty accord with them in this great work.

The eastern delegation held a short session this afternoon to consider the desirability, or otherwise, of agreeing to a proposition from the Wesleyan conference for the amalgamation of the Guardian and the Wesleyan. The proposal is rather a taking one, and several spoke strongly in favor of accepting it, but as there was a great diversity of opinion on the subject and the time at the disposal of the conference limited, its further consideration was postponed.

The committee on the plan of fire insurance for the conference reported

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ed, and has much to commend it to the favorable consideration of the conference. The Methodist church pays large numbers every year for the protection of its property, and as it is believed the profits accruing to the companies are large, it is argued these should go for church purposes. The evening meeting was of a similar character to the official reception was then given to the delegates from the British Wesleyan church, and the Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal church south.

The audience was large. The addresses of the former was intensely interesting, and had to be heard to be appreciated. The service was an excellent one.

As the hour was late the address of the others was deferred until Tuesday evening next.

While such visitations are very pleasing, they occupy much time and greatly retard the business of the conference and prolong the absence of its members from their homes.

TORONTO, Sept. 8.—A number of memorials praying for change in the constitution of the stationing committee were considered this morning at the Methodist conference in the committee on discipline, the purpose of which was to lessen the number of the members of the committee, and to allow laymen to be elected thereto in equal numbers with ministers. None of these were concurred in.

Another, to change the time for the ministers removing from July to May, was also refused.

The request to permit laymen to meet during the session of the ministerial session, for the discussion of such subjects as may be of interest to them, and report their decisions to the mixed conference, was complied with.

The committee on education recommends that the Methodist college in St. John's, Nfld., be made a connectional institution. Their request to do away with the class tickets and substitute in lieu thereof an annual membership card, was not completed with, nor to prohibit members of the church from signing requests for liquor license, nor to modify the rules of society.

Rev. Geo. Bond, on behalf of the deacons' committee, reported an elaborate form of the setting apart of the women to their duties of their position, on the plan and almost in the words of the regular ordination service.

Dr. Dewart gave an account of his visits to the conferences of the Wesleyan new connection, primitive and Bible Christian churches in Great Britain and Ireland.

The following gentlemen were introduced and addressed the conference: Chester Masses, with an invitation to the entire conference to a banquet this evening, tendered by the Toronto Social Union, who described it a big Methodist meeting; Mr. Wood, a great holiness leader of Southport, England, who pressed the question of consecration upon the earnest attention of the conference, and Rev. Hugh Johnson, formerly of Toronto, and now of Baltimore, United States, who met with a warm welcome from his old friends and briefly addressed the conference.

A lengthy discussion took place on the condition of St. James' church, which is in debt to the amount of \$600,000, and which must be provided for in some way, or the property must be sold under mortgage.

Addresses were made by Dr. Williams, Mr. Torrance, Dr. Potts and others. The discussion grew out of a proposition to appropriate ten per cent of the one million fund. The discussion was postponed.

The meeting in the pavilion was a great success. The room was beautifully draped with flags, and the walls decorated with the names of prominent men of Methodism of the past. The exercises opened with the national anthem and the marching in of a large number of young ladies in two and all dressed in white. Then followed the feast. It was a magnificent affair in every respect, the band playing the meanwhile. The repeat ended, prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Sutherland and the chair was occupied by Mr. Massey, who after offering a few remarks, introduced Lt. Governor Mowatt, who favored the union of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, congratulated the conference on the fact of representing the largest church in the dominion, and expressed his wish for the prosperity of the Methodist church.

Rev. Dr. Bond was ill and unable to attend, to whom had been assigned the theme, "The Methodism of the Past." The Rev. Dr. Raymond of the Methodist Episcopal church, who had assigned to him, "The Methodism of the Present," spoke of the perils of our time and of the hopes of the future. He was followed by Dr. Smith of the Methodist Episcopal church south, who said that, judged by the past, the future must be grand, and in eloquent and telling terms predicted the twentieth century would see the world won for Christ.

Children Cry for CASTORIA. Subscribe for the "Semi-Weekly Sun."

GER... Hon. Jos... The Secre... ies... His Opinion... pine la... NEW Y... says: "I... frankly to... treaty will... been signed... the world... an alliance... matches it... made it cl... was still... whether t... of the report... many had... Moreover... many won... planned, th... the offic... was then g... to the dele... from the B... and the M... Methodist Episcopal church south... The audience was large. The addresses of the former was intensely interesting, and had to be heard to be appreciated. The service was an excellent one. As the hour was late the address of the others was deferred until Tuesday evening next. While such visitations are very pleasing, they occupy much time and greatly retard the business of the conference and prolong the absence of its members from their homes. TORONTO, Sept. 8.—A number of memorials praying for change in the constitution of the stationing committee were considered this morning at the Methodist conference in the committee on discipline, the purpose of which was to lessen the number of the members of the committee, and to allow laymen to be elected thereto in equal numbers with ministers. None of these were concurred in. Another, to change the time for the ministers removing from July to May, was also refused. The request to permit laymen to meet during the session of the ministerial session, for the discussion of such subjects as may be of interest to them, and report their decisions to the mixed conference, was complied with. The committee on education recommends that the Methodist college in St. John's, Nfld., be made a connectional institution. Their request to do away with the class tickets and substitute in lieu thereof an annual membership card, was not completed with, nor to prohibit members of the church from signing requests for liquor license, nor to modify the rules of society. Rev. Geo. Bond, on behalf of the deacons' committee, reported an elaborate form of the setting apart of the women to their duties of their position, on the plan and almost in the words of the regular ordination service. Dr. Dewart gave an account of his visits to the conferences of the Wesleyan new connection, primitive and Bible Christian churches in Great Britain and Ireland. The following gentlemen were introduced and addressed the conference: Chester Masses, with an invitation to the entire conference to a banquet this evening, tendered by the Toronto Social Union, who described it a big Methodist meeting; Mr. Wood, a great holiness leader of Southport, England, who pressed the question of consecration upon the earnest attention of the conference, and Rev. Hugh Johnson, formerly of Toronto, and now of Baltimore, United States, who met with a warm welcome from his old friends and briefly addressed the conference. A lengthy discussion took place on the condition of St. James' church, which is in debt to the amount of \$600,000, and which must be provided for in some way, or the property must be sold under mortgage. Addresses were made by Dr. Williams, Mr. Torrance, Dr. Potts and others. The discussion grew out of a proposition to appropriate ten per cent of the one million fund. The discussion was postponed. The meeting in the pavilion was a great success. The room was beautifully draped with flags, and the walls decorated with the names of prominent men of Methodism of the past. The exercises opened with the national anthem and the marching in of a large number of young ladies in two and all dressed in white. Then followed the feast. It was a magnificent affair in every respect, the band playing the meanwhile. The repeat ended, prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Sutherland and the chair was occupied by Mr. Massey, who after offering a few remarks, introduced Lt. Governor Mowatt, who favored the union of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, congratulated the conference on the fact of representing the largest church in the dominion, and expressed his wish for the prosperity of the Methodist church. Rev. Dr. Bond was ill and unable to attend, to whom had been assigned the theme, "The Methodism of the Past." The Rev. Dr. Raymond of the Methodist Episcopal church, who had assigned to him, "The Methodism of the Present," spoke of the perils of our time and of the hopes of the future. He was followed by Dr. Smith of the Methodist Episcopal church south, who said that, judged by the past, the future must be grand, and in eloquent and telling terms predicted the twentieth century would see the world won for Christ. Children Cry for CASTORIA. Subscribe for the "Semi-Weekly Sun."

GERMAN TREATY.

Hon. Joseph Chamberlain Says It Has Been Signed.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies Makes a Statement.

His Opinion on the Retention of the Philippine Islands by the United States.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The Tribune says: "Joseph Chamberlain said frankly to a Tribune reporter that the treaty with Germany had actually been signed, thus making it known to the world for the first time that such an alliance had been made. Despatches from England yesterday made it clear that in that country it was still a matter of conjecture whether there was any true basis for the reports that England and Germany had come to an understanding. Moreover, while not stating it in so many words, for the reason, as he explained, that he did not wish to appear presumptuous, Mr. Chamberlain made it clear that the English government favors the retention of the Philippines by the United States. When Mr. Chamberlain was asked as to the opinion he held regarding the most advantageous course which the United States could pursue respecting the Philippines, he replied diplomatically: "However much I would like to talk upon this matter I must not do so, for the simple and sufficient reason that anything I might say in that discussion might seem like giving advice or suggestion to the United States by a foreign statesman; and that, besides being invidious, would be impertinent."

"Leaving, thereupon, the direct line of enquiry, the Tribune reporter asked Mr. Chamberlain for his opinion in the abstract, as it were. Then it became apparent from Mr. Chamberlain's conversation that he viewed the holding of the Philippines as an advisable course for America, both from a national and mercantile outlook. "Colonization is always a good thing for any country," he said. "England's experience bears out that statement thoroughly. In the first place it tends to uplift the whole character of a nation. The government of colonies compels a country to wider and broader policies and national thought, because of the further responsibilities which are incurred. Instead of spending every moment of its time in the consideration of parochial or local matters, the holding of colonies imposes an enormous trust upon home governments, the carrying out of which undoubtedly helps any administration, because of its broadening influences, and these influences will give always permanent advantages to the country that gives them rise. Colonization is beneficial to any nation, it elevates the nation and makes the people more interested in public affairs."

"The cry is sometimes made that to govern outside possessions detracts from the proper attention which should be given to internal affairs. But that has not been England's experience. The government of our colonies has not prevented us from giving necessary and adequate attention to local issues. In a word, colonization brings out the qualities among the people at home which insist upon domestic reform."

"In reply to the suggestion that possibly the United States should be influenced in its attitude on the Philippine question by strategic considerations, Mr. Chamberlain said: "That question is an important one, of course, but as a rule all our colonies pay their own way. Of course we don't exact anything from our colonies in the shape of actual tribute. They have the expense of their own revenues and their receipts usually are sufficient to cover their expenditures. In solitary cases, like the West Indian islands, where there was distress because of the failure of the sugar crop, we have given them assistance as exceptional cases, but these instances are exceptional. "Another factor worthy of the deepest consideration, that is, if you took the Philippines, it would make it manifest to the world that you do not intend to be left out of the Pacific and China trade. The tendency of recent events are, you well know, has been to close China which has hitherto been open to close its ports, in fact, to the United States and England. "The efforts of the British government have been to keep the ports of China open. Most assuredly it is in the interest of the United States that these ports should be kept open. Just how far the United States is willing to go to further her interests in that direction, either by acting herself or leaving her interests to be taken care of by us in connection with our own, is a matter which has to be determined."

