

NICHOLS DEPARTMENT STORE Charlotte Street.

Reminders of Fall

A Heavy Wool SHIRT OR DRAWERS For 49 Cents

BS' WOOL UNDERWEAR At 55 Cents a Garment.

eat Sock at 12 Cts. a Pair.

y Silk-Worked Braces 9 Cts. and 25 Cts. a Pair.

ING W. NICHOLS. ent for Standard Patterns.

ed in his district. In the spring he had an attack of influenza which he never fully recuperated. The severe symptoms passed of course, but he remained in a weak condition. He had no appetite, and he could not digest his food. He was very nervous, and he was very restless. He was very nervous, and he was very restless. He was very nervous, and he was very restless.

to be all broken up, and the very runs still in the family. It was all he could do to strengthen to walk about. As for his farm, that, to be sure, he was to be thought of. He had a attending him, as we should expect. If the services of a learned man are ever needed they are in such a case—when nature is all broken up, and the very runs still in the family.

ever, he finally said, "If my lines fail to make you better it goes to your age." That idea was as a pikestaff, and if the patient never got any better afterwards, who would dispute what the doctor said? Nobody, of course. It would just as though Mr. Legatte were going to pieces from old age, something subsequently happened which spoils that easy theory of case. What it is he tells us in a dated February 3rd, 1893.

fter doctoring several months after receiving any benefit, I determined to try Mother Seigel's. I found it in a bottle from Mr. G. H. Henson, Chemist, New Bolingbroke. I took the Syrup for a week I much better. I had a good appetite, and what I ate digested, and I felt strong as ever. I had taken two bottles I was well and as ever. You may publish this if you think proper. (Signed) Hard Legatte.

et proved, after all, that Mr. Legatte was not suffering from old age seventy? Nonsense! But from indigestion and dyspepsia. When Mother Seigel's great discovery routed that, felt "well and strong as ever." Now for the moral: It is not Father who mows people down thus early in life; it is the Demon of Dyspepsia, up him away, and—barring accidents—you may live a century.

subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN.

The approved KNITTER Family. Will do all Knitting required by family. SIMPLEST KNITTER on the Market. This is the one to use. A child can operate it. We guarantee every machine to do good work. Write for full particulars. Write to DUNN'S KNITTING MACHINE CO., DUNDAS, ONT.

0 Brass Trimmed, Iron Bedsteads for sale. They are sold at cost for cash, as we need the stock at bargain. Come and see them at J. G. McNALLY'S.

200 Bent Wood Chairs, now to be had at ten per cent discount for cash value. J. G. McNALLY.

Another Cheap Sale—200 more of the same. Sold at 50c and 60c. J. G. McNALLY.

New Goods—40 packages New Crocheting Goods, 2 cases Easy, 10 Ring Beds, 7 cases Agate and Tinware, 10 Butter Prints, 2 cases Fancy Goods, 10 cases Feathers and Pillows at 50c. J. G. McNALLY.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

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

ON BEHALF OF POLICE MATRONS

While I was in Chicago in August some of the women were looking over the plans for four new police stations. It transpired as they talked that they have succeeded in establishing a woman's advisory board of the police, consisting of ten women appointed by the chief of police, and in charge of the quarters of all women and children prisoners and of the station house matrons, two of whom are allotted to each station where women are taken through the work of the women, Chicago led in this reform, which is now extending to the chief cities of the country.

Now all women and juveniles are separated from the men in nine of the Chicago precinct stations, to one of which every such prisoner must be taken, no matter at what time or on what charge such a person is arrested. The chief matron is Mrs. James Logan, a woman who came to Chicago from Toronto and became conspicuous in the Woman's club and in the Household Art association. Miss Sweet "coaxed her into the police station" and she has since been the chief matron. She has an office in a down town station, where the worst prisoners are taken, as well as the friendless girls and waifs who drift in at the railway stations. The waifs are all taken to her, and she never leaves them until they are on their way back to their homes, or to better guardianship. She maintains "an annex" kept clean and sweet, with homelike beds and pictures, and to this place are taken any first offenders and others of saving whom she thinks there is a chance. Female witnesses are also kept there instead of in the prisoners' cells, and all who go to the station are entirely secluded from reporters as well as all others. Two of the best matrons of the force are in charge day and night. All women and girl prisoners are attended at court even the drunken women being washed and dressed and made to look respectable. Mrs. Logan always goes herself with the young girls to see that they are not approached and in order that, if it is just and advantageous that they should escape from punishment, she may plead with the court for their release. Formerly every woman who was arrested was searched by men, and thrown into a cell in the same jail room with male prisoners.

Lost children, homeless girls, and abandoned women were all huddled together. The women of the city "couldn't stand it," they say. They worked eight years, led by Miss Sweet, to bring about the now accomplished reform.

In all cases in which women complain of abuse or mistreatment by the police or others, Mrs. Logan sits on the police board, "to show" the unfortunate woman that she has a friend. The board is comprised of five inspectors and the assistant chief of police, and the president asked her to join the sessions whenever a woman is involved in any case that comes before it.

The police do not oppose the work of the women. Desperate and abandoned females used to make fearful charges against the patrolmen and others of the force under the old regime. Julian Ralph in Harper's Monthly, July, 1893.

SOME OF WOMAN'S WORK IN CHICAGO.

Mrs. Fanny Howe is president of the Protective agency, one of the most remarkable humanitarian organizations in the city of Chicago. Its founder Mrs. D. D. Harvey, is the daughter of Judge Plato, who was distinguished among the early settlers of the town, but one of the greatest workers in it, and the person who put the most toward developing it. Mrs. Charles Cushing Holt. She is studying law just now because she needs that branch of knowledge in order to advise the poor. The Protective agency protects women and children in all their rights of property and person, gives them legal advice, recovers wages for servants, sewing women and shop girls who are being swindled; finds guardians for defenceless children; procures divorces for women who are abused or neglected; protects the mothers' right to their children. It has obtained heavy sentences against men in case of outrage—so very heavy that this crime is seldom committed. In a matter akin to that the women of this society perform what seems to me a most extraordinary work. It is a part of the belief of these ladies that all women have rights, no matter how had or lost to decency some of them may be. Therefore they stand united against the ancient custom among criminal lawyers of destroying a woman's testimony by showing her bad character. This these women call "a many-century-old trick to throw a woman out of court and deny her justice."

