

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Three Sessions of the Grand Division Thursday—Election of Officers.

The Next Annual Session Will be Held at Newcastle—Reports and General Business.

The 3rd convention of the Grand Division... was opened Wednesday in the Market hall.

The following committees were appointed: Credentials—E. S. Hennigar, H. E. Williams, S. P. McCavour.

Enrollment—J. W. Fowler, J. S. Mansue, Jas. Sullivan. Audit—Messrs. Gowland, McCavour, and G. B. Stewart.

The grand conductor announced the candidates for initiation, who were elected as follows: Richard Rowe, Gurney, No. 5; W. J. Little, Abbot, No. 15; D. S. Thomas, Granite Rock, No. 37; Dennis Long, Granite Rock, No. 37; Oliver Hamilton, Collins, No. 139; Malcom White, Mrs. White and Miss McLeod, St. George, No. 303; E. H. Titus, Jubilee, No. 422.

Grand Scribe A. J. Armstrong submitted a comprehensive report of the six months ending Sept. 30, with statistics and information covering a year.

Thirty-seven divisions made reports for the quarter to June 30. The returns to hand show the following: Initiated 706, Withdrawn 137, Expelled for violation of pledge 22, Expelled for other causes 12, Number divisions reporting 43, Members of divisions 4,778.

Never Despair Division, No. 428, at Westport, Queens county, and Kings Point, No. 427, at Springfield, Kings county, had been organized.

The following had been dormant: Westwood, No. 56, at Point de Bate, Oxford, No. 124, at Upper Gage, Gaspereau, No. 121, at Sionton, Upland, No. 248, at Upland, Lanesdowne, No. 257, at Fredericton, Cardwell, No. 27, at Penobscot, Star of Hope, No. 273, at Upper Gage; Essex, No. 228, at Waterford, Campbellton, No. 306, at Campbellton; Kingsclear, No. 315, at Kingsclear; Blackville, No. 319, at Blackville; Maryville, No. 349, at Maryville; St. Andrews, No. 358, at St. Andrews; Mayflower, No. 418, at Harvey Station, Charity, No. 418, at Hatfield's Point.

The receipts last year were: Per capita tax to October 25, 1898, \$641.24, Profits on supplies to March 31, 1898, \$409.89, Profits on supplies to March 31, 1899, \$14.48.

good standing, hoping they will yet pay. Grand division is today face to face with a defect which must be made up—the matter of the financial standing with the national division must be grappled with.

On the prohibition plebiscite the report says the temperance cause was strengthened by the knowledge of the vote. It is being considered to make the grand division's paper, Forward, a weekly instead of semi-weekly. The matter will come before general division.

On the matter of correspondence the terms had been most satisfactory. There was nothing of unpleasant character to lay before the division. The grand superintendent of young people's work had been most zealous in taking and spurring. A report from her would be received.

During the year the grand scribe visited the district divisions of Kings and St. John counties. Both were good factors for temperance work. The want of these divisions in other counties is much to be deplored.

Visitations to divisions, organizing and reorganizing had been carried on by grand division officers. Special mention is made of the services in this respect of Rev. G. W. Fisher of Newcastle, Aid. J. D. Murray of Red Bank Division, and J. R. Woodburn, Bro. Hennigar, Bro. Law and others of St. John.

The report spoke well of the standing of the S. of T. National Mutual Relief Society, and strongly recommended the insurance to the order. Rev. Jas. Crisp, G. W. P., in his report, rendered his thanks to the members of the grand division and others for their kindness and help, the grand scribe in particular.

The grand superintendent of I. P. work, Mrs. E. S. Hennigar, reported having written 72 letters and having visited several bands, Sackville, Murray, Red Bank, Golden Rule, Elm Verte, Howard, Millstream and St. Andrews have no Young People's society. St. John reported good work.

D. W. P. John Law presented his report, which was handed to the committee on the state of the order. A message of greeting was read from the W. C. T. U., and a mass of correspondence was received from the Dominion Alliance in regard to prohibition. The latter was referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Woodburn and Maxwell.