"From all I can learn in my capacity as colonial secretary," added Mr. Chamberlain significantly, "the only thing the continental powers are afraid of is if an understanding should come between the United States and England. "The question of American trade interests in her possible colonies, by placing similar tariffs on outside imports as are imposed in this country was broached to Mr. Chamberlain, but he dismissed it with this reply: "If you become a colonial power and place tariffs upon foreign imports into your possessions, even to say that your colonies would not pay. In view of the fact, however, that you have tried tariffs here and proved the policy successful for years it would not be becoming on my part to say anything further on the head."

"Mr. Chamberlain's attention was then diverted to the subject of the talked-of alliance between the United States and Great Britain. "I think," he went on, "that a somewhat extreme view has been taken in some quarters of the desire to establish the best friendly relations between the two nations. So far as I understand the questions, there is no

proposition of a hard and fast alliance. A treaty drawn up and signed has not been proposed so far as I know. It is no more than a complete understanding and amicable relations between the two countries. If we can understand each other better, I think we are beginning to do, and if we find that our mutual interests would be benefited by knowing one another better, I think a perfect unity would be developed without the aid of any formal alliance. I have no doubt with certainty that ninety-nine out of every one hundred people in England are eager that there should be some sort of friendly agreement between their nation and yours. The English people are ready to enter into such an agreement so far as you wish to carry it. How broad it shall be or how restricted depends entirely upon the American people."

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

MILITARY NEWS.

(Canadian Military Gazette.)

MAJOR GENERAL HUTTON, C. B. Broad Arrow, London, Eng., says: "Zeal, ability and tact are the three qualities which are needed, and Major General Hutton possesses them all." The Australian Review of Reviews, March 20, 1896, in an article after Major General Hutton's return to England, said: "Major General Hutton has left New South Wales, having won golden opinions from all sorts of men. It is not too much to say that he has stamped the impress of his strong will and soldierly enthusiasm upon the forces of the colony, and at the present moment the fighting efficiency of New South Wales is at its highest point. Major General Hutton is a soldier of that modern and scientific school, with a lofty idea of his own vocation, and a certain quality of infectious enthusiasm which makes him a true leader of men. The reforms he has introduced into the military system of New South Wales have been of the happiest and most effective character."

"We think that some practical attempt should be made to divorce politics from the militia service. To do this, an order-in-council should be passed and promulgated, strictly defining the duties and responsibilities of the general officer commanding, so that the militia and the public will know who to praise or blame for administrative acts. The duties and responsibilities of the commander-in-chief in England are defined by a royal warrant, and an order-in-council should similarly define the duties and responsibilities of the general officer commanding."

Colonel Hutton has been granted the local rank, in Canada, of major general in the army. His appointment to command the militia gives him the rank of major general in the militia. By giving Major General Hutton local army rank, he is placed in the position of next senior army officer to the lieutenant general at Halifax."

MAJOR GENERAL HUTTON'S TOUR.

Major General Hutton, commanding the militia, with a view to personally becoming acquainted with the officers under his command, has arranged for a tour through Ontario, Quebec and the maritime provinces. With this object in view the following circular has been sent to the district officers commanding in these provinces: "(1) The major general commanding is anxious to make the personal acquaintance of all commanding officers as soon as possible, and to discuss with them collectively any questions which may be proposed for consideration as regards the efficiency and welfare of the militia. The major general proposes afterwards to see each commanding officer, individually, as regards his own command. "With the foregoing object in view, the major general will be glad, if you can so arrange, to see all commanding officers with their adjutants at a place to be fixed by the D. O. C. "Any dress may be worn. "Officers. "(2) Major General Hutton is also anxious to make the personal acquaintance of the officers of the district under your command. "With this object in view, it will give Major General Hutton much pleasure to meet, collectively, an number of officers as may find it convenient to come. "The major general commanding will be glad, subsequently, to see any officer, individually, who may wish to see him upon any personal or other matter. "Mutri to be worn. "The tour will commence at Montreal, where the G. O. C. is to meet the officers on September 7. He will be in Quebec from the 8th to the 15th; at Adirondack, N. B., on the 17th, and at Halifax on the 18th and 19th. He will then visit St. John and Fredericton, and return to Ottawa for a few days, taking in St. Johns, Que., en route. He will then remain a few days at headquarters, when he will commence his tour through Ontario, visiting Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London and other places as the various D. O. C.'s consider desirable, within their respective districts. "It will be noticed in this circular that a distinction is made between the major general commanding in paragraph 1, and Major General Hutton in paragraph 2. The former would appear to be an official meeting altogether, although any dress may be worn, while the latter is more of a personal meeting between Major General Hutton and all officers, productive of good. By this tour, all officers, and especially commanding officers, will have an opportunity of not only meeting the major general, but of expressing their grievances and views face to face with the officer charged to deal with them. This tour should be productive of much good to the militia, and there is little doubt but that every officer will make it a point to be present."

On account of a war office regulation preventing squadron leaders in cavalry accepting personal staff appointments, Major Darling, V. C., 18th Hussars, has had to forego his

appointment as A. D. C. to Major General Hutton, and Lieut. A. C. Bell, Scots Guards, has been appointed in his place.

LIEUT. COL. STRATHY REINSTATED.

G. O. C. 78, August 10, contains the reinstatement of the former commanding officer of the Royal Scots, Lieut. Col. Strathy, by cancelling his removal, accepting his resignation and transferring him to the reserve of officers. This ends one of the most bungling incidents that the militia have been afflicted with during the period of command of Major General Gascoigne.

It will be remembered that the newspapers in Montreal, early in the spring, gave what purported to be an interview between their press representative and Major General Gascoigne, in which the latter is alleged to have used offensive language towards Lieut. Col. Strathy. Lieut. Col. Strathy replied in an equally offensive way through the same channel. The result was the removal of Lieut. Col. Strathy's name from the list of militia officers. Lieut. Col. Strathy having ceased to hold any commission in the militia, issued a writ against Major General Gascoigne for damages for alleged defamation of character. Major General Gascoigne having in the most positive terms denied the correctness of the alleged interview between the press representative and himself as published, Lieut. Col. Strathy at once apologized for the statements he made reflecting on Major General Gascoigne and withdrew his action. Lieut. Col. Strathy then recommended the restoration of Lieut. Col. Strathy to his rank in the militia, which has now been carried out.

The question of correctness of the interview between the three press representatives and Major General Gascoigne is one of veracity with which Lieut. Col. Strathy has nothing to do. It is somewhat singular that Major General Gascoigne should allow many months to pass without denying the correctness of the interview and that he should require a writ for damages before he made the denial.

The attempt to connect Major General Hutton or Col. Lake with this general order reinstating Col. Strathy is done apparently with a view to injure these officers. It is rather ridiculous for the press to call the reinstatement of Col. Strathy a gross affront to Major General Gascoigne. General Gascoigne had a total misconception of his duties. In one of his letters in this case, he stated that the papers had passed out of his hands, and that he had referred them to his excellency the governor-general-in-council for action. General Gascoigne seemed to be under the impression that he was an adviser of the crown. He was nothing of the kind. He was the adviser of the minister of militia, who, as the sworn adviser of the crown, might or might not submit the recommendation of the D. O. C. in council, or might even submit the reverse.

It is to be hoped, for the sake of the militia, that there never will be a recurrence of such an episode.

Lieut. Col. Cooke, commandant, and Capt. Smith, adjutant, are spoken of very highly by the members of the militia who have returned to Canada. Before separating in London, the team presented Lieut. Col. Cooke and Capt. Smith each with a gold mounted umbrella, to mark their appreciation of the efforts of those officers towards making the trip successful and pleasant.

The Canadian hut was greatly admired at Bisle. Not only were the team's quarters the best on the ground, but also the best finished and furnished.

BIG COVE NEWS.

A very enjoyable evening was spent at the residence of R. E. Akley in commemoration of the 90th anniversary of his mother, Mrs. Charles Akley of Wickham, Queens Co., N. B., on the evening of the 20th. Aug. A very large gathering was present, comprising relatives and friends. Among those present were five of her children, ten grand children, six great grandchildren. In addition to a large number of useful and costly presents, also a well filled purse. After spending the evening in songs, speeches and games, the whole party sang God Be With You Till We Meet Again, and departed for their different homes, after wishing the noble old lady all the prospects of reaching 100 years of age, good night and good bye.

THE CATHERINE PARR TRAIL MEMORIAL.

Mention was made by the Sun last month of the testimonial to be presented to Mrs. Catherine Parr Trill, the Canadian author and naturalist, the oldest woman author in her majesty's domain. A letter from Sir Sanford Fleming states that he has up to date received \$225 towards the gift. Of this amount \$30 was contributed in St. John and forwarded by Mrs. George U. Hay, who took an interest in the kindly enterprise. It is understood that after Mrs. Trill's Canadian admirers have furnished their testimonial, the Queen will make her venerable subject the recipient of a small grant from the royal bounty fund, out of which some eminent but poor men and women of letters and art have received assistance.

KIDNEY-BLADDER TROUBLE.

There is no more serious menace to good health in the present age than Kidney disease. It is an appalling fact, but a true one, that four-fifths of the country's people have the taint of this insidious disease with them. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cure all Kidney disease.

People who desire to visit the warship will do well to patronize King Brothers, who give the best of satisfaction.

William McEllan of Simonds was fined \$50 and costs \$75 by Magistrate Bowers for selling liquor illegally. He pleaded guilty.

Subscribe for the "Semi-Weekly Sun."



BROWNIES ABROAD.

BY PALMER COX.

1. Crossing the Atlantic.



The stately ship had turned her prow For ocean wide the waves to plow; The foaming wake that spread so white Already told the engine's might; The sturdy crew so tried and good At various posts of duty stood; But from the skipper to the man Who greased the galley tiring-pen, Not one was with the knowledge stored That cunning Brownies were aboard. In spite of guarding gangway plank, In spite of watching case and tank, Not one was with the knowledge stored That cunning Brownies were aboard.