As an instance of the manner in which they display their seal on behalf of the woman, they have shown how had a woman is she should have fair play; there was this state of affairs: Five mistresses of disorderly resorts had brought as many young girls to Mrs. Logan (police matron) and said they wanted them saved. The girls were pure, but had been brought to the house in question by men who had pretended that they were taking them to restaurants or respectable dwellings. The agency caused the arrest of the men implicated, and when the first case came up for trial the agency sent for fourteen or sixteen married women of fine social position to come to court and sit through the trial to see fair play. When the bagmen-keepers who were the chief witnesses against the prisoner, took the stand she testified that the girl had been told that her house was a restaurant where she was to have supper. Undeceived, she was greatly frightened, and the woman took charge of her. Then the counsel for the defence began to draw out the story of the woman's evil life and habits. He was rebuked from the bench, and was told that the woman's character for chastity could not affect her testimony, and that when counsel asked such questions of women witnesses the court would insist that similar questions be put to all male witnesses in the same way, with the same intent to destroy the force of the depositions. Thus was established a new principle in criminal practice. In the other case prosecuted by the agency the same array of matrons in silk, lace and jewels was conspicuous in the court rooms. The police and court officials are said to have been astonished at this proceeding by women of their standing. But the women have not only a right to step towards perfect justice for their sex, they say that their presence in court has put an end to the ribaldry that was always a feature of trials of the kind—Julian Ralph in Harper's Monthly, July, 1893.

THE NEW REGIME. Having secured a position in the industrial world, it is not much wonder that women aspire for a vote in the framing of the laws by which they are governed and in the elections. They have not, except in comparatively few instances, left their homes for the factory office or the professions from choice, but from necessity. The question has been a financial one, and one they could not shirk. Tradition and education tell them that the home is their proper sphere; circumstances tell them that they must leave it in many instances, and enter the field of labor formerly occupied exclusively by men, or die. Out of 394,684 people employed in manufactures in Massachusetts 127,762 are women. Twenty per cent of the government employes in that state are women; 42 per cent in all the various professions, 11 per cent in trade, 30 per cent of those engaged in transportation, and 52 per cent of those engaged in agriculture. The proportion of women in Canada whose time is given to industrial pursuits for hire or as employees of labor is smaller than in Massachusetts, but the discrepancy is constantly growing less. St. John has a number of female wage earners, that walking two deep would make a procession extending from Red's Point to Portland bridge. Fifty years ago the man who did not provide for his household, including his unmarried daughters, was looked upon as "worse than an infidel," now the daughters in the majority of instances not only take care of themselves but quite as frequently contribute toward the support of their aged parents or their brothers. But the outlook for woman is not wholly discouraging. Time was when she could look forward to but two destinies, marriage and the grave, and the close of the nineteenth century had near as can be ascertained. The St. John letter contained educational office, board of works office and other departments of the government, and the amount, which had been paid in St. John, stamped on the back, and forwarded to the Fredericton agency for collection. All banks have been notified not to pay these, so that they are entirely worthless to the holder. Considerable inconvenience has been caused by the theft of them, but it is thought there will be eventually no loss, as records of the numbers have been kept by the different departments rendering their duplicates quite easy.

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On being this story, the authorities brought young Tapley before the post office officials, but his voice could not be recognized as that heard in the post office at the time of the theft, and he was allowed to go. Tapley himself says he was at the Methodist picnic on Labor day, not arriving home until about 7 o'clock in the evening, and there is good reason to believe that this statement is correct. It is being worked upon, the result of which may be known in a few days.

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On the reassembling of the court counsel announced that with the concurrence of his lordship the bishop and all parties interested an amicable settlement of all the difficulties in the parish had been arrived at. The counsel in the case were Hon. A. G. Blair, C. N. Skinner and J. A. Freeze for the church wardens and L. A. Curry, Geo. W. Fowler and J. M. McIntyre for Rev. Mr. Little.

WHAT IT COSTS

To Run One of the Large Atlantic Liners.

Passengers Housed and Fed as if at a First-Class Hotel.

The Big St. Louis Requires \$80,000 on the Voyage Across and Back.

(New York World.)

The cost of running a big ocean greyhound to Europe and back reaches into the thousands. A trans-Atlantic liner is really a floating hotel, and everything on board is conducted on the same scale of lavishness that is found in a fashionable Fifth avenue hotel. Clement A. Griscom, Jr., son of the president of the line controlling the St. Louis, now on its maiden trip, agrees to the fact that a world reporter concerning the expense of its voyage to England and back. He figured for some time and then said the expenses of the round trip of a steamer like the St. Louis averaged between \$50,000 and \$80,000, according to the season.

This is the busiest time in the year for the big liners, and when the St. Louis gets back from Southampton its maiden voyage both ways across the Atlantic will have cost fully \$80,000. The voyage between the two ports will take a trifle more than seven days, making the daily cost of operating something like \$5,500.

No single individual on the St. Louis has a salary. The captain heads the list, getting about \$5,000 a year. Captains on small passenger steamers only receive \$3,000 a year. The chief officer of a ship like the St. Louis gets \$500, and has to perform duties of a responsible kind, and, as there are no bonuses attached to their work, it can be seen they are not overpaid.

The crew of the St. Louis numbers 410. A long working party of these are in the engineer's department, and all of them are directly under the authority of the chief. The steward's department is the next largest, numbering 170 in all. The sailors, including the deck officers, will be carried by the vessel, which will have a complement of 787 officers and men, has been built under the supervision of J. D. Ford, foreman of Portsmouth dockyard, acting under the direction of J. A. Yates, chief constructor, and R. Beaton, constructor.