Communications were received from the Royal Templars concerning a meeting to be held in Moncton in November, from M. W. P. Fisher, from G. Scribe of Nova Scotia in regard to the Advocate, from M. W. S. Jewell of the National Division stating that G. W. P. Williams of Massachusetts will visit the convention.

ly received and will be printed in the journals and in pamphlet form. The accounts were reported correct by the finance and accounts committee. Reports of the work in the different sections of the jurisdiction were made by R. E. Lyons of Tilley division, Long Reach; Richard Rowe, Gurney division; George Stothard, Northumberland division; Chatham; John Lyons, Granite Rock; Howard Evans, Lakeside; W. Kerr, Mount Middleton; J. Armstrong, St. George, and Rev. George Steel, Jubilee division.

The afternoon session was opened at 2 o'clock with the usual exercises. The committee on the state of the order reported. They urged the Grand Division of New Brunswick to exert itself to the utmost to make the completion of marked success. The work in the past has been along the lines of moral suasion, but the churches and schools are necessary doing a great deal of this work.

The report which was signed by E. A. Everett, W. H. Paterson, Josh Stark and J. I. Kierstead, was taken up section by section and adopted. The special committee appointed to consider the communication of the Royal Templars in regard to a meeting to be held in Moncton, expressed their opinion that the maritime convention to discuss prohibition would be very desirable, and recommended that the Grand Division join with the Templars in the scheme, suggested by the Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island to be held in Moncton, as a suitable place for the meeting.

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The Grand Division, S. of T., resumed its session at 9 o'clock Thursday morning. Rev. James Crisp, G. W. P., presiding. The devotional exercises were led by the grand chaplain, Rev. Job Shenton.

An invitation from Newcastle, Division to hold the semi-annual session there in May next was read and accepted. A report from the Kings County District Division was referred to the committee on the state of the order. The Grand Division received a valuable present—a manuscript from Mrs. W. Wilson of Nova Scotia, giving a history of the early days of the order in this province. The gift was heartily received and will be printed in the journals and in pamphlet form.

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CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

Sixteen Officers Over and Above the Regimental Establishment Appointed.

Rev. Mr. Fullerton of P. E. I., and Rev. Fr. O'Leary Appointed Chaplains—Col. Hughes Out in the Cold.

OTTAWA, Oct. 25.—Gradually the staff of the Royal Canadian Regiment for South Africa is being evolved. The important announcement is made to-day that Lieut. Col. Buchanan, commanding the 1st Depot, R. C. R., will be second in command to Col. Otter. Major Drummond will be chief staff officer. Capt. McDougall, R. C. R. I., will be the regimental adjutant and Major Bizer, 15th batt., Belleville, paymaster.

The special service officers will include Col. Sam Hughes, M. P., Lindsay; Major Cartwright, assistant adjutant general, Ottawa; Major Denison, Toronto; Lt. Col. Drury, commanding a Battery, Kingston; Capt. Dixon, editor Military Gazette (who will be historical recorder of events in connection with the Canadian contingent).

As there are no militia battalions in the Territories, the compliment is paid to that section by appointing Inspector Laflamme of the N. W. M. P. as an extra officer. It will be observed that in the above list the name of Lt. Col. Sam Hughes, M. P., is missing, and it would appear that Col. Hughes is not to go with the contingent. The arrangements are that the troops will be reviewed at the Citadel at noon on Monday by his excellency, the Governor-General.

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SUDDEN DEATH.

Of Hon. Peter Mitchell at Windsor Hotel, Montreal.

A Man Who in His Time Filled Prominent Places in Public Life.

Was One of the Fathers of Confederation and Canada's First Minister of Marine and Fisheries—His Provincial and Federal Career.

MONTRÉAL, Oct. 25.—Mr. Mitchell was around the rotunda of the Windsor Hotel as usual last evening, chatting with friends, and was apparently in his usual health, though that has of late been as good as formerly. Shortly after ten o'clock Mr. Mitchell retired to his room. Nothing further was heard from him, nor was any unusual sound heard in his room. This morning, shortly before nine o'clock, a chambermaid noticed that the non-regular gentleman's boots had not been taken in as usual, and becoming suspicious, notified the manager. Upon investigation Mr. Mitchell's body was found lying on the floor between the bed and the bureau. He had evidently fallen while in the act of disrobing. His coat and vest were found lying on the sofa nearby.