Had made that stately ship their own, Imbedded in the vessel's coil; Where several members safely stole, Or hid in bales of merchandize, The Brownies feared no prying eyes, For not a soul, however bright, Upon that ship had second sight. And none can hope the veil to lift That screens the rogues, without that gift. When mists hung low around the ship And threatened to delay the trip, And seamen tried to penetrate The gloom that hid the narrow strait, The Brownies crept from bin and bale,

From crates secured with screw and nail, From corners near and nooks remote, And from the davits swung a boat Well filled with members of the band, Who volunteered to bear a hand. A line was fastened to the bow, And to the gig below, and now With mystic power they swiftly rowed, And through the fog the vessel towed. Strange thoughts indeed ran through the head, Of those who stood in doubt and dread, Upon the deck to see her breast The waves, while engines were at rest.



Three times the captain orders gave To anchor cast, the ship to save; But changed as many times his mind When at the chart he looked to find She kept the proper course as fair. As if the tiller were his care, But who can gauge a mystic strength Or strive by rule to fix the length To which it runs when great demands Are made on every pair of hands. To even fish the sight seemed strange, Who not prepared for such a change Kept eyes round the captain's gig Thus towing round a ship so big.

And news soon cried through the deep, About the scene, when with a sweep That stirred the ocean to its bed, The smaller craft the greater led. At other times to boats they flew When fields of ice appeared in view, And from the vessel's course would shove The bergs that towered high above, With poles, and knees, and hands and breast, And shoulders into service pressed, They moved the mass with mighty strain.

That almost grounded in the main, And safely on her given way, The steamship ran without delay. When sea-fowl screamed before the gale, The Brownies reefed the splitting sail, And lashed the boats and hatches all, Lest mountain waves should on them fall. At times in rows along the rail They watched the spouting of a whale, And guessed the spot where next he'd show. His head above the waves to bow, The eagle from the azure sky.



Upon the ocean bent his eye, And marked the funny tribes below, That move in legions to and fro. So Brownies, through some mystic spark, Can gaze into the waters dark, And note the fish that scud around From cape to cape, from sea to sound, As plainly as if great and small Were hanging in a market stall, Or on a butcher's board were spread And with a price upon their head. This gift induced the Brownies queer In ocean deep to often peer.

And hold some conversation light About the fish that passed in sight. Said one, "How restless as the air Are those cold-blooded bone-freaks there, Some formed as if the rogues escaped From Nature's hand ere rightly shaped, And thus half made must ever glide, A laughing stock through ocean wide, More roaming round to gather in Whatever has a weaker fin. While others with devices strange Command respect where'er they range, The saw fish ready to apply

The tool to every passer-by, The sword fish, cunning in the art Of parry, point and cut apart. The porpoise, puffed so much with pride, There's room for little else inside: The pipe fish, ever ready found To play a requiem for the drowned; The eel with batteries in its tail To shock the senses of the whale, And make the shark, that master sinner Of Southern seas, give up his dinner. "They're like some men," another said, "With surly and unsettled head,



Who only seem content and blessed When they disturb some person's rest." Though much they liked to have their way, About such things as crossed their way, Not talk alone engaged the band, For tall at times taxed every hand, Some nights to work the Brownies stole, And spent their time in heaving coal, Like stokers to the business bred, With naked breast and hairless head,

The furnaces they caused to roar Like Africa's lions hunger sore, And thus, through their mysterious aid A record breaking trip was made, Assisting when the fog had lowered, Assisting when the iceberg towered; Then, sweating in that iron cage To keep the steam at highest gauge, No wonder lighthouse-keeping men Would rub their eyes and look again, To see that vessel plowing past Ahead of those reputed fast. Dear Reader, do you love the band? Then reach me o'er the page your hand

For we are one, in flesh and bone, As if we knelt at altar stone, When you must cross the ocean-wide And dare the dangers of the side, The fog that fill the soul with dread, The ice collected dead ahead, The furnace hard to keep astow, The men undone with heave and throw, Then may the Brownies take a trip Across the sea, upon your ship, And she will leave as white a wake As any craft that records break, And bear you safely to the pier Without a shock or shake of fear.



ADVERTISING RATES. \$1.00 per inch for ordinary advertising. For Sale, Wanted, etc., 50 cents each insertion.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

THE NEW BRUNSWICK ELECTION.

To dissolve or not, is the question which Mr. Emmerson and his colleagues are now considering. It is pretty certain that a dissolution would have been determined upon before this time if the opposition had seen the way clear to do nothing.

But there are difficulties and dangers in the postponement of the election. The next session of the Legislature is likely to be an embarrassing one for Mr. Emmerson. The enquiring spirit developed last session is sure to be intensified. Such investigation as was made last winter has stimulated public curiosity concerning the provincial accounts.

Everybody knew that nothing would be finally determined in respect to the dissolution until Mr. Blair got home from England. Mr. Blair is home, and the first political duty he undertakes is a visit to this province. The Gazette town picnic is not altogether a jubilation. It is more than a political demonstration. We take it that the visit of Mr. Blair to New Brunswick is chiefly for the purpose of consultation on provincial politics.

Perhaps Mr. Emmerson will take advantage of the occasion to accept the challenge of the Moncton convention. By this time the leader of the provincial government knows that the liberal conservative party in this province will stand by the Moncton declaration. He has learned several things from his former opponents, and a few from his late supporters within the last few weeks. It may have dawned upon him that had as the chances of the government would be in an election held this year, they will be worse after another session.

It is certain that within the last few days members of the provincial government have been sounding their friends and supporters on the question of an immediate appeal to the country. The desperate condition of affairs has been pointed out and reasons have been given why an early and sudden dissolution, with a short notice to the public, would afford the best chance of escape. We may have a general election within six weeks.

Whatever Mr. Emmerson may have to state at the meeting of the liberal conservatives to get ready for an election. If the election is to be held in October the opposition cannot be ready too soon. If it is delayed until next year the work of preparation performed now will serve a better purpose than it would in the last few days before nomination.

PROHIBITION AND LICENSES.

It is constantly put forward as an argument against prohibition and in favor of a license law for the regulation of the liquor traffic that prohibition does not prohibit. With equal correctness it may be said that regulations do not regulate. If the advocates of a strict license law, as against local or general prohibition, could show that the license laws were strictly enforced or constantly obeyed, their contention would have greater value. But does any one venture to assert that the provincial license laws are not violated? We are told that the Maine law is not enforced in some Maine cities—notably in Bangor. It is said, and we believe with truth, that liquor may be bought in Bangor in many hotels and shops. But it is also said that liquor has been bought in St. John on Sunday, and after legal hours on other days. There are reports to the effect that young men are sometimes able to buy liquor, though the law forbids it, and that drink is at times furnished to Indians and other interdicts. It is supposed that more or less liquor is sold in this city by persons who have no licenses.

at all times, in the hope that while this goes on a moral sentiment may be created which will make restrictions effective. That is not the proposition of the opponents of prohibition. They admit that the law should not be so broad that no one will be tempted or disposed to break it. They do not contend that exact, implicit, constant, and universal obedience to a license law is needed for the justification of that law. It is only in discussion of prohibition that ideal and unvarying respect for law is required.

This is not logical. In comparing prohibition with license it is not just to condemn one system of law because it is deemed not likely to be strictly obeyed, and to choose in its place another class of laws open to the same objection. BRITAIN IN EAST AFRICA.

If Sir Cecil Rhodes has been defeated in the Cape Colony elections, the friends of Paul Kruger have not been wholly successful. It is expected that Sir John H. de Villiers, chief justice of the colony, will resign from the bench to take the premiership. He is of Dutch ancestry like Hoffmeyer, but like him he has a record as a strong imperialist, and while he may not share the strong feelings of Rhodes and his friends against President Kruger, it is probable that at heart he cherishes the dream of a united South Africa.

The British compact with Germany is correctly understood, the war has been made easier for the consolidation and extension of the British domain in South and Southeast Africa. The relations which existed between Germany and the Transvaal, and were a source of embarrassment to England, have apparently come to an end. The domain of Paul Kruger remains under the suzerainty of the British sovereign. Great Britain becomes by the common consent of the only other important state concerned the dominant power in East Africa.

The lease of the Drummond railway by the government does not rescue the Canadian taxpayer from the necessity of paying a handsome subsidy toward the bridge across the St. Lawrence at Quebec. A meeting of the bridge company was held on the 6th, when it was decided to call at once for tenders for construction. The chairman, Hon. S. N. Parent, told the shareholders that the dominion government had been asked to pay one-third the cost. The total estimated cost, according to the directors, is from three to four millions, so that the dominion subsidy would be from \$1,000,000 to \$1,333,000. Mr. Parent added that "assurance had been given that the subsidy would be voted next session."

THE QUEBEC BRIDGE.

The assassination of the Empress of Austria is perhaps no worse a crime than the murder of a President or Emperor of France or a monarch of Russia. But this latest crime is more revolting, as the victim is a woman, and one who has not even offended the anarchists by administering a government. This murder is so heinous, so utterly gratuitous, so malicious in its premeditation and execution, that it is impossible to find words to describe its character. The event will perhaps lead European nations to take more determined action toward the extirpation of the secret organizations whose teachings and doctrines lead to such pitiless outrages on innocent members of noble families. Recent rule in Austria-Hungary is not despotic. The Emperor cannot by the constitution be an autocrat to the same extent as the Czar or the Kaiser. He governs by ministers who are responsible to the delegations of the dual kingdoms, or to the parliaments of each nation according to their functions. The franchise laws are liberal. Francis Joseph has not been an advocate of royal prerogative, but has thrown his influence on the side of the democracy. The blow struck at the royal family seems to have come from the hands not of an Austrian or Hungarian but from a man of the same nationality as the assassin of President Carnot of France.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has had some family trouble. Eight years ago his only son, Count Rudolph, at the age of thirty cut short by suicide a career which gave great promise of future usefulness. Archduke Rudolph was an accomplished speaker and writer, a great student of natural science and of physical geography, and had serious ideas of his duty to the state. The mystery connected with his death was never cleared up, or if it was the facts were withheld from the public. The heir to the crown of the Emperor who is now on the threshold of three score and ten is a nephew. The Emperor has reigned forty-nine years, and during forty-four years of this time Elizabeth of Bavaria has been at his side.