TO DIG FOR SUNKEN CARGO

An Attempt to be Made to Recover \$25,000 Worth of Lead That Went Down with the Ship John Adams. Fire Island, Sept. 9.—Civil Engineer Edward B. Sammis and Machinist George W. Hockett of Babylon will begin boring in the sand on Fire Island beach in a few days, in the hope of locating \$25,000 worth of pig lead that has been buried there nearly seventy years. It was part of the cargo of the ship John Adams of Hartford, Conn., commanded by Captain Smith, and bound from New Orleans to northern ports, which went ashore on Fire Island during a storm in January, 1828. The crew were rescued, but the entire cargo, including five thousand bars of pig lead, many bales of cotton and other merchandise, was lost. The ship went to pieces, and the lead sank deep in the sand.

The lead was located at the time by several baymen, and during the civil war, when that metal commanded a high price, negotiations were begun by Civil Engineer Jonathan Sammis and an insurance company of New York city to induce the latter to relinquish its claim to the lead. The company refused to make any reasonable concession, and Mr. Sammis, after boring and locating the lead, made suit for the recovery of the same, but discontinued work, keeping the location of the treasure a secret until the day of his death, eight years ago. The survey is now in the possession of the deceased man's heirs, and Mr. Hockett, who has formed a partnership with Machinist Hockett to raise the lead. The insurance company has signed an agreement with Messrs. Hockett and Sammis by which it receives ten per cent of all lead obtained.

NELSON PLEADS GUILTY.

Acknowledges that He Assaulted Dr. Bunker. Augusta, Sept. 11.—Charles H. Nelson, owner of the famous stallion Nelson, appeared before the superior court of Kennebec county today on an indictment charging him with an assault with a dangerous weapon viz a revolver, on Dr. L. G. Bunker at Waterville in May. Nelson was held by the Waterville municipal court on the charge of intent to kill, and placed under \$10,000 bonds to await the action of the grand jury at this term of court.

Today Nelson pleaded guilty, waived examination and will be sentenced Saturday. A new fact bearing on the disease of the horse is the alleged effect on the oats market. According to the dealers, the demand for oats is considerably less than it was a year ago.

WOLSELEY'S MEDALS.

How the Commander-in-Chief Won His Decorations in the Crimea.

August is a memorable month for Lord Wolseley, says the Boston Herald. The present August has seen him designated successor to the Duke of Cambridge as commander-in-chief of the British army, and in August, 1855, his gallantry in the trenches before Sebastopol gained for him the Legion of Honor from France and the order of the Medjidie from Turkey. It was on August 31, 1855, that Wolseley, then a captain of the Fifth Foot, serving as an assistant engineer, performed the feat of arms which won him the two decorations, and very nearly cost him his life, for he was so badly wounded that his body was drawn aside for burial.

The story of the wounding is told by Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood in an article on the Crimea in 1854 and 1855. It is worth repeating, not only for the interest that attaches to the anniversary, but because it brings out in distinct colors the surprising difference between trained veterans and raw recruits, even in a British army, where bravery is always looked for, and one man is assumed to be about equal to another. The regiments that Lord Raglan carried to the Crimea in September, 1854, were largely composed of old soldiers, of sturdy physique and dauntless valor. These were the men whose personal prowess was a guarantee of the "soldiers' battle" of Inkerman. By the summer of 1855 this splendid material had been pretty much expended. The hardy veterans were dead or invalided, and the troops who came out from England to replace their place proved too often of very inferior quality. "They were no longer," says Sir Evelyn Wood, "men in the prime of life, but weedy boys, and on the 25th of August, when a Russian shell, bursting in the ranks of the British, killed a line soldier, his comrades not only retired, but refused to return to retrieve the body."

The same lack of valor was shown by a British working party of these are newly arrived soldiers on the night when Capt. Wolseley got his wound. A small body of Russians had made a sortie against the British advanced works on the extreme right, where Wolseley was destroyed some fifty yards of the saps, and then fell back to the Dockyard ravine, from which they kept up an incessant fire. A Russian battery, known as the Gervais battery, also opened on the head of the saps, and in a short time Wolseley's little party had twelve casualties out of sixty-five men. The gallant captain was at work repairing damages at the head of the saps, under a shower of bullets, when a Russian shell, which he received the wound which so nearly brought his career to a premature close. Here is the description of the affair given by Sir Evelyn Wood: "Wolseley was on his knees holding the front saps, into which a sergeant, working also in a kneeling position, threw earth over his captain's shoulder. The gabion was half filled when it was struck in the centre by a round shot from the Gervais battery. Wolseley was terribly wounded, and indeed, the sergeant pulled his body back without ceremony, intending to bury it in camp, when he found the life of his officer was not extinct. Besides grave injuries in the upper part of a large stone from the gabion was driven through the cheek and jaw to the neck, where it lodged; the right wrist was smashed and a serious wound inflicted on the skin. Strange to say, as the duty of a rapid temporary recovery, all the armies re-embarked, the skin wound becoming more serious later, when the bone began to exfoliate."

HELD-UP BY A ROAD AGENT.

A St. Andrews Man Has a Thrilling Experience in California. Among the stage passengers who were recently "held up" by a highwayman between Angels and San Francisco, Cal., was Herbert W. Smith, son of A. W. Smith of St. Andrews. Mr. Smith, who is a master builder, was lately awarded the contract for erecting a number of buildings in connection with the new line of railway to the Treadwell coal mine at Coral Hollow, and was returning in the stage to San Francisco on the 31st ult., when a masked highwayman with a repeating rifle stopped the coach.

According to the report of the occurrence, which appears in a San Francisco paper, Mr. Smith showed no disposition to respond to the road agent's demand to get out of the coach. The rifle was pointed at him and he was ordered to get down and break open the express box. He demurred, but the robber gave him a hammer and directed him to do it. The box was smashed in, but there was no money found in it. A German passenger, who was so very drunk that he had to be rolled out of the coach, was deemed a poor subject to search, and no attempt was made to go through him, though he had \$3,000 on his person. The road agent had all his trouble for nothing, as he did not get a dollar out of the "hold up." He had expected specie in the express box, but fortunately there was none in it on that day.