Peter Mitchell was the son of Scottish parents who settled on the Miramichi river in 1815. He was born at Newcastle June 4, 1824, was educated at the Grammar school there, studied law and was admitted to the New Brunswick bar in 1848. Not long afterwards he became engaged in lumbering, shipbuilding and other industrial pursuits. Mr. Mitchell was elected to represent Northumberland in the provincial assembly in 1856, and held the seat until 1860 when he was appointed a member of the legislative council of the confederation he was called by royal proclamation to the senate of Canada, but in 1872 he resigned and was returned in the general election of that year by freeholders from Northumberland to a seat in the house of commons. Defeated at the general election of 1878, he was again elected at the general election of 1882 and continued to sit in the commons up to the general election of 1891 when he was beaten by Mr. Adams. Since then he has not sat in parliament. He was a candidate for his old constituency in 1886, but was defeated by a majority of 507 by Mr. Robinson, the present member.

Mr. Mitchell in January, 1886, became proprietor of the Montreal Herald, which he conducted for several years. On March 1st, 1897, he was appointed by the liberal government to the office of inspector of fisheries for the Atlantic provinces of Quebec, N. E. and N. S. For some years Mr. Mitchell had been a resident of Montreal.

Mr. Mitchell entered the government of New Brunswick in 1858 as a colleague of Messrs. Tilley, Ritchie, Johnson, Fisher and other fathers of responsible government in this province. He was an early and earnest advocate of railway construction. In 1864 he was chosen one of the delegates to the Charlottetown convention, where Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir George E. Cartier, Hon. George Brown and others appeared to urge the union of British North America. In the same year he was appointed to the Quebec conference, which drafted the terms of confederation, and in 1866 he was sent to England to serve as a member of the London conference on the same subject. In all these conferences Mr. Mitchell took an active part and in the general election that followed in New Brunswick his voice was a potent factor in the final triumph of the confederate party.

When the first government of Canada was formed, Mr. Mitchell and Hon. St. L. Tilley were summoned to take portfolios, Mr. Mitchell being assigned to that of marine and fisheries, a department that he personally organized and administered with marked ability. Mr. Mitchell was a man of strong characteristics. He possessed a rugged, heated style of eloquence and a pertinacity of purpose that made him alike powerful and troublesome in council and parliament. He had, when in the prime of life, a commanding cavalry strut, and anywhere on the American continent might have easily passed as an undistinguished member of the horse guards. When a cabinet minister he usually wore a white pig hat. In opposition he invariably covered his head with a black silk one.

Mr. Mitchell in 1863 married Miss Gough of St. John, who died some years ago. He leaves one daughter.

MONTRÉAL, Oct. 25.—The remains of the late Hon. Peter Mitchell will be taken to Newcastle, N. B., for interment. George Wall, a nephew of the deceased statesman, is on his way to Montreal to take charge of the body.

GOLD IN LABRADOR.

(St. John's, Nfld., News, Oct. 13.) The schooner Isabella, which arrived to Rendell & Co. a few days ago from Labrador, brought up, it is said, three cakes of gold samples and dust, which is said to have been discovered in abundance at Rama, on the Labrador. The Isabella has been down on that coast during the past five months and we take it that the rumor above mentioned can be given credence. Several prominent brokers and others are interested in the discovery, and a gang of men has been down there for some time hard at work excavating and otherwise carrying out the wishes of gold prospectors.

Advertisement for W. H. THORNE & CO. Ltd. featuring 'Shooting Supplies' and listing various firearms and equipment.

COURT NEWS.

A disagreement between George McLeod, owner of the bark Besse McLeod, and Messrs. A. Cushing & Co. resulted in an injunction being placed on the vessel Wednesday at the instance of Messrs. Cushing & Co. to prevent her sailing. The latter chartered the vessel to load lumber for Bucos Ayres, and the charter party stated the vessel was to be loaded with "customary despatch," also that 300 gold per day was to be allowed for demurrage. The claim of Mr. McLeod is that the vessel was 12 days over her loading time. Capt. Stewart, of the Besse Markham, refused to sign the bill of lading as presented by Mr. Cushing. The vessel cleared last Saturday and several attempts, it is said, have since been made to reach an agreement, but they were unsuccessful, and that now Messrs. Cushing refuse to acknowledge any claim on the part of the vessel. The question seems to be what is meant by "customary despatch," and probably this will be threshed out in court. It is also said that Mr. McLeod wanted Messrs. Cushing to deposit \$1,500, so that the vessel could be allowed to sail and then test the matter in court, but this offer was refused.

THE EMPHATIC STATEMENT.