Good Words from Old Students. NO. 13. Without the course of study which I took at your college I could not have accepted the position which was offered me here. J. ARTHUR COSTER, Head bookkeeper for Messrs. Macdonald Bros. & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods.

EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA

Assassinated by an Anarchist at Geneva Saturday.

The Federal Council Express Symphony on Behalf of People of Switzerland.

The Assassin Says He Intended to Kill the Duc d'Orleans, but the Latter Had Left the Place.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Sept. 10.—The Empress of Austria was assassinated at the Hotel Beauvivre this afternoon by an anarchist, who was arrested. He stabbed her majesty with a stiletto. It appears that her majesty was walking from her hotel to the landing place of the steamer at about one o'clock when the assassin suddenly approached and stabbed her to the heart. The empress fell, got up again and was carried to the steamer unconscious. The boat started, but seeing the empress had not returned, the empress was carried to the Hotel Beauvivre, where she expired.

The murderer is a man named Luciano. He was born in Paris of Italian parents. The Swiss federal council has reached here through the Paris office of the Havas news agency. Efforts are being made to obtain a confirmation of the report. The report of the assassination of the Empress of Austria.

The flag on the federal building is at half-mast. The council reassembled this afternoon to receive reports regarding the crime and to consider the steps to be taken. It is expected that the judicial authorities of the Canton of Vaud will conduct the inquiry and the trial.

The Geneva cantonal government met today and decided to issue a proclamation expressing the horror of the government and people of Geneva and the Swiss people in general at the assassination of the Empress of Austria.

The Geneva council will place upon the coffin wreaths intertwined with the Austrian and Geneva colors and bearing the inscription: "A token of sorrowful sympathy from the people of Geneva." Throughout yesterday's examination of the assassin, his demeanor was one of revolting insouciance. Empress Elizabeth was about returning to Chaux, France, when she was murdered. Her suite had preceded her by train, leaving with her only her maid of honor, Baroness Von Rothschild, and a man servant. The officials who visited the hotel to affix their seals upon the baggage, according to the strict law in force, found the suitcase luggage had accompanied the suite.

The last words of the empress was addressed to the attendants on the steamer. Recovering consciousness for a moment, she feebly asked what had happened. As yet the authorities have found no confirmation of the report that the murder was part of an anarchist conspiracy, but a deep hatred, with whom the assassin associated have been arrested for examination.

GENEVA, Sept. 10.—The assassin of the Empress of Austria, upon being interrogated by the magistrato, said he came to Geneva with the intention of killing the Duc d'Orleans, but the latter had already left. He followed the duke to Evian, about 25 miles northeast of Geneva, on the lake, where he was again unsuccessful. He then returned to Geneva, and learned from the papers of the presence of the Austrian empress. Yesterday he dogged her footsteps, but found no opportunity to carry out his purpose, though he watched the Hotel Beauvivre all day. This afternoon about half past one, he said, he saw the valet of the em-

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, Sept. 12.—There was a chapter of accidents in Nova Scotia today. At Molega mines, Queens county, an explosion occurred, killing Rupert Devary and Clarence Boyle.

At Victoria, Beauséjour county, Stephen Haines' house was burned and his two children, aged three and four years, perished. One of them was burned to a crisp.

At Sydney, C. B. Captain Walker of the schooner Hector was run over by an intercolonial freight train and his body cut in two. He belonged to River Inhabitants, C. B.

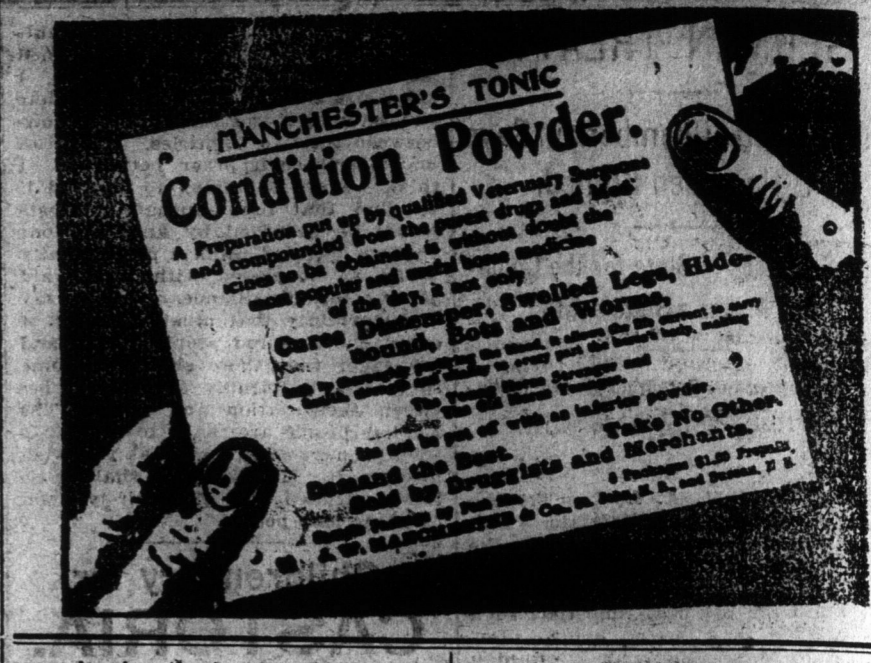
SIR LOUIS AND SIR CHARLES.

The Transcript says: "Mr. Powell may sneer at Sir Louis Davies but the people of the maritime provinces placed their confidence in him as a maritime political leader, as against Sir Charles Tupper as a federal Tory leader without hesitation when the choice was presented."

The Transcript should explain how the people of the maritime provinces expressed this confidence in Sir Louis. The choice was presented at the general election, but Sir Louis did not obtain a majority in any one of the three provinces. The result of the election in the maritime provinces was the return of twenty-two opponents of Sir Louis to seventeen supporters, and one at least of the seventeen would have supported the Tupper government if it had been successful. Two others are minority members, elected in a three cornered contest. It is true that by-elections in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia have given the government two additional supporters, but even that does not give the government a majority of the maritime province delegation. In this province where it was claimed that Mr. Blair would promote a majority into a majority, the representatives are still nine to five, the five including critical, erratic and temporary supporters, the three classes represented respectively by Mr. Ellis, Colonel Donville and Dr. Lewis.

Lieut. R. R. Rankine of the 62nd, and two sergeants from the same corps are at the R. C. M. Fredericton, taking the Maxim gun drill course.

Mr. S. Indefatigable sailed at 9.15 yesterday for Halifax. She passed Bras Island at 4 p. m.



press leaving the hotel and going toward the landing. He inferred from this that the empress was going to take the steamer; and he hid himself behind a tree on the quay with the file concealed in his right sleeve. In a few minutes the empress appeared, and the assassin struck her to the heart. The empress fell, got up again and was carried to the steamer unconscious. The boat started, but seeing the empress had not returned, the empress was carried to the Hotel Beauvivre, where she expired.

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INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Opens Sept. 13th, Closes Sept. 23rd, 1898. Live stock and farm and dairy produce must be on the grounds at 10 o'clock, a. m., Wednesday, 14th September, and live stock may leave after 6 p. m. Wednesday, 21st September. All other exhibits must be in place not later than 10 p. m. Monday, 12th September.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS

Table listing railway routes and special rates between various stations including Amherst, Shediac, Moncton, and Campbellton.

Recent Arrivals Together from. When or WEEKLY the NAME which the that of the sent. Remem Ome ensure request.

THE SU issuing we WEEKLY lation of Maritime please ma.

James C of feeds f store, 210. Wm. C. morning a street, of his age. Mr. McIntyre of for some y H. A. McC.

At Chubb Lantulum party at the satisfy a a Walsh st by Wm B.

A few m it will be through th was run o last both a sad one, a themselves of procuri James Hen hundred d.

The bod Irene Thom on Britain salem, Que noon on the for the r vice was t Internat Sunday.

The cau Board of ending Sep 23; 3 centry, 3 diarrhoea, uterus, 1; bral meningitis, 1; c of larynx, Inflammat generation ease of bo.

CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

When ordering the address of your WEEKLY SUN to be changed, send the NAME of the POST OFFICE to which the paper is going as well as that of the office to which you wish it sent.

Remember! The NAME of the Post Office must be sent in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with your request.

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, issuing weekly 8,500 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces.

James Collins is making a specialty of feeds for exhibition stock at his store, 210 Union street.

William Ross, a brother of Elijah Ross and Jacob Ross of Carleton, died on Sunday at his residence, Harrison street, leaving a wife and one son to mourn.

Wm. C. McIntyre died on Sunday morning at his residence, 91 Winter street, of phthisis, in the 42nd year of his age.

At Chubb's Corner Saturday T. T. Maritum sold the Wm. Stanton property at the foot of Brussels street to satisfy a mortgage claim of Hannah Walsh.

A few months ago Willie Ingraham it will be remembered, while passing through the freight yard in this city, was run over by an I. C. R. train and lost both his feet.

The body of the late Miss Maggie Irene Thompson, who died at her home on Britain street, was taken to Jerusalem, Queens county, Saturday afternoon on the steamer Hampstead.

Private Geo. Slater, of Co. M, First Maine Regiment volunteers, died in the city hospital at Augusta, Me., on Saturday after a three weeks illness of typhoid malaria.

The warship Indefatigable was a centre of attraction Friday night. The band of the 62nd Fusiliers was on board and played a choice programme.

The causes of death reported at the board of health office for the week ending Sept. 10th were: Cholera infantum, 3; consumption, 4; chronic dysentery, 3; influenza, 1; infantile, 1; diarrhoea, 1; convulsions, 1; cancer of uterus, 1; spinal meningitis, 1; cerebral meningitis, 2; tubercular meningitis, 1; catarrhal enteritis, 1; scirrhus of larynx, 1; organic heart disease, 1; inflammation of bowels, 1; fatty degeneration of heart, 1; malignant disease of bowels, 1; total, 25.

Captain James is in custody again. He became possessed of an idea that a New York lady had been sandbagged and robbed of \$30,000 in a Union street stable, and he rushed frantically to the police station to tell the police of the horrible tragedy.