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This is the busiest time in the year for the big liners, and when the St. Louis gets back from Southampton its maiden voyage both ways across the Atlantic will have cost fully \$80,000. The voyage between the two ports will take a trifle more than seven days, making the daily cost of operating something like \$5,500.

No single individual on the St. Louis has a salary. The captain heads the list, getting about \$5,000 a year. Captains on small passenger steamers only receive \$3,000 a year. The chief officer of a ship like the St. Louis gets \$500, and has to perform duties of a responsible kind, and, as there are no bonuses attached to their work, it can be seen they are not overpaid.

The crew of the St. Louis numbers 410. A long working party of these are in the engineer's department, and all of them are directly under the authority of the chief. The steward's department is the next largest, numbering 170 in all. The sailors, including the deck officers, will be carried by the vessel, which will have a complement of 787 officers and men, has been built under the supervision of J. D. Ford, foreman of Portsmouth dockyard, acting under the direction of J. A. Yates, chief constructor, and R. Beaton, constructor.

TO DIG FOR SUNKEN CARGO

An Attempt to be Made to Recover \$25,000 Worth of Lead That Went Down with the Ship John Adams. Fire Island, Sept. 9.—Civil Engineer Edward B. Sammis and Machinist George W. Hockett of Babylon will begin boring in the sand on Fire Island beach in a few days, in the hope of locating \$25,000 worth of pig lead that has been buried there nearly seventy years. It was part of the cargo of the ship John Adams of Hartford, Conn., commanded by Captain Smith, and bound from New Orleans to northern ports, which went ashore on Fire Island during a storm in January, 1828. The crew were rescued, but the entire cargo, including five thousand bars of pig lead, many bales of cotton and other merchandise, was lost. The ship went to pieces, and the lead sank deep in the sand.

The lead was located at the time by several baymen, and during the civil war, when that metal commanded a high price, negotiations were begun by Civil Engineer Jonathan Sammis and an insurance company of New York city to induce the latter to relinquish its claim to the lead. The company refused to make any reasonable concession, and Mr. Sammis, after boring and locating the lead, made suit for the recovery of the same, but discontinued work, keeping the location of the treasure a secret until the day of his death, eight years ago. The survey is now in the possession of the deceased man's heirs, and Mr. Hockett, who has formed a partnership with Machinist Hockett to raise the lead. The insurance company has signed an agreement with Messrs. Hockett and Sammis by which it receives ten per cent of all lead obtained.

NELSON PLEADS GUILTY.

Acknowledges that He Assaulted Dr. Bunker. Augusta, Sept. 11.—Charles H. Nelson, owner of the famous stallion Nelson, appeared before the superior court of Kennebec county today on an indictment charging him with an assault with a dangerous weapon viz a revolver, on Dr. L. G. Bunker at Waterville in May. Nelson was held by the Waterville municipal court on the charge of intent to kill, and placed under \$10,000 bonds to await the action of the grand jury at this term of court.

Today Nelson pleaded guilty, waived examination and will be sentenced Saturday. A new fact bearing on the disease of the horse is the alleged effect on the oats market. According to the dealers, the demand for oats is considerably less than it was a year ago.

FROM WINNIPEG.

Mr. Bennett, of the Hudson Bay Co.'s Land Office,

Tells the Sun's Readers Some Interesting Things About Our Great Western Heritage.

The Fertile District of Edmonton - Immigrants From the United States - Summer Resorts - The Manitoba School Question.

(From Daily Sun 11th inst.)

"The Hudson Bay Co. is fogging along" said Ed. J. Bennett, who is home from Manitoba on a visit to his parents, the Rev. Dr. Jas. and Mrs. Bennett of King street east, "the same as for the past two hundred years. Great changes have been made, however, by C. C. Chipman since his appointment as commissioner, particularly in the direction of retrenchment. I am connected with the land department of the company only, with offices at Winnipeg. Last year the diversity of interests preventing united operations. You see, the Canadian Pacific has a future interest in the lands it sells, as every new settler is a contributor to the business of the railway; hence it sells its lands at 20 an acre, while the Hudson Bay company charges a higher figure, because its interest ends when the land passes from its hands. Our company does not go in strongly in the direction of pushing its land sales, but contents itself in the main with selling out maps, pamphlets, etc., to those who make application for them. As the Sun's readers doubtless know, immigration into Manitoba and the Northwest has not been large for the past few years, but we expect a substantial increase in the spring. There is room and to spare for all who will come and a good prospect ahead for every willing worker. Since I left Winnipeg, continued Mr. Bennett, some five thousand harvest hands have arrived in the country. They all found work. Probably two-thirds of them will settle down there and many of their friends will follow in their footsteps this spring. This class of people makes the most valuable class of settlers we can get. Of course there are a few "scabs" in the lot, but the great mass is all right.

I see that Manitoba newspapers frequently chronicle the arrival of emigrants from the United States?

Yes. We get emigrants from pretty much all parts of the old and new world, and among them are quite large accessions from South Dakota and Nebraska, but most of them go to the Edmonton district where nearly every new comer for the last three years has settled. We don't see many of them in Manitoba.

Why do they flock towards Edmonton?

Because it is the most diversified district in all the Northwest. There the intending settler can find any kind of land he wants—a rolling country, level prairie, well wooded lands, etc. But, however, these people are making a mistake in taking up land so far from a market, when they could find just as good soil in Manitoba within easy reach of the best markets for everything they could raise. There is one grand region yet to fill up, said Mr. Bennett—the Lake Dauphin district. The Gilbert plains there are fully equal in point of fertility to the renowned Portage plains, but the lack of railway communication at present debars emigration to that point. The projected Hudson Bay railway will open up this region. There are at present, however, quite a lot of settlers there who went in from Dakota and Minnesota last year to engage in stock raising.

How is Winnipeg progressing these days?