THE D. & L. Menthol Plaster is doing a great deal to alleviate neuralgia and rheumatism. It is based on facts. The D. & L. Plaster never fails to soothe and quickly cure. Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

Advertisement for W. H. THORNE & CO. Ltd. Market Square, St. John, N. B.

Advertises in the Semi-Weekly Sun

THE EMPIRE AT WAR.

Rev. Dr. Edgar Hill's Thanksgiving Sermon in Montreal.

An Address Breathing Patriotism in Every Line.

The Justice of Britain's Claims in South Africa.

"The Empire at War" was the theme of an eloquent and timely sermon preached by Rev. Dr. Hill at St. Andrew's church, Montreal, on Thanksgiving morning.

"This Thanksgiving day," he said, "dawns upon Canada in circumstances of special gravity and responsibility. The empire is at war! And the empire's war is Canada's too! No people realize so deeply as the British the appalling horrors implied in the arbitrament of the sword in the solution of international problems, and the adjustment of international differences.

By every principle of that civilization of which they boast, and the Christianity to which they owe so much, no people have so essential an interest in the maintenance of peace and so genuine a reticence to unshrink the sword even in the holiest of causes. But from time to time there arise international issues of vast importance which the British empire has to face, and for the due settlement of which the dire resort of war is the sole alternative.

While Great Britain hates war, she hates still more slavery, oppression, trickery and cruelty; and when the weapons of diplomacy are exhausted she has never hesitated to lift a brand and strike for liberty, justice and humanity.

"Our imperial mother never will desert her scattered children in the day of peril, wherever their lot may be cast. Her best blood and treasure are always at the call for vengeance for oppression and wrong done to the humblest of her sons and daughters. Great Britain stands to espouse the sacred cause of liberty all over the globe, and wherever her Union Jack floats in the breeze there equal rights of race and religion, of trade and commerce are for all who can intelligently praise these great human blessings, or who will loyally enjoy them for the common good.

"Great Britain is the patron of modern civilization, and the pioneer of all national progress in all that can advance the best interests of mankind; and she can never suffer the chariot of civilization to be arrested in its beneficent career in any quarter of the world where her sword is acknowledged. These high functions our imperial statesmen of every political creed regard Great Britain's proud prerogative, and the fulfillment of them as sacred trusts in the discharge of which she regards no enterprise too onerous, and no sacrifice too exhaustive. The God of nations has called her to that high place in the due course of His providence, and she cannot trifle with His high commission. Never can she prove recreant to the stern duties which it imposes, nor shrink from its vast responsibilities.

"Our Canadian contingent will be an object lesson to the whole world of the unity of spirit of the widely extended constituents of the empire and will be the best guarantee of the peace of the world that could be offered at the time to come. When Britain's sons are girdling the globe with acclamations of sympathy with the imperial authority in this righteous struggle, and contributing from the extremities of the earth their several contingents to stand shoulder to shoulder in the common championship of the rights of man, they are showing their gratitude towards a noble ancestry, and dignifying themselves as worthy children of worthy sires. And whoever utters a discordant note on this day of Canadian enthusiasm is strangely insensible to the issues at stake, or singularly devoid of discerning the fitness of things. That man is stricken with more blindness who cannot see that it is most of all for the good of civilization, and the promise of the human race that the principles of British sovereignty should be supreme from Cairo to the Cape. We shall look to you, therefore, the hemispheres for a sovereign authority that represents pure government, strictly justice, enlightened public opinion, wise philanthropy to be compared with Great Britain.

"We shall look less successfully still among the European powers for a government that governs subject races mainly for their good and without exacting from them one single penny for the home exchequer. The people of Great Britain are prepared to tax themselves to maintain a standing army and navy for their good, not for their good, half so much as for the prestige and safety of British dependencies. The daughters, so to speak, have set up for themselves, and the good mother is kind enough to keep a roof over their heads. An insult to one member is felt to be an insult to the whole family. The blow that falls on the humblest child, thrills with agony the soul of the mother. The wrong that irritates and hurts the poorest colony brings the wrong done to answer for his crime at the feet of the British sovereign. What more natural and fitting therefore than that the daughters should identify themselves with the interests of the mother, who is constantly sharing their troubles and trials? What more ungrateful and insensitive than that they should hesitate for one moment to spring, one and all, to her side and render some return for what has been so lavishly rendered to them. And if

to make slaves of them. While claiming to be Christians they treated the colored race as black property, of creatures of less real value commercially than their own. They justified this outrageous injustice, claiming that being the chosen people of God, they were given to them for an inheritance, and that they were the rod of divine vengeance on the heathen as were the Jews of old.