The N. B. and P. E. Island branch of the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist church will meet in Fredericton for three days beginning Wednesday, October 5th next, opening at 9 a. m.

NOTICE.

To Subscribers of the St. John Sun.

The following Collectors are in the Counties named. Subscribers in arrears will please be prepared to pay when called on.

- L. J. Folkins, Prince and Queens Counties, P. E. I.
L. D. Pearson, King's, N. B.
Edgar Canning, Albert, N. B.
L. M. Curwen is travelling the Counties of Sunbury and York.
H. D. Pickett, traveller for the Sun will call on subscribers in Digby Neck during the coming week.

PETERSVILLE PICNIC.

Perhaps one of the most enjoyable picnics of the season was that which was held at Armstrong's Corner, Queens Co., on Wednesday last in aid of the Church of England. Although the weather was threatening, which prevented many from coming, yet the rain held off until after all had left the grounds.

LIB-CON. MEETINGS.

Announcements for Sunbury, Victoria and Carleton Counties. Liberal conservative meetings are arranged as follows: At Fredericton Junction, Thursday, Sept. 13. At Blissville, Sunbury Co., Friday, 19th. At Andover, Victoria Co., Monday, Sept. 19th.

A SERIOUS CASE.

Too Difficult and Complicated for Ordinary Medical Aid.

Paine's Celery Compound is the Mighty Rescuer.

Mr. Forsythe says: "I am Pleased to Recommend Paine's Celery Compound; I Believe it is the Best Medicine in the World."

Gentlemen—For two years I was in a low condition of health, suffering from nervousness, fainting spells, pain in the head, stomach troubles and loss of appetite. I was under the care of two doctors, but received no benefit from their treatment.

A Great Abundance of Fish that will Not Bite.

GRAND MANAN, Sept. 10.—The Adventists are holding a convention at Woodward's Cove. There are five or six clergymen in attendance and some delegates.

The prohibition committee at White Head is composed of Rev. Irwin D. Harvey, Sidney H. Guphill, A. A. Bagley, H. A. Lytle.

Judson L. Guphill, Jr., and Frank Ingersoll have visited their new boats from St. John. They were built by A. N. Harned of Carleton, who came down in Ingersoll's boat.

Large quantities of small herring and tinker mackerel are reported in our waters; also immense shoals of pollock, which will not take the hook at all, being in eager pursuit of the smaller and smaller mackerel.

Owen Bancroft is here visiting friends and relatives. Mr. Bancroft is located in Maryland, U. S. A. Miss Maud Hutchinson is visiting her sister, Mrs. Lawton C. Guphill.

THINK OF THE BOYS.

Think of a hundred things the hurry, hustle Exhibition time will bring. The opportunity for a pleasant visit to the city is at hand, and you've promised to bring the boys—and there's four of them—James, 4 years; Albert, 6; Charles, 8; Herbert, 12.

Early to bed the night before—up at 5 o'clock—Sunday clothes—breakfast—lunchbasket—drive, to the depot, to the Exhibition building—tickets—and you're off with a rush.

Business first,—so you consult your memo and do your buying in the morning.

First attend to the boys, and pardon us if we speak a word about ourselves.

This store makes a specialty of dressing boys; but please don't take our word for it—come and see. This store has the largest assortment of boys clothes of any store in the Maritime Provinces.

This store carries as good clothing and quotes as low prices as any store in Canada. No other store in any part of Canada, not even in Toronto, can possibly give you as good boys clothes at as small cost as this store.

This is saying a great deal—but it is the truth. The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it, and every day dozens of boys are treated to our clothing pudding, and it is from them that we hear "It is the best we have ever tasted."

Then to the sight seeing—There's the bands playing—the flags flying—the open air performances, free—the exhibits of novelties—machinery—the fowl—horses—cattle—fruits—vegetables—the like of which you never saw before. Exhibitors are filling your pockets with samples and souvenirs, until you have an armful of things to remember, the greatest time of your life.

Home again, late at night, new clothes, new ambitions, new life—to live in remembrance of the day's outing for another year.

Here's to your health and that you'll live to come again.

THE BIG PICTURE

Shows one style of suit that we sell to boys half grown up—10 to 16 years. This is the double breasted sack suit which comes in three pieces, coat, pants and vest. Here they are in an endless variety, over a hundred and fifty patterns of cloth to choose from.

The Pleated Suits, Vestee Suits, Skating Coats.

Advertisement for suits and coats with illustrations of three different styles: The Pleated Suits, Vestee Suits, and Skating Coats. Each style is accompanied by a description of its features and a price list.

SCOVIL BROS. & CO. OAK HALL, KING STREET, COR. GERMAIN, ST. JOHN.

Advertisement for China Teas, In 10 and 20lb Cads and Half Chests... James Collins, 210 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

Advertisement for ROBT. B. SIZER & CO., Lumber Commission Merchants, 70 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK. Spruce Timber and Laths a speciality. Consignments and Correspondence Solicited.

Advertisement for D. BOYANER, Optician. Eyes Tested and Suitable Spectacles Adjusted. Satisfaction Guaranteed. 12345 MAIN STREET, North End, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Advertisement for GIRLS TATTOOED AT 23 EACH. A Drovers' fortune, who has been engaged in the Maritime Provinces... WANTED—Industrious man of character to travel and appoint agents. Salary and expenses paid.



SCOTIA.

At 12.—There was a fire in Nova Scotia... Captain Walker... Mr. Powell... Sir Charles.

SIR CHARLES.

Mr. Powell... Sir Charles... The result of the... twenty-two... supported the... Mr. Blair would... including critical... presented respectively... and Dr.

EXHIBITION.

23rd, 1898. must be on the... September, and... 21st Septem-... later than 10 p.

ARRANGEMENTS

- anged:
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and Cape Breton.

will be sold at single... the 12th, 16th and... ood to return up to

Quebec.

vis and east tickets... Sept. 12th and 14th... up Hill 27th Sept.

VERRETT.

and Secretary.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

By the Women's Christian Temperance Union of St. John.

THE NATIONAL REVENUE QUESTION.

The actual amount of revenue accruing to the Dominion government from the liquor traffic in every form for the year ending June 30th, 1898, is set out in the following table:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Excise Duties, License Fees, Customs Duties, and Total Revenue.

This amounts to about \$1.37 per head of our population. It is estimated that about 32 cts. per head is for spirits used for medicinal and scientific purposes, and that the revenue from the liquor traffic for beverage purposes is about \$5,400,000, or about \$1.05 per head of the population.

In leaflet No. 1 of this series, it is shown that consumers of liquor pay for it the sum of \$39,379,854, and that the country is impoverished by the full amount of the money paid for liquor. If this traffic is stopped, the people at large will be richer at the end of the year to the full amount of this sum, and parliament may be relied upon to adjust its revenue raising so as to make it as effective as possible, and at the same time as easy as possible to the people.

Some of the suggestions that have been made are, however, here submitted as information: The whole amount might be raised by direct taxation, in which case people would have to pay about one-sixth of the amount they now pay for liquor, retaining the remaining five-sixths and leaving them as a whole more than \$30,000,000 better off than they are under the present plan, a new \$30,000,000 being added to their wealth each year. Direct taxation is, however, only one of the available methods of revenue raising.

A tax of one-half cent per pound on sugar, seven cents per pound on tea, coffee and cocoa, and sixteen cents per pound on tobacco, levied on the quantities of these articles now used, would make a revenue of about \$10,000,000 per head, or \$5,400,000 on the whole.

The government might take over the liquor traffic remaining for permitted purposes, carry it on and retain all the proceeds. It is estimated that this could give a revenue of about \$4,000,000. It would be the safest way of applying pure liquor for medicine, etc.

If the plan just mentioned were adopted, the balance of \$3,000,000 to make up the whole temporarily displaced revenue, could be secured by an extra excise duty of thirty cents per pound on the quantity of tobacco now consumed.

The same amount could be secured by a special customs duty of four and one-half cent on the value of all imported goods, and the amount could be obtained by an extra duty of seven and one-half per cent. ad valorem on the quantities now imported of all other than British goods, leaving the duty on all imports from Great Britain unchanged.

As it is clear that the deficit would only be temporary and that a richer country would soon make up the missing revenue, the temporary deficit might be met by a special loan as in the case of some other national emergency.

Grand Trunk Engineer Swears by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Mr. Geo. Cummings, for over 20 years engineer on Grand Trunk, running between Toronto and Allandale, says: "The constant duty with my work gave me excessive pains in my back, tracking my kidneys. I tried various remedies until I was recommended by my friend, Mr. Dave Conley, to try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Two boxes have completely cured me. I feel to-day better man than ever. I recommend them to all my friends."

Rev. Mr. Wadman Will Spend the Winter in Massachusetts.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Sept. 1.—Rev. J. W. Wadman lectured in Grace church on Monday evening on "Mission Work in Japan." On Wednesday evening he gave a stereopticon exhibit in the First Methodist church. Mr. Wadman and family will leave in a few days for Cambridge, Mass., where they expect to spend the winter.

Rev. B. D. Keefe, late assistant editor of the Templar, has been engaged by the Provincial Temperance Alliance to lecture throughout the province until September 25th.

Harvest operations are now well under way. The oat crop is an abundant yield, and other grain and root crops generally promise well. But owing to the prevalence of damp weather and especially to the appearance of fog during the night and early morning, the wheat crop is a failure. It is so badly affected with rust that in some instances it is being cut down for fodder.

"FIRST AID" BY A DUCHESSE. At Edinborough, Miss Mabel Smith was knocked down by a swerving horse, her ankle being broken. A lady and gentleman at once alighted from an adjacent carriage, and most kindly proffered every possible aid. They proved to be the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire. The Duke had bandaged up the injured ankle. Nothing was Daily Chronicle.

Krupp is building five centimeters (two) paper field guns for the German army. They are so light that a single soldier can easily carry one while the resistance of the paper is greater than that of steel of the same calibre.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

FREDERICTON, Sept. 7.—Two weddings were celebrated here today, the first at the Baptist parsonage, early this morning, when Rev. J. D. Freeman tied the nuptial knot between John Cooney of St. John and Miss Besse Graham of this city. They went down the river by steamer.

This afternoon John Bobbington, Jr., and Grace L. Merritt, both of this city, were united in the bonds of wedlock in Christ church cathedral by Rev. Dean Partridge. The edifice was most tastefully decorated for the occasion. The bride and groom went to Boston by this evening's train.