Every one there is pleased with the way the city has gone ahead the last four years or so. It has been a steady, healthy growth—no boom or excitement about it. To gather an idea of the rapid progress Winnipeg is making one has to visit the outskirts a few weeks ago. The city was a whole new prospect built up. This summer the people are all feeling very buoyant on account of the great harvest, which exceeds the bonanza crop in 1887. All they want is better prices than have recently prevailed. The Winnipegers are enjoying their summers more and more every year. Cone Island, just outside of Rat Portage, is one of the fashionable summer resorts. It possesses a superb beach for bathing. Lake of the Woods in its natural beauty surpasses the far famed Thousand Islands. Many people have bought islands in the lake and erected tasteful summer residences there. Business men can go out by Saturday afternoon train, spend Sunday there, and return to the city on Monday morning. This is the Saratoga of the Northwest. It is becoming less and less the fashion of the older parts of Canada, and instead the people like themselves to Rat Portage, where they get all the restful change their condition demands. Another convenient spot is White City, a camp built three miles up the Red River, a most picturesque spot, easy of access every night by canoe, or by the electric cars, if one prefers this up to date and speedy method of transportation. This year the citizens in a merry mood elected a mayor and councilors, and otherwise vested White City with all the paraphernalia of a full fledged town. Your ocean bathing seems very cold to those of

us who are accustomed to take our regular dip in the warm water of the Red River.

The people of Manitoba, remarked Mr. Bennett, are going more into mixed farming every year. The cattle raising is increasing. Since last year the capacity of the Winnipeg stock yards has been doubled, and yet the yards are too small to properly accommodate the range cattle which are shipped through from the territories. This cattle raising is a great and growing business.

How long have you been away from St. John?

I went to Winnipeg in 1874. There have been some great changes there since then. There are a good few of New Brunswickers in Winnipeg and they are all doing well. I start on the way back again on Wednesday, stopping off at Boak and Chicago for a little. Yes, the railway has wrought a great improvement in the method of travel since my early days. It is altogether different now from going along the Red River in old boats, staked, rusty, and being almost drowned by mosquitoes, and then coming back in winter by stage coach. Yet we used to enjoy the old stage days, with their jolly parties of kindred spirits. For sociability the stage coach distances the Pullman.

What have you to say about the Manitoba school question?

Very little. I have heard more about it since I came east than in all the time I have lived in Winnipeg. The people there are in the main satisfied with the present system. Of course the minority dissent from that view, but they feel that if the people are let alone the matter will be settled without any difficulty. The school question is in the main of every one there, but they don't talk much about it. It's only the demagogues who go on talking in the west.

Mr. Bennett said he had noticed many changes in St. John, but what struck him most forcibly was the development of Rothesay, which he pronounced one of the prettiest villages on which his eyes had ever rested.

HOLMES' BOOK OUT.

Deals With the Toronto Trip and Denies Wrong-Doing There.

Philadelphia, Sept. 5.—The book of H. H. Holmes and his three children, written in prison, presumably for blackmail, is out in proof sheets.

Holmes starts off in a sickening sentimental style: "Come with me, if you will, to a tiny, quiet, New England village, nestled among the picturesquely rugged hills of New Hampshire. This little hamlet for a century has been known as Gilmanston Academy, so called in honor of an institution of learning of that name, founded over 100 years ago by a few self-denying and God-fearing men. Here, in the year 1861, I, Herman M. Mudgett, the author of these pages, was born."

After reciting his trial temptation and downfall into sin, Holmes relates how Pletzel came to him: "In 1888, he came to me, in answer to an advertisement I had placed in a paper, as a first step, to bid, in the name of an inventor, perfecting and patenting several articles of value; as a real estate dealer, and as a wholesale lumber merchant, buying and shipping lumber from the south and west to Chicago and St. Louis, where I sold the same products."

Dealing with his stay in Toronto and events prior, Holmes says he went with Alice and Nellie Pletzel, from Indianapolis to Chicago on October 10. Howard Pletzel and Hatch remained in the former place. On October 25 Hatch was at Toronto with Holmes and Alice and Nellie. Mrs. Pletzel was also there. Hatch, who was telegraphed from the Falls from Minnie Williams that she would meet the Pletzel girls there that afternoon, Pletzel transacted his business. He saw Mrs. Pletzel off on the train, returned to the Palmer house and left for Toronto on October 27. Holmes combats the testimony of Reeves, the Toronto witness, who said Holmes had borrowed a spade from him.

At the time stated, Holmes said he was in Ogdensburg. He writes of trying to find Mrs. Pletzel a lodging in Ogdensburg, abandoning it and establishing her at Burlington, another going to Toronto with the children, according to the story, afterwards joined Holmes at Burlington. Holmes had to rush to catch a train, and that was the last he saw of Hatch or of Alice or Nellie, whom he left, as he claims, in Toronto.

Then he details his arrest in Boston on November 18, 1894.

Holmes declares he is willing to go to Toronto, but that the Philadelphia authorities will not permit it.

EASY HOME DYEING

It is now possible for an inexperienced person to dye cotton, wool, silk, feathers, etc., a black that will not crack, fade or wash out if you use

Diamond Dyes

With a ten cent package of these dyes you can dye the three fast black dyes for wool, for cotton, and for silk and feathers—the very first trial brings success, and the directions on the package are so simple that even a child can do the best results. There are more than forty colors of Diamond Dyes—all reliable and easy to use, and their superiority is unquestioned. We send samples of dyed cloth and direct book free.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., Montreal.

NOTES OF A FLYING TRIP.

By Some New Brunswickers in the British Islands.

Not Necessarily to be Confined to Facts and Figures.

People Who are Penny Wise Without Being Pound Foolish How Strangers are Impressed.

This is the first of a series of letters on the recent tour of certain New Brunswick Foresters in the British Islands. Whether, like Tennyson's "The Charge of the Light Brigade," they are entirely upon circumstances. There is reason to suspect, however, that the bubbling enthusiasm at the end of this pencil will continue for some time. What is the use of making a tour if you can't brag about it, and your friends how much more wonderful are the things you have seen than any they can tell you about? That others may have seen wonderful places and performed great journeys signifies nothing. They are not in the remotest degree to be taken as evidence of anything but one's own experiences. Any reader who will not subscribe to this declaration has the possibility of a great future before him as a freak.