"These are the swords of one who knew whereof he spoke, and he is a trustworthy historian. Forced labor, kidnapping children, massacre of inoffensive men and women, absolute denial of the rights of human beings—these are the crimes which an eyewitness lays at the door of the ancestors of the Boers of the Transvaal. The experience of British subjects from the descendants of Livingstone's contemporaries within the last twenty years has not been a white less oppressive, considered. Cruelty to the native races and injustice to the whites, go naturally hand in hand. If the Boers could do it, neither would have any rights, and the future of South Africa would be in the hands of as cruel, selfish and superstitious set of despots as modern history reveals. Verily the children are filling the measure of their fathers' iniquities.

"BRITISH RULE is the very antithesis of all for which the Boer supremacy unobscuringly stands. For humane treatment of the natives by the British, the Boer has only inhumanity; for justice, oppression; for enlightenment, ignorance; for contempt of all religious rights; for political principle, that might be expedient, only grinding slavery. Progress on these terms, or prosperity for South Africa, is impossible. It is like transplanting the barbed policy of the military into the Christian civilization of the nineteenth century. It would be like turning the hands of the world's clock back a hemisphere to leave South Africa to the tender mercies of these deteriorated Dutchmen. Civilization, Christianity, common humanity—to put it no higher—forbids the possibility of such high treason against the human race. Every sentiment of civilized society protests against it. The twentieth century cannot be allowed to open with such an outrage upon the rights of man. It must be ended, for it cannot be mended.

"That is the situation so far as I can make it after a considerable study of the subject. Great Britain is committed to redress the wrongs of the South Africans, and she cannot escape from the vindication of her sovereign authority. She is the champion of humanity and humanity will forever be her debtor. Of all the wars which the empire has been involved in for eighty years, there is none more justifiable than this. It is a struggle between light and darkness, civilization and savagery, progress and retrogression.

"That is the struggle in which Canada is embarked, and of which our minds are full this day of thanksgiving. Could we desire any more honorable and worthy way to open our eyes to the world than this? Have we greater cause for thanksgiving than for the genuine spirit of unselfish loyalty which this war has evoked from the Atlantic to the Pacific? Canadians are realizing that never before that they are self-reliant, and members of the great empire which stands before all the world for justice between man and man, race and race, religion and religion, civilization and barbarism. For the imperial cause of liberty, justice, dignity and honor, we are what we are in the eyes of the civilized world today. And it would be the poorest account of our sense of right, our spirit of fairness, and our estimate of the sources of all our prosperity had we hesitated to make the empire's just quarrel ours, or discouraged our brave and many youth from taking up arms for right and righteousness, justice and humanity.

"Our Canadian contingent will be an object lesson to the whole world of the unity of spirit of the widely extended constituents of the empire and will be the best guarantee of the peace of the world that could be offered at the time to come. When Britain's sons are girdling the globe with acclamations of sympathy with the imperial authority in this righteous struggle, and contributing from the extremities of the earth their several contingents to stand shoulder to shoulder in the common championship of the rights of man, they are showing their gratitude towards a noble ancestry, and dignifying themselves as worthy children of worthy sires. And whoever utters a discordant note on this day of Canadian enthusiasm is strangely insensible to the issues at stake, or singularly devoid of discerning the fitness of things. That man is stricken with more blindness who cannot see that it is most of all for the good of civilization, and the promise of the human race that the principles of British sovereignty should be supreme from Cairo to the Cape. We shall look to you, therefore, the hemispheres for a sovereign authority that represents pure government, strictly justice, enlightened public opinion, wise philanthropy to be compared with Great Britain.