Two moose hunting parties have already left here this week in search of big game, and Major Hallows and wife with their party start tomorrow for the Miramichi district on the same mission.

HOPEWELL HILL, Aug. 31.—W. W. Buchanan of Toronto will lecture on prohibition in Oulton hall, Albert, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 7th.

Henry A. West and Misses Maizie Jackson, Julia Brewster and Orpah West left this morning for Fredericton, where they will attend the Provincial Normal school.

Mr. and Mrs. John Collinson and family, who have been visiting relatives here, returned to Boston this week for the winter.

The stean saw mill and grist mill of J. L. Peck, at this place, are being fitted up in good shape this season. The grist mill will have rollers put in and other approved appliances, and will be run by steam power. C. L. Peck is manager of the mill.

Chas. McLaughlin of Demplisse lost a very valuable horse last week.

H. B. Peck, mail clerk, of St. John, spent last week at his home here. Miss Alfreda Smith has gone to Boston for the winter.

HOPEWELL HILL, Sept. 2.—Capt. William A. Copp, one of the best known of Albert county shipmasters, died at his home at Riverside, yesterday, after an illness of several months. He leaves a wife, formerly a Miss Wilbur, and three sons and two daughters. Two brothers, Capt. Warren Copp and Capt. A. I. Copp of Riverside, also survive him.

Capt. P. R. Tingley, Mrs. Tingley and daughter left today for New York on a visit to their home in England. John Russell had two teeth knocked out and his face badly cut yesterday by a kick from a horse. Dr. Chapman rendered the necessary surgical assistance.

Rev. A. H. Foster returned today from Picton, N. S., whither he was called last week by the death of his father.

Miss Harriet Comben, youngest daughter of Rev. Mr. Comben, has gone to Sussex, where she has been engaged as one of the teachers in the Grammar school on Monday.

W. J. Daniels and his mother, Mrs. Wm. Daniels of Whitman, Mass., are visiting their old home in this place. Miss Annie Rhoda, bookkeeper in W. Frank Hatheway's office, St. John, spent a few days with friends here last week.

The Albert County Teachers' Institute meets in annual session at Harvey on Thursday and Friday, Sept. 8th and 9th. Prof. Andrews of Mount Allison and Dr. G. U. Hay of St. John are to be present on Saturday.

PETITCODIAC, N. B., Sept. 3.—All the summer visitors have returned to the States. Edward Simpson is opening a grocery store in connection with the Mansard house. Humphrey & Tritts have been running their saw mills with the "ull force" of men.

There are about twenty entries for the Havelock races on Saturday. One or two fast horses from Boston have arrived and seem to be the favorites.

FREDERICTON, Sept. 9.—William L. Blaine, who went through the late Spanish-American war on board the American cruiser Albatross, is home on furlough.

Larry Goodwin was arrested at Upper Kingslear this morning by Detective Roberts for the purpose of being committed to the county jail. He was charged with the murder of a woman named Mary Smith. This afternoon he pleaded guilty and was fined \$50 and costs.

ST. ANDREWS, Sept. 8.—The teachers of All Saints Church Sabbath school, together with a number of their friends who are interested in Sunday school work, and who were joined by a party from St. Stephen, proceeded to St. George's yesterday by steamer Arbutus to attend the Charlottetown county council, which met in the village. The weather was not so favorable as was hoped for, thick fog prevailing throughout the day. The steamer started on the return trip shortly after four o'clock. The vessel went until St. Andrew's was nearly reached. The fog was very dense, which, unfortunately, led to the steamer running ashore on what is locally known as the short bar. This was about six o'clock. The steamer went over the bar, her heel caught, and she was held fast. In answer to her alarm whistle, several boats put off from the harbor, which, with the

assistance of the steamer's boats, landed the party on the beach. Some of the ladies were much alarmed and burst into tears, but happily the danger was more imaginary than real. The St. Stephen's party numbered eighteen, were driven up river in carriages from W. J. Burton's livery stable, making the trip in a little over three hours.

SUSSEX, N. B., Sept. 9.—Joseph Campbell, the well known lumberman, Mrs. Campbell and their two sons, as well as two of their hired men, are lying seriously ill of diphtheria at Mr. Campbell's residence in Newtown. A trained nurse is in attendance.

In the Dryden shooting case today, Justice Morrison, under the evidence, found there was no criminal intent shown, but under the law the accused was guilty of an offence, as he unlawfully wounded the informant, Holman, and, in consequence, was held for summary trial before the stipendiary, Geo. H. Wallace, under a provision of the criminal code covering the matter. The trial will take place before the stipendiary on Thursday, the 15th inst., at two o'clock p. m.

SALMON, Albert Co., Sept. 7.—A public prohibition meeting was held in the Baptist church on Saturday evening. Rev. Mr. Young, vice-president of the county association, occupied the chair, and after addresses by the Rev. Mr. Davidson, Mr. Ryder and J. T. Horsman, the following officers were appointed: Rev. Mr. Young, president; Rev. Mr. Davidson, vice-president; J. T. Horsman, secretary-treasurer; R. A. Smith, Amasa Ryder, Daniel Gray, Wylie Smith and W. A. Colpitts, committee. The choir of the Baptist church furnished music. A collection was taken to procure temperance literature for distribution.

This quiet little village was thrown into quite a state of excitement on Saturday last by the arrival of Hansilton McManus of Kings Co., with his two sons, Herbert and Arthur, and Constables James Hyslop and Robt. Thompson of Alma, to take possession of what is known as the Blakely mill. This mill is owned by Mrs. E. A. Blakely, and rented from her by Geo. Harkins, and Mr. McManus claims a title of said mill. He had Mr. Harkins arrested, and he and his boys forcibly ejected Mrs. Harkins from the mill, and, in consequence, she was in the meantime quite a crowd had gathered, and warrants were got out for their arrest for assaulting Mrs. Harkins. The door was broken in, and after quite a struggle McManus and his boys were arrested and taken from the mill. In the several shots were fired, but no one was hurt. They are now before Justice Robt. A. Smith for congregating together and breaking and causing the peace to be broken. W. B. Jonah appears for the prisoners, and McManus appears for himself and other prisoners.

Sheriff Lynds was in town today posting proclamations for the vote on the prohibition plebiscite. The Baptist Sunday school held their annual picnic on the grounds of Robt. Horsman on Wednesday last. The Rev. Mr. Davidson, Mr. Ryder and other officers were present. The children were given congratulations on the birth of a daughter. WATERSIDE, Albert Co., Sept. 8.—A very severe thunder storm passed over this place Sunday evening. Simon H. Bidder and John Foster were injured by a lightning bolt. Mrs. O'Brien was also injured. She was visiting her sister, Mrs. Lerne Hanson, for the past month, and left today for her home in Portland, Me. Mrs. Colwell of Elgin is here visiting her brother, William Martin. Mr. Ross of Elgin is also here. Mr. Foster of Harvey passed through this place yesterday en route around the square on a pleasure trip. HOPEWELL HILL, Sept. 7.—The most largely attended meeting of the plebiscite campaign, so far, was held here on Saturday night. The hall was packed to the doors. Rev. Mr. Hinson of Moncton gave a forcible and eloquent address in denunciation of the liquor traffic and in favor of total prohibition. Clifford W. Robinson, M. P., also spoke some length. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. G. D. Prescott, president of the W. C. T. U.; Rev. Messrs. Comber (Methodist), Colwell (Baptist), Foster (Presbyterian), and Smithers (Episcopal), occupied seats on the platform. A public meeting under the auspices of the parish plebiscite association was held at Riverside on Monday night. Rev. Mr. Foster, A. C. M. Lawson and others delivered addresses.

A largely attended Orange picnic was held today at Albert. Mrs. A. H. Kinney, who has been spending the summer months with her parents here, left yesterday for her home in New York.

HOPEWELL HILL, Sept. 9.—The funeral of the late Capt. A. Copp took place at Riverside yesterday, and was largely attended. Rev. A. H. Foster conducted the service at the house. The service at the cemetery was under the direction of the F. and A. M. The pall-bearers were Capt. H. A. Turner, E. Mark Pearson, Nicholas Pearson, W. J. Carnwath, John Hunter and Watson E. Reid.

A public meeting in the interest of the plebiscite was held at Hopewell Cape on Saturday evening. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Messrs. Colwell, Manning and others. J. D. Moore, who has been in Boston the past year, is spending his vacation at his home here—Miss Minnie Dodge of Boston is visiting relatives at the Hopewell Cape Hotel. Mr. Moore is attending the Mount Hermon institutions.

The s. s. Norfolk sailed from Grandstone Island on Saturday.

HOPEWELL HILL, Sept. 9.—Intelligence was received here yesterday of the death at Wollaston, Mass., of Mrs. Leonard Stiles, formerly of this place. The deceased was a daughter of the late Lady Hoar and widow of the late Harvey Stiles of Hopewell. She leaves three sons and two daughters, all residing in Massachusetts.

James C. Stewart of Hopewell Cape, who has been undergoing treatment at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, the past few months, returned last week, having been pronounced cured.

George Beaman, formerly clerk in E. L. Richardson's store, has gone to take a course at Mt. Hermon college, Massachusetts.

Capt. George Wilson has bought the pocket Elizabeth Ann. Sandford Anderson of Lower Cape and Miss Edith Spencer, daughter of S. C. Spences of Hopewell Cape, were married on Wednesday evening of this week. Rev. Mr. Colwell officiating.

MONCTON, Sept. 11.—The police investigation was begun before Justice Magistrate Adolphe yesterday morning. The members of the police force are charged by Ald. Wall, chairman of the police committee, with neglect of duty and violation of orders in the matter of the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act. After taking evidence of the charges against Messrs. Adams and W. A. McDougall, and the police clerk, the further hearing was adjourned till Monday.

UPHAM, N. B., Sept. 7.—Rev. Mr. Dale and wife leave for a trip to England on Friday via Rimouski. They will be gone four or five months.

E. G. Evans of Hampton, manager of the Hampton and St. Martins railway, was here yesterday, taking photographs of points of interest on that route.

Harry, son of Gilbert Upham, with his wife, arrived from Boston on Monday for a three weeks' holiday.