This narrative, however, will have its limitations. It will not be an encyclopaedia. For example: From the summit of the tower of Windsor Castle one day we saw the field of Runnymede. It was pointed out to us by a gentleman in uniform. We looked and noted. The record stops just there. If any man doesn't know what kind of a crop was harvested on that particular field some centuries ago, he can go to the nearest king or queen and find out. Still a history of England is no part of this account.

Neither is it intended to republish the various guide books that are to be picked up for a consideration at every place of note on the other side. They are interesting, and contain facts, or what are alleged to be facts, and no descriptive writer with any regard for his own feelings would clip the wings of his imagination for the sake of a few paltry facts or figures. Even some writers of guide books might make this admission without damage to their reputation.

Perhaps it should also be said that this series will not deal exhaustively with economic conditions, or social problems. These are tempting themes for the imaginative mind, especially for the unscientific writer of scientific treatises for the reviews, so alarmingly in evidence on this side of the water. But it must be confessed that, great as may be our desire to pose as an analytic and inspired genius, the process of railroading through a country at fifty or sixty miles an hour, with a day's stop here and there, does not fully qualify the writer for the task of the industrial and social aspect of life in that region. This with all due deference to those writers who, with just that amount of experience, sometimes startle us with the novelty and ingenuity of their observations on the Canadian scene, for instance, possibly the reader is beginning at this stage to wonder what this series of letters proposes to deal with, any prolonging of figures, or what is really the best thing to do will be to log along comfortably together and let the subject matter develop itself.

In the first place, it may be remarked that a person from this continent, even if he has been in the country for the first time, is likely to get rid of some erroneous impressions. He finds that it is considerably more than a collection of venerable ruins, notable because of their association with a glorious past, and that the modern enterprise is the offspring of and has its only true development in the new world, there is a surprise in store for him. A good many citizens of the United States here this evening, some of them coming as much to the writer. They had not lost any of their pride in their own country, but their enthusiasm was tempered by a newly developed consciousness that even if the country were as good as Paris, it would still be something left. It may be, as he surveys the consumptive proportions of his pocket-book, that the returning tourist, recalling his experiences while travelling or sight-seeing, and the country he has just left, may be somewhat of a cynic. He may be, as he surveys the consumptive proportions of his pocket-book, that the returning tourist, recalling his experiences while travelling or sight-seeing, and the country he has just left, may be somewhat of a cynic.

And yet the cost of living is not great. It may be as cheap or as expensive as you please. It is surprising how cheaply one can live, and live well, even in the great city of London, when one understands how to go about it. The casual tourist, unfortunately for himself, does not usually find this out until he is about ready to go away. But while he spends his money he has at least the pleasure of being well served, and that is some consolation.

If one's time is limited, the facilities for speedy travel enable him to see a great deal in a very short space. For example, on a Saturday night our party left London for Paris. We spent Sunday at Versailles, Monday and Tuesday in Paris, and before dusk on Wednesday evening were in Edinburgh. On Friday we went through the Trossachs and on to Glasgow. On Saturday we reached Belfast, saw the Giant's Causeway (some of us) on Sunday, spent Monday afternoon and that night in Dublin, and on Tuesday night were back again in London. Thus we were busy seven days, after leaving Paris, in making a round trip of forty miles and back to London. We might have made faster time, but that was fast enough for our purpose. And this letter is long enough.

A. M. E.

ENGLISH MILITARY SYSTEM.

It is Much in Advance of that of the United States, Says an American Army Officer.

London, Sept. 18.—The American army officer who has been abroad on leave this summer studying European military systems at their own expense, have had their eyes opened very wide, indeed, to the shortcomings of the American service. Several of the young officers in the infantry army who have seen duty in the west have taken advantage of all opportunities for studying scientific warfare. They came across the military weakness and a commendable readiness to learn much from the armed powers on this side, but they have been astounded to learn, even in England, where the military is not so continually in evidence as on the continent, that the responsible officials are deplorably delinquent in the matter of making fair use of the power vested in them. No one who looks below the surface of military affairs in England can avoid being struck by the fact that England depends not so much for protection on the regular troops, as upon the excellent, far-reaching provisions in force for rapidly mobilizing well drilled and experienced volunteers, and possibly conscripted by an army of general officers for learning how to command troops. These two invaluable desiderata are secured simultaneously by the military manoeuvres. One of the brightest young lieutenants frankly told Ambassador Bayard a day or two ago that not a single general officer in the American army today had more than a theoretical knowledge of the 100,000 men operating under modern conditions, and possibly conscripted by an army of equal size holding a more favorable position. This officer had just witnessed the New Forest manoeuvres, which were undertaken by two corps, each equal in size and armament to the entire standing army of the United States. This official was deploring that the United States did not send a few colonels of high rank, approaching promotion, to Europe each summer to study the methods by which great masses of troops are manoeuvred by officers prepared to fight at a week's notice.

BRITISH FLAGS TORN DOWN.

Irishmen Trample on Them at a New York French Picnic.

The Gathering Was in Honor of Lafayette's Birthday, and the Irish-American Volunteers Were the Guests of the Lafayette Guards.

New York, Sept. 9.—The Lafayette Guards, a French social and military organization, decided to hold a celebration on Saturday night in commemoration of the birth of Lafayette. They hired Lion park at Columbus avenue and 124th street for the occasion. To make the celebration lively, they invited the members of the Irish-American volunteers of this city to attend. The volunteers went, seventy-five strong, under the leadership of Major George E. McQuade.

There was a big crowd at the park when the Irishmen arrived. The dancing pavilion was early decorated with all kinds of flags, the colors of the French republic predominating. As a mark of respect to their invited guests, the guards had given a prominent place to the Irish flag.