"We shall look less successfully still among the European powers for a government that governs subject races mainly for their good and without exacting from them one single penny for the home exchequer. The people of Great Britain are prepared to tax themselves to maintain a standing army and navy for their good, not for their good, half so much as for the prestige and safety of British dependencies. The daughters, so to speak, have set up for themselves, and the good mother is kind enough to keep a roof over their heads. An insult to one member is felt to be an insult to the whole family. The blow that falls on the humblest child, thrills with agony the soul of the mother. The wrong that irritates and hurts the poorest colony brings the wrong done to answer for his crime at the feet of the British sovereign. What more natural and fitting therefore than that the daughters should identify themselves with the interests of the mother, who is constantly sharing their troubles and trials? What more ungrateful and insensitive than that they should hesitate for one moment to spring, one and all, to her side and render some return for what has been so lavishly rendered to them. And if

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there are any of our people who do not realize that this is Canada's great opportunity to do credit to herself, as well as take her rank in the high places of the earth—and who cannot comprehend that this is a holy war of civilization against semi-barbarism—then that is their misfortune. Happily the great mass of Canadians know better, and in their hand lie the stability and honor of our country.

"I am no fomenter of racial or religious strife, but, on the contrary, have done my best at all times, when opportunity offered, to plead for unity of national spirit among our dual population. It has been with extreme regret, therefore, that I have seen more than once recently the policy of some amongst us fanning the flame of racial strife and alienating the good feeling of those who desire to live in peace and amity. I regret it, for its effect upon the peace of this city and province; but I regret it still more for the injurious effect it must have upon those who resort to such perilous tactics. Depend on it, no race or class can follow such a derelict course without incurring the charge of disloyalty to Canada's peace and unity. It is a charge meant in retarding the national well-being. Specially perilous is it when those in high places play with such inflammable material. They lit the torch of the folly and crime of their conduct, for they are planting the seeds of fire which long smoldering may some day blaze up to the extent of which no one can see at present. Let all such fire-raisers learn from the attitude of our people today that the policy of strife and division cannot be profitable either to them or their race.

"Canada has taken a step which can never be retraced. Imperial federation is a reality now though no formal deed of federation has been written. The soul of the empire has federated it, and that is the federation that has life and fire in it to accomplish the grandest results. As the sons of the empire rather than South Africa plans to champion a righteous cause, the hearts of the empire will meet there too and follow them step by step. That is the federation that makes the people justly proud of their country.

"Though it comes in most undesirable ways, we are thankful that the opportunity has arisen for Britons all the world over to testify in the most expressive form to the essential unity of the empire; and to promise to all the nations that though widely separated they are a great unit, standing solid as the granite for the rights of man, and resolute to shed our life's blood if needs be, for that sacred cause."

BIRTHS.

HAYNES—At Victoria Beach, N. S., on Oct. 24th, to the wife of Jas. Haynes, twin-son and daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DALLING-ARMSTRONG—At St. John's church, Wednesday, Oct. 26th, by the Rev. Arthur A. Slipp, William Dalling, son of the late Mr. Dalling, and daughter of William Armstrong, second husband of the late Mrs. Armstrong.

CHAMBERLAIN—At the residence of Mrs. B. Oct. 25th, by the Rev. G. C. P. Palmer, George E. Gale of Waterbury, Queens County, N. B., and Miss Mary Chamberlain, daughter of the late Mr. Chamberlain.

McLEAN-KIRKSTED—At the residence of the Rev. Father, Oct. 25th, by the Rev. D. B. Bayle, R. A. Murdoch, son of the late Mr. Murdoch, and Miss Elizabeth Kirksted, daughter of the late Mr. Kirksted.

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DEATHS.

ASHLEY—On Sunday, Oct. 22, 1899, at P. E. Island hospital, after several weeks' illness, Mr. John Ashley, aged 78 years, of the late John G. Ashley of London, England.

FOSTER—In St. John, on Oct. 22, Edward Foster, aged 80 years.

MORSE—At Norton station, Kings Co., N. B., aged 82 years, Mr. James Morse, in his 34th year.

RIPPEL—On Oct. 22nd, after a lingering illness, Mr. George Rippele, aged 72 years, of the late George Rippele, of St. John, N. B.

ROSS—At Charlottetown, P. E. I., Oct. 22nd, after a long illness, Mr. James Ross, of the late James Ross, of St. John, N. B., aged 75 years and 6 months.

AT McADAM JUNCTION.

McADAM JUNCTION, Oct. 23.—The annual school meeting was held on Saturday. The report of the trustees showed that the new building had cost \$4,885, that 8 per cent. debentures had been floated for \$1,400, and that the balance had been met by the sale of the old school house and lot. The report showed that the average of attendance was about 100, and that it would soon be necessary to appoint a third teacher.