The cheese factory closed operations for the season on Monday. Over 300 cheeses have been made. A public picnic took place on Aug. 30th, at which there was a very good attendance, and over \$300 was realized.

A curious mistake was made by a visitor to the R. C. picnic last week. It appears that he mistook a horse for Worden's stable in St. John, and when he got there he mistook it for C. N. Gay's. On leaving to go home he took by mistake a horse belonging to one Jewell of Smith Town, and did not discover his error until he was returned. Next day the horse was returned, and all claims settled.

Mrs. Sarah Sherwood's new house is rapidly nearing completion. Messrs. Fowles & Flewelling of Hanford Brook, having the water in their mill pond, have employed a portable mill to manufacture their lumber.

The Upham school this term is in charge of Miss Florence Carson of St. Martins, sister of Mrs. H. H. Sherwood.

Dr. Allen of Barnesville spends every Tuesday at Hillsdale in the practice of his profession.

BELLEFAIRLE CREBK, Queens Co., Sept. 7.—Owing to the prevalence of sickness Dr. A. A. Lewis is kept quite busy.

W. B. DeLong, who has been carrying on a general business in the building owned by W. A. Fowler of St. John, intends to move across the road to the building owned by S. Johnson, where he will open a more extensive business.

MAUGERVILLE, Sunbury Co., Sept. 5.—The season's rafting at the Mitchell boom was completed on Thursday. About 16,000 joints have been rafted there.

A young child of Guy D. Murphy was buried on Saturday. Rev. W. W. Colston officiated.

The ladies of the W. A. A. Burton, realized about \$60 from a sale and tea Thursday. Mrs. H. S. won the archery prize.

Miss Helena Duffy of Boston and Miss Thelma Duffy of St. John made a short visit to friends here recently. Roy, the eldest son of Mrs. F. J. Harrison left home today for St. John, where he will take a ship to England.

Miss F. B. Perley leaves on Thursday to continue her course at McGill. Harry Strange and his sister, Miss Casse, are visiting their sisters here.

The Misses Smith, formerly of this place, after an absence of thirteen years in Fredericton, have been staying with their brother here for a short time. Mrs. Mary Barker made a short visit with her sister—Jack McAvity of St. John is spending his vacation with friends here. Harrison of Chicago, fifth son of C. B. Harrison, M. P., will be here in about ten days with his bride, now Miss Welsh-Withers of Chicago. Henry Clark has commenced the manufacture of pickles for the trade.

LINCOLN, Sunbury Co., Sept. 5.—The heaviest thunder storm the province has witnessed here for some time passed over on Sunday about noon. Every telephone post from James Dykeman's to Robert Johnson's was struck and completely shattered.

The farmers report they have an extra crop on the islands this year. But the recent rains have rendered the low lands so soft that it is almost impossible to cut the grass on them.

On Friday the sad news reached here of the death of Jenny Moore, youngest daughter of Alderman John Moore of Fredericton. She was ill for some days with typhoid fever, but her death was unexpected.

Miss Ellen Johnson went to Bangor yesterday to attend the fair. Mrs. George Garrity is the guest of Mrs. Parker Glasier.

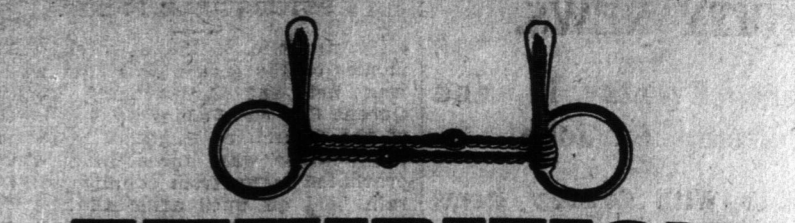
Miss Ada Mitchell returned home from St. John on Friday, where she has been spending a few weeks for her health.

RICHIBUCTO, Kent Co., Sept. 1.—The death of Patrick Connaughton, occurred on Friday last. The deceased was aged eighty-four years and had been in failing health for the past few months. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon from her late home. The remains were interred in the R. C. cemetery.

A crew of twenty men, with five spears, are now cutting the sea grass spoken of in the Sun last week. This industry promises to develop into quite a profitable one for this locality. There is an abundant crop all over the flats, and its growth is said to be rapid.

The Presbyterian congregation at Kouchibouguac are holding their annual picnic today in aid of the church fund.—Rev. Father Robichaud is having his annual picnic at Kingston today.

No interest whatever has been shown so far throughout this country in the coming vote for prohibition. Except



EXHIBITION.

Visitors to the coming Exhibition will do well to call and examine our large stock of Harness, Collars, Horse Blankets, * and Horse Furnishing Goods, which we offer during the Exhibition at a cash discount of ten per cent. at our new stand, 11 MARKET SQUARE. H. HORTON & SON.

for the proclamations posted this week, the fact of an election being held would hardly be known.

CORN HILL, Kings Co., Sept. 8.—Mary, wife of David Clarke, died of consumption at her residence in Graves settlement on the 28th ult. Her remains were interred in the F. B. cemetery here.

Corn Hill Division, S. of T., held a well crowded public meeting of an interesting character on Thursday evening.

On Saturday evening a public temperance meeting was held in Stockton's hall, in connection with the plebiscite campaign in this parish. O. N. Price of Esmolock and others gave interesting addresses.

Rev. F. G. Francis, on Sunday morning, preached an excellent sermon on prohibition, and a collection was taken for campaign work.

The cheese company has sold the season's output to Thos. J. Dillon. Upwards of \$3,000 have already been received by the patrons.

Ralph Dobson passed through here on Saturday with his blushing bride, of Sussex, en route to Lewiston.—Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Stockton of Ottawa are visiting Mrs. E. Stockton.

KENT CO. SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION. The annual Kent Co. Sunday school convention opened at Harcourt on Tuesday, Sept. 1st, in the Presbyterian church, which was prettily decorated for the occasion with plants, flowers and flags. A good representation of the leading Sunday school workers from various parts of the county was present.

The first session opened at two p. m. with a devotional service, led by Rev. R. G. Vans of Buctouche. The president, R. Main, being absent, H. A. West took the chair. Rev. J. K. McClure gave the address of welcome.

In the absence of Miss Lucas, the field secretary opened an interesting discussion on Primary Work, its Principles and Importance. Jesus wants the child. The two great agencies at work are (1) parents, (2) teachers. Seek for the co-operation of the home. Know the child. The means used are (3) nature, (4) Word, several of the delegates took part in the discussion. Miss Marion Wathen urged the importance of child study. Miss Porter showed that the Sunday school teacher alone could repair the ruin wrought by a neglected home.

Miss Davis, primary superintendent, being absent, her interesting report was read by R. H. Davis. The Great Need of Modern Sunday School Superintendents was discussed by Rev. A. Lucas.

The devotional exercises in the evening were led by Rev. A. Lucas. Rev. W. E. Johnson gave an interesting address on Provincial Sunday School Work in its Relation to the Church. He said as the school is the nursery of the church, the association affects the church in Fredericton, has been staying with their brother here for a short time.

Mrs. Mary Barker made a short visit with her sister—Jack McAvity of St. John is spending his vacation with friends here. Harrison of Chicago, fifth son of C. B. Harrison, M. P., will be here in about ten days with his bride, now Miss Welsh-Withers of Chicago. Henry Clark has commenced the manufacture of pickles for the trade.

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nest consecration service, led by the field secretary. Much of the success of the convention was due to the earnest work of A. Dunn, parish president for Harcourt.

AT ARMSTRONG'S CORNER Queens Co. Conservatives Endorsed the Moncton Convention.

A Rousing Public Meeting Addressed by J. D. Hazen, ex-M. P., Coun. H. W. Woods, Daniel Mullin, Dr. Alward and Dr. Stockton.

A splendid meeting of the liberal conservatives gave a concise outline of what had been done by the great convention at Moncton and showed how the stand there taken against the provincial government had been endorsed at every liberal conservative rally since held in every part of the province.

He gave facts and figures to show that seat after seat would be wrested from Mr. Emmerson as soon as that discredited leader gave an opportunity for an appeal to the polls, and pointed to the refusal of the leader of the government of Quebec in the provincial legislature, made a short but pointed speech, in which he squarely defined his political position. He was enthusiastically applauded.

Dr. Alward, who was in fine speaking trim, went at some length into local politics, showing up the extravagance and corruption of the present administration and the unvarying manner in which every effort on the part of the opposition on the floors of the legislature in the interests of purity and economy had been voted down by a servile majority at the crack of the party leader's whip. Dr. Alward stated while he had been proud to serve the liberal party when it was led by Alexander Mackenzie and so long as it had followed the path cut out by that honest statesman, his love of country and his regard for his welfare had compelled him to cut aloof from the present day liberal party and party and cast in his lot with the liberal conservatives.

Dr. Stockton made a ringing speech. He complimented the conservatives of Queens on their devotion to their principles, and predicted that the day was close at hand when the country would be purged of corruption both at Ottawa and Fredericton. The leader of the opposition handled the increased of the provincial debt with a master hand, showing that with an ever increasing revenue the government not only ran behind financially, but had steadily increased the burdens of the municipalities.

Daniel Mullin of St. John, in an eloquent and convincing speech, which was repeatedly punctuated with applause, said he had been a supporter of the local government and one of the very few men who had in the Moncton convention voted against the resolution to run provincial politics on a dominion line, but when he saw the almost unanimous manner in which the delegates had adopted the resolution, he felt it his duty to sink all personal opinion and form up in line with the great liberal and active party. He had not one word to say against those who differed from him in politics, but he was a conservative today in local as well as federal affairs.

The following resolution, moved by John Howe and seconded by Peter Langley, was adopted by a standing vote: Resolved, that this meeting approves of the decision of the Moncton convention to run provincial politics on dominion lines, and pledges itself to do all in its power to give effect to such policy.

The meeting closed with votes of thanks to the speakers and chairman, cheers for H. W. Woods and singing of God Save the Queen.

John Wood's Phospholine. The Great Specific Remedy. Sold and recommended by all the best medical authorities. One of the most valuable medicines discovered. It cures all cases of Phospholine. It is a powerful purgative, and cures all cases of Phospholine. It is a powerful purgative, and cures all cases of Phospholine.

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SPORTS.

The Winnie A. The Havelock.