This pleased the Irishmen greatly, and their glees were presently enhanced by the gift of an American flag from the Lafayette Guards. The gift was unexpected, but Major McQuade accepted it on behalf of his men, who showed their appreciation by loud cheering.

"Vive la France!" shouted a Frenchman. "What's the matter with Ireland?" yelled a volunteer. "She's all right," answered the crowd in chorus.

There was more cheering for both countries. Then some one suggested three cheers for America. They were given with a will several times. After the excitement attending the presentation of the flag had subsided, dancing began again. Every one seemed to be loaded with patriotism, and every few minutes the dancers cheered France.

The Irish volunteers were intensely patriotic, and when one of them finally discovered a Union Jack on the east wall of the pavilion, he had the manœuvre by officers prepared to fight at a week's notice.

At Aldershot it was noticed that the regulars appeared to be smarter in dress and appearance than American soldiers. The entire standing army of the United States. This is attributed to the "swagger stick," which, while not necessary to the men, all of whom carry them, is a mark of distinction. Manual and recruit drill is much more complicated than in America.

NOVEL AND WONDERFUL BOAT.

Car and Passenger Ferry Between Port Dover and Conneaut.

The new car and passenger ferry now running between Port Dover, Ontario, and Conneaut, Ohio, is thus described by an exchange:

A curious vessel went into service on Lake Erie, August 17th. She is the Shenango No. 1, the first of the two car ferries which are to run between Conneaut, O., and Port Dover, Ont. She belongs to the United States and Ontario Steam Navigation company and is under the management of the Grand Trunk railway. Officials of the Navigation company, of the Pittsburgh, Shenango & Lake Erie railroad and Conneaut & Port Dover offices were on board. The boat is 100 ft. long, 12 ft. wide, and reached Port Dover, on the northern shore of Lake Erie, at 6:30 p. m., and was welcomed there with much rejoicing.

The Shenango No. 1 is 270 feet long and 12 feet beam. She is built of wood, with steel plating and steel deck stringers, from which braces run diagonally. She is of 1,941.90 gross tons—1,320.50 net. There are four tracks between the two outside tracks, and the two outside tracks carry six cars each, and the two inside seven each. The boat draws 12-1/2 feet loaded and 9-1/2 feet light. Power is furnished by three fore and aft compound engines, each of 38 and 45 horse power in diameter and one of 20 and 48 inches in diameter, three foot stroke. There are four vertical steel boilers, 12 feet high and 12 feet in diameter, each weighing 29-1/2 tons, with 192 ribs in each boiler. The Shenango also has three double-acting steam pumps and three water-tight bulkheads, is lighted throughout by electricity, and has one 5,000 c. p. search light on top of pilot house. Four life boats are on deck, and there are two life rafts.

The boat is licensed to carry twenty regular or 873 excursion passengers to and from any point within 150 miles of Conneaut.

The Shenango will make two round trips every 24 hours between Conneaut and Port Dover. She and her mate are expected to make trips regularly, winter and summer, in all kinds of weather, and be able to break through any ice that can form.

WHY LAURIER IS THANKFUL.

(Mr. Laurier at Chatham.)

That's Get over not an Orangeman among us, the liberals.

ACADIE, ACADIA.

(Acadian Orchardist.)

The word Acadie, changed to Acadia by Longfellow because of its euphony, was applied by the first permanent settlers in Nova Scotia to an extensive district, one with uncertain limits. It is of Indian origin and it is found as the termination of a number of names given to places, such as Shubenacadie. It is of frequent occurrence in old Indian names of places and signifies where this or that is found. In Indian "ageben" means potato, and "acadie" where they grow. Dr. Rand, the Micmac mission-ary, says that the word in its original form is Kady or Cady and that it is equivalent to region, field, ground, land or place, but when joined to a noun with the force of an adjective it denotes that the place referred to is the appropriate or special place of the object expressed by the noun or noun-adjective. Segubunna-Kady, place of ground nuts; Tunacady, place of cranberries; Kata-Kady, cell ground; Tracady, dwelling place; Benacadie, place of bringing forth; Segoonuma-

DEVoured BY HOGS.

Horrible Death of Jonathan Post, Aged 73 Years—Literally Eaten Alive.

A Palmyra, N. Y., despatch says: The little hamlet of East Palmyra, three miles east of this place, was shocked by the terrible accident of one of its wealthiest citizens, Jonathan Post, had been killed and eaten by hogs on his farm. His home is about one mile from the only store and post-office in the place and four miles south-east of Palmyra. Mr. Post was a man of 73 years or over. He rented his farm, but kept some stock in which he took great pride, among which are a pen of hogs.

He rose this morning at 5 o'clock, his usual hour, and, after starting the kitchen fire, proceeded to the barn to do his morning chores. At the breakfast hour he had not returned, and his wife went to the barn to summon him. Not finding him there as she expected she returned to the house and waited a short time after which she became worried and summoned the men who work the farm.

They at once started a search. Edward Randall, one of the searching party, casually strolled around to the back of the barn after the hunt was all over. He heard the hogs grunting in the pen and fighting over something that they were eating. The fact that they were eating something proved to Mr. Randall that they had been fed, and he went to the pen. Mr. Post must have fed them. Randall went and looked over the fence to see what it was that the hogs were eating. He looked at the trough, but there was nothing in it. Whatever the hogs were eating was covered with straw and the filth of the pen. It looked very much like the carcass of a calf at the first glance, and Randall half turned away before he happened to remember that such a thing as a calf carcass in a pen would be quite unlikely.

It was at that moment that the full horror of the situation broke upon him. The object that the hogs were devouring was the body of the man for whom he had just been searching. The sight sickened him so that he almost fainted. He grabbed the side of the pen and made two or three attempts to yell before he could make an articulate sound. When he did the men who were with him started to search for the body. He was the only one who knew where it was. The men grabbed up clubs and stones and jumped over into the pen where the hogs were gorging themselves on the body of the unfortunate man. The hogs were filled with fury, caused by the fresh blood and flesh they had been eating, and attacked the men who came to the rescue of Mr. Post.