The retiring trustee, E. Nason, was re-elected and \$300 was voted. The Union church has had electric lighting apparatus put in. Twelve mass chandeliers with three lights each light the body of the church. Two single lights illuminate the choir stand and pulpit. Great credit is due to the ladies who have persevered in making improvements in the church. The next move is to seat the church with pews. On Monday, the 30th inst., a high class entertainment will be given in the I. O. F. hall to further aid church work. County Master A. D. Thomas paid a visit to Clarke Wallace Loyal Orange lodge, No. 72, on Monday night. He was well received, and addressed the members on topics connected with the order. Stirring addresses were made by several members.

GEN. SYMONS DEAD.

The Veteran Officer Passed Away on Wednesday.

Incapacity of the Boer Intelligence Department Was All That Saved Gen. Yule.

Gen. White Will Attack the Free State Forces as Soon as Gen. Yule's Men Are Rested.



MAJ. GEN. SIR W. PENN SYMONS.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The death of General Sir William Penn Symons, the British commander at Glencoe, who was fatally wounded in the battle with the Boers there on Oct. 20, was officially announced in the house of commons today.

Gen. Symons was one of the few who escaped on that memorable January morning at Isandula, when nearly the whole of his regiment, the gallant Twenty-fourth, perished. Thus there is a tragic completeness in his victory near the scene of that massacre. Probably no other officer in the British army has seen more fighting than Gen. Symons. Certainly none has seen more in India, and the campaigns in Burma and Zululand revealed his splendid qualities in the most brilliant fashion.

Gen. Sir William Penn Symons, K. C. B., was born in Hest, Cornwall, on July 17, 1848, was educated privately, and in 1868 entered the army. He rose rapidly from a subaltern's rank, in several instances his promotion being due to valiant conduct on the battle-

field. He was made colonel in 1887, having won the colonelcy largely because of his bravery in the campaigns in South Africa from 1877 to 1879, when he was engaged in fighting tribes of fierce savages. He received a medal of honor for gallantry in the Zulu war in 1879.

His next conspicuous field of action was Burma. He served all the Boer wars of 1885-1889, and finally earned the rank of brigadier general of the China field army, and again won another decoration. He was one of the leaders of the Chin Lushai expedition in 1889-1890, and commanded part of the Waziristan field brigade of the Tootli field force and the 1st division of the Tootli force in 1897-1898, and received the Knight's Commander of the Bath decoration for services in the latter expedition. He was given command of the Sirhind district, in the Punjab, India, in 1898.

Gen. Symons was recalled from the India when trouble threatened in South Africa again, and was placed as second in command of Major Gen. Sir George Stewart White, who commanded the British forces in Natal.

DISASTER AVERTED. LONDON, Oct. 27.—The official announcement of the jointing of General White and General Yule has come as a great relief, and all the more so in view of the fact that later despatches have shown that only the incapacity of the intelligence department of the Boers saved Gen. Yule's column from a great disaster.

It seems that on Friday night Dundee was full of alarms. Heavy firing was heard at one o'clock and again at four. A severe thunder storm, soon after stopped the Boer cannons, and Saturday passed in the same anxious manner, in momentary expectation of an attack. The British finally evacuated, taking all that they could, but leaving plenty for the Boers to loot.

The appointments of the Boer hospital at Dundee are described as very inadequate and primitive. The Boers themselves, in the absence of a nursing staff, get only scant attention.

It is reported that Sir Wm. Penn Symons died on Wednesday, not yesterday, and was buried at Dundee yesterday.

BOERS CAPTURED. LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily News says it is reported from private sources that the British issued from Mafeking on Saturday last and surrounded and captured 240 Boers.

YULE'S MEN RESTING. LONDON, Oct. 27.—Gen. Sir Geo. Stewart White, according to a despatch from Cape Town to the Daily Mail, will attack the Orange Free State force in Natal as soon as Gen. Yule's men have rested. Strong British reinforcements are being sent up from the Cape.