The CHALLMARETH games began here. The Brunwich representatives. They accept the first time. The work in the 100 phen, Hal Acadia M. lotto, second in the fast time. Henderson and half-ton, 31.1 lotto, 21.1.

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SPORTING MATTERS

The Winners of the Various Sports at Amherst on Saturday.

The Havelock Horse Races—The Roses and

ATHLETIC. The M. P. A. A. Sports. CHARLOTTETOWN, Sept. 8.—The maritime province championship games here today were a great success. The attendance was large. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were well represented by contestants and spectators. The day was favorable, except the wind, rather heavy for fast time. The track was in good condition. The Wanderers did admirable work in all the trials.

The 100 yards dash was won by Stephen, Halifax; second, Ritchie, Charlottetown, 3rd. There are only six ten seconds men in the world.

Putting the 16 pound shot, Marcus Henderson, Moncton, scored 44 feet and half an inch, Darke, Charlottetown, 2d; 3d, Ritchie, Charlottetown, 3d. There are only six ten seconds men in the world.

In the 220 yards dash Stephen was first, Ritchie second and Wood third; time, 22-1-4 seconds, breaking the maritime province record of 22-3-5 held by Forbes of the Wanderers. Stephen won by a marvelous burst of speed. His time ranks him as the tenth of the fastest men in the world. Only four men have broken the record of 22-1-0 seconds.

In pole vaulting Henderson, Moncton, made 10 feet; Ruggles, Halifax, 9 feet 8 inches.

Throwing the 16 pound hammer—Henderson, 99 feet 1 inch, Burke, Charlottetown, second. Henderson afterwards gave an exhibition throw of 103 feet 7-8 inches; the Canadian record held by G. N. Murphy is 104 feet.

In the half mile bicycle race the first heat was won by Davidson, Moncton; Mumford, Charlottetown, second; Mumford, Amherst, third; time, 1:22.

The second heat was won by Keith, Halifax; Scott, Moncton, second; Newsome, Charlottetown, third.

The final heat was won by Newsome in an admirable burst of speed maintained during the greater part of the last quarter; Keith, second; Scott third; time, 1:18-5.

The half mile run was won by Johnson, Halifax; L. B. McMillan, Charlottetown, second; time, 2:08-5.

The running high jump was taken by Coombs, St. John, 5 feet 7 inches; Ruggles, Halifax, 5 feet 6 inches; Hall, Halifax, 5 feet 3 inches.

In the one mile bicycle race the starters in the first heat were Mumford, Amherst; Keith and Unsworth, in which order they finished; time, 2:4.

In the second heat the starters were Clark, Gaudet, Cook, Charlottetown; Scott, Moncton; Howes, St. Marys; Davidson, Moncton. The heat was won by Cook, Howes second, Davidson third; time, 2:41-2.

The final heat was won by Keith, Davidson second, Cook third; time, 3:01-2. Unsworth fell on the last lap. 440 yards race was won by C. J. McMillan, Charlottetown; L. B. McMillan second; time, 5:11-2. Wood of Halifax did not finish.

In the running broad jump Coombs of St. John; McPherson, Charlottetown; Steele of Acadia; Hall of Halifax competed. Coombs won, 19 feet 3 inches; Hall second, 19 feet 2-3-4 inches.

In the one mile run Johnson, Halifax; McKinnon, Hughes and Donahue, Charlottetown, started. Hughes and Donahue stopped shortly after the half. McKinnon won by about 75 yards, running a handsome race; time, 4:50.

In the 100 yard hurdles, Coombs, St. John; McPherson, Charlottetown; Steele, Acadia; Ruggles and Hall, Halifax, competed. Coombs won in 17-1-5 seconds. Ruggles was a close second. This time beats any ever made in a maritime province man.

The race for the provinces, 1/2 seconds, is held by Jordan of New York.

In the three mile bicycle race the starters were Davidson, Unsworth, Cook, Harrigan, Mumford, Sellar, Scott, Clarke, Newsome. It was won by Unsworth, making a grand applause from his Charlottetown friends.

The medals and prizes were distributed in the Opera house this evening, and a grand concert was given by the Moncton Cornet band.

The Amherst Sports Saturday. AMHERST, Sept. 10.—About two thousand spectators witnessed the races here today, which were very successful, and resulted as follows:

Half mile open—J. Howes, Sussex, 1st; F. Mumford, Amherst, 2d; G. B. Frazier, Fredericton, 3d; C. Coleman, Fredericton, 4th; time, 1:10.

One mile—Walter Davidson, Moncton, 1st; Scott, Moncton, 2d; N. Rodgers, Amherst, 3d; Wm. McLeod, Sussex, 4th; time, 2:23-5.

One mile open—F. Mumford, Amherst, 1st; Coleman, Fredericton, 2d; Howes, 3d; Barrett, 4th; time, 1:47.

Two miles—Davidson, 1st; C. H. Smith, Moncton, 2d; G. H. Merrill, Moncton, 3d; Arnold, Amherst, 4th; time, 12:23-5.

Two miles open—J. B. Howes, 1st; C. H. Smith, 2d; Spurr, Windsor, 3d; Ralph Smith, Windsor, 4th; time, 5:40.

Five miles, lap race—Barrett, 1st; Spurr, 2d; Coleman, 3d; C. H. Smith, 4th; time, 14:20.

Twenty miles—Stevens, 1st; Beal, 2d; W. S. O'Neil, 3d; Arnold, 4th; time, 1:10.

YACHTING. The Royal Kennebecasis Club. A meeting of the Royal Kennebecasis Yacht Club was held in the Commodore's rooms Friday evening, and the name of James H. Pullen was proposed and added to the club roll.

It had been hoped that D. A. Pugseley, the donor of a handsome cup, would have been able to attend the meeting and make the presentation in person to the club, the winner of the cup for this season, but the following letter, which was received with applause, was accepted in his place.

The Belle-View, Rothesay, August 18, 1898. To the Commodore and Members of the Royal Kennebecasis Yacht Club: Gentlemen—I have now very great

pleasure in presenting to your club the accompanying cup, which you were good enough to permit me to offer for competition among the members of the club, and which has been so worthily won by the Canada.

Trusting that this small prize may be the means, in even a small degree, of stimulating aquatic sports upon our noble Kennebecasis.

I am, yours, very truly, D. A. PUGSELEY.

The cup was then presented by the Commodore to the owners of the Canada, who returned their hearty thanks to Mr. Pugseley and to the club.

The cup is a very handsome one of a loving cup pattern, and stands about fifteen inches high. On the face above a fouled anchor and surrounded by a wreath, is the following inscription: Presented to the Royal Kennebecasis Yacht Club by D. A. Pugseley, Belle-View, Rothesay, 1898.

On the reverse of the cup is inscribed: Challenge Cup, Winner Season of 1898, Canada.

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There are facts regarding the marriage of Mr. Thompson and Mrs. Murray, the death of his first wife and the disposition of his children and his subsequent actions, which, if fully published, would show how entirely false these newspaper stories were. But we do not see that the public have any right to expect the publication of these private matters. We may add that Mr. Thompson did not marry his present wife four days after the death of his first wife and that the marriage took place as early as it did.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.

SPRINGHILL, N. S., Sept. 8.—A perfect flood of plebiscite agitation and prohibition enthusiasm is overwhelming the town. Scarcely had the echoes of the two great meetings presided over by Mr. Buchanan passed away, when this week, the temperance workers of the county assembled in town and held a county plebiscite conference in the Knights of Pythias hall last Tuesday afternoon. Much effective work in the matter of organization was perfected and lively campaigns may be expected between now and polling day in the smaller districts of the county. On the evening of Tuesday a public meeting was held in the Parish House hall, attended by an immense crowd. The platform was flanked by the leading ministers of the town and county, and some particularly eloquent and reasonable speeches on prohibition were delivered. Rev. Mr. Johnston of Parrsboro spoke on the need of prohibition; the Rev. Mr. Job of River Hebert on the objections to prohibition; the Rev. Mr. Leary of Parrsboro, the Nestor of temperance in these parts, spoke of prohibition from the revenue point of view, and made a dry subject especially interesting and convincing. Rev. Mr. Barty of Amherst spoke of the voters' obligations in the matter, and the Cumberland county temperance men are making the most of their opportunity. Even the town council has come forward in a fatherly way to advise the voters. The council has passed a resolution approving prohibition and advising the citizens to follow the lead and advice of the churches and temperance workers in this matter. The council makes a special appeal to voters whose minds are not settled on the matter and advises them to espouse the prohibition aspect of the question.

An interesting temperance meeting, with Dr. J. B. Hall of chairman, was held in the Methodist church last evening. Speeches were made by Revs. Wallace, Stevens and Astbury, and music was furnished by a select choir. A solo by Miss Mabel Bishop was highly appreciated. The vote taken at the close of the meeting showed that all were desirous of prohibition.

PARRSBORO, N. S., Sept. 6.—A violent electric storm commenced here shortly before midnight of Sunday, and continued nearly three hours. The lightning struck the lighthouse at the mouth of the river, but only tore a few shingles from the tower and shattered some of the boards. A telephone post on the road to Diligent River was torn to splinters. The electric lights in the town were extinguished by the storm, but not much damage was done to the plant.

The schooner E. Mayfield, launched last week by Alex. McCullough, is still in the river, having not yet finished rigging. She is a well built vessel of about 75 tons register.

CORNWALLIS, N. S., Sept. 7.—Percy Jost, of the Merchants' Bank at Sydney, C. B., has been visiting at Canim.

The death of Ladd Reind occurred at Steam Mill village on Friday morning. Mr. Reind had been acting as freight agent at Kentville for some years, but had been unable to fill the position for some time before his death. The funeral took place on Sunday.

George Bennetto, of Seattle, Wash., returned from a visit to his former home in Cornwallis on Monday morning. He has been in Seattle for nine years and is engaged in the oil business there.

Mrs. Wilson of Boston, who has been ill for some months, died at her father's home in Canim last Friday. Mrs. Wilcox (nee Miss Maggie Dorman) had been married but two years. She leaves a son, a father and mother, besides a number of brothers and a sister to mourn her early death.

Douglas Eakon of Beverly, Mass., has been in Kentville and Canim for a few days. He is a printer on the Beverly Times. He was formerly connected with the Advertiser at Kentville.