The body was so mutilated that it was hard to recognize. Part of the legs had been eaten away by the teeth of the hogs. His cheeks and ears were eaten off, and his feet were almost separated from the body. The flesh on the hands and arms was also torn off. Pieces of flesh were gathered up from the floor and carried to the house with the body, where they were viewed by Coroner Barnes of Fairville.

He leaves a widow, who is almost heartbroken over the sad affair, they having been married together for nearly 50 years.

SALMON MAY GO.

(Woodstock Press.)

There is now a fish ladder over built over the Meduxnekeik dam, over which salmon may be seen to seek fruit in full pastures and sandy spawning grounds under the cool shades of the Aroostook forests. The ladder is built over the dam on the south side of the creek. It is 75 feet long, eight feet wide and three feet high. There are fourteen shots or brackets five feet apart. As each shoot has a rise of only six inches the grade is a very easy one. The top of the ladder is a little lower than the sluice over the middle of the dam. It will exhaust a current twenty-seven inches in width. At the present low pitch of water none is wasted in the ladder. The ladder appears to be all that can be desired, either for convenience of fish navigation or for the substantial construction. Geo. A. Perley of Mangerville was master builder. Inspector Miles was here last Friday and passed the work as acceptable to the government.

Now if our neighbors across the line will have a ladder built through the dam at Houlton, and prevent the littering and obstructing of the stream on their side the line of sawdust and other rubbish, the dominion government may be induced to stock the stream with young fish. Our neighbors have been very solicitous for several years about a fishway at this end of the stream, and talked of bearing part of the expense of building it; but this they will not be required to do. They should see to it at once that their end of the stream is made clear, so that it may be stocked with young fish. Then in a few years the Meduxnekeik will doubtless be one of the finest fishing streams in this part of the country.

THE UNKNOWN QUANTITY.

Mrs. Melba, the prima donna, has lifted that heavenly voice of hers to try to test against bloomers. "Rest assured," she exclaims, "that the bicycle is simply a piece of machinery, and for my own convenience that the skirt is sacrificed to ample trousers. It is a fact also Melba, that some slanderous females do not wear bloomers from any desire to be bicycled, but from serious reasons" enough to warrant it. It is not always modesty, but sometimes discretion that prevents the bicyclist from adopting the fin de siècle garb of the wheel.

—Philadelphia Record.

"Skin" Gamble.

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LEGAL NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPT. 18, 1895

CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

Sir Jules Vogel, the most eminent of the elder New Zealand public men, talks with a good deal of reason in regard to a British contribution for Newfoundland.

MR. LAURIER'S NARROWNESS.

La Patrie of Montreal, which is the leading grit paper in that city, prints a recent speech of Mr. Laurier at Chicoutimi.

A REMARKABLE APPOINTMENT.

The appointment of Mr. Scribner of Hampton to be Scott act vendor is a surprise to the Globe, which discusses it in this way:

IN FOUR COUNTIES.

The chief commissioner of works authorizes the Record to say that the government has not as yet decided to hold the elections this fall, and that in any case the voting will not take place before November.

BRONCHO FOWLS.

Crossed With Plymouth Rocks. They Make Good Layers.

AS HE SAW THE POPE.

Cardinal Gibbons Gives a Pen Picture of the Head of the Romish Church.

HANDSHAKING IN ENGLAND.

Its Etiquette Not Easy to be Mastered by Foreign Visitors.

THE PRETTIEST ENGLISH PRINCESS.

A new excitement has been provided for those interested in court news in the report that there is a possibility of a marriage being arranged between the Princess Maud of Wales and the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir-presumptive to the imperial throne of Austria.

MADE CONSCIOUS BY A FALL OF FIFTY FEET.

Port Jarvis, Sept. 3.—On last Saturday Enoch Davis of Port Jarvis, 44 years old, fell from a peach tree.

WIDOWS' MOURNING.

(From Harper's Bazar.) An authority says widows should wear crape-covered dresses and a widow's cap a year and a day, in the English fashion.

TRADE OF JAMAICA.

A Kingston, Ja. paper of Aug. 30th says: The revenue from import duties from 1st April to 31st July shows an increase of \$6,074 10 9-12 over the same period of 1894.

A VALUABLE PRESENT.

Here is a good story, which has a moral for any reader contemplating making a present. A somewhat miserly man in the city is particularly miserly in his habits.

MAGNIFICENT PLUMS.

Mont McDonald is proudly exhibiting to his city friends specimens taken from about six pecks of magnificent, ripe, California plums, the product of five young trees that constitute a valuable element of his orchard at Woodman's Point, on the St. John river.

THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING

is in the eating. The public has had over a quarter of a century's testing of our work, and no cases of indigestion have been reported.

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Hopewell Hill M. Peck, who for many weeks fever, is slowly The three-ma ware with the reported in the at Philadelphia steamship comp an amount co pairs, together the persons of crew. The ste factory bonds, has not been steward of the tve of this vi here that the Wm. Jones mington for B will come to S The Norweg cently arrived was 45 days Grimby. Whe man fell from yard and stru ceiving very laying pin pe into the rail had wound, a both above as the vessel's a went on to the fortunate seam the but not havin be sent to the morrow

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RACING STABLES.

What it Costs to Run a Race-Horse.

Pointers About the Organization and Maintenance of a Great Turf Establishment.

Expense at Every Turn—To Train a String Means an Expenditure of \$2,000 for Each Horse Handled.

There are two classes of men on the turf. I do not refer to their status, because, as Admiral Rous once said in England, "upon the turf and under the turf all men are equal," but to the class which breeds and races its own horses, and to the other class which buys at the yearling sales, and in most cases represents those who follow the racing for what there is to be made out of it, and not as a sport, nor as an encouragement to the breeding of the thoroughbred.

In order to properly organize their turf interests, each of these gentlemen practically maintains three separate establishments—i. e., the stock farm proper, which may be in the eastern states, or in Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, or California. An average sized stock farm has one hundred brood mares and from five to ten stallions. Out of all the foals dropped on one of these farms—the percentage to mares varies each season, and