THE FIGHT AT RIETfontein. LONDON, Oct. 26.—Details of the fighting at Rietfontein are coming in slowly. A special despatch from Lady Smith dated October 24, fled after the night, says: "On discovery that the Boers were massed to the westward of the main road to Dundee, an attempt was made by a train to discover the body of Col. Scott-Chisholm, killed at Elandsbaag. The train was fired upon and obliged to retire, and Gen. White moved out to attack the Boers, believed to be Free Staters, who should have joined the Transvaalers at Elandsbaag. Gen. White commanded personally. The 15th Lancers were placed on either flank. They

guns was factored, the burghers succeeding in removing some of them before the British carried the hill, leaving only the riflemen behind to cover their retreat. On Saturday news was received of the approach of General Dundee. Gen. Yule quickly recognized the impossibility of defending both Dundee and Glencoe against such superiority of numbers, sent word to Ladysmith of his dangerous situation, and ordered the evacuation of Dundee. Most of the inhabitants went southward on Saturday. The British camp was also removed in anticipation of an attack on Dundee, which commenced with long range firing by the big guns at daybreak Sunday. The Boers made excellent practice, and the shells from a forty-pounder occupying the Impat Mountain dropped in and around the town. In the meanwhile the British had reached Glencoe in safety. There orders reached Gen. Yule on Monday to fall back on Ladysmith. At the same time he was informed that a large force was awaiting at Elandsbaag to assist his retreat. Glencoe camp accordingly was quickly evacuated. The precise position of the British was not known to the Boers.

THE FORCES IN SOUTH AFRICA. NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Col. S. S. Sumner, military attaché of the United States at London, who has been ordered to South Africa to witness the military operations there, has sent to Washington this statement of the present and prospective strength of the British army: Force now in South Africa—Regulars, 12,000; volunteers, 14,000; reinforcements to arrive before Nov. 1st, 10,000; total force in South Africa by Nov. 1st, 36,000. Reinforcements contemplated—One complete army corps, divided thus: Cavalry, 5,534; infantry, 29,633; corps troops, including artillery, engineers, etc., 5,122; troops on line of communication, 9,287; troops to be left at base, 2,852; total, 62,333. Contingents from Queensland and New Zealand, 2,500. Grand total, 83,533.

A SUDDEN CHILL often means sudden illness. Pain-Killer is all that is needed to ward it off. Unequalled for cramps and diarrhoea. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Conducted by J. W. Manchester, V. S., St. John, N. B.

THE WEEKLY SUN takes pleasure in notifying its readers that it has perfected arrangements with J. W. Manchester, V. S., whereby all questions with respect to diseases of the lower animals will be answered by him, and treatment prescribed in those cases where it is asked for through the columns of THE SUN.

All enquiries must be addressed: VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, Weekly Sun, St. John, N. B.

W. S.—I have a nice young mare that has a soft lump on front of leg above knee joint. It has been there some time and is getting harder and larger. What shall I do for it? Ans.—Blister with Mercury Bismolide, one part of Mercury to three parts of Lard.

M. C.—Horse has a large and very hard lump on front of shoulder; it is just where collar fits, and is very painful; has been there about six weeks. What is known as cold abscess. It must be opened freely with knife, plus evacuated and wound dressed with saturated solution of Carbolic Acid.

P. P.—Cow has hard lump in teat. Cannot get any milk; teat very swollen and inflamed; has been so for two or three weeks. Advise. Ans.—It is too late to do anything now. The cow will lose that quarter of udder.

James T.—Bull hooked collar in muscle of the shoulder. The wound is about seven inches long and two deep. Cannot keep edges together by stitches, as they tear out. What shall I dress it with? Ans.—Keep quiet and dress wound with a saturated solution of Acid Boracis.

THE WEYMOUTH PULP MILL.

(Canadian Lumberman.) As we go to press \$500,000 of stock in the Sissiboo Pulp and Paper Co. is being offered to the public. The prospectus of the company gives the details of its proposed operations, which are to be carried on at Sissiboo Falls, near Weymouth, N. B. An established plant is to be taken over, together with 17,000 acres of land, well timbered with spruce. The company has also acquired the only available wharf property on the Sissiboo river at Weymouth Bridge. The directors of the company include some of Montreal's prominent business men, and no difficulty is likely to be experienced in disposing of the stock.

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Is Mortifying to sensitive people. They suffer from it, and it is disgusting to others with their continual sneezing and blowing and sniffing and their often bad breath. But Catarrh is more dangerous than you think. It weakens the whole system. Don't neglect it. Write Dr. J. J. Gay & Son, 17-19 Duane Street, Boston.

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Children Cry for CASTORIA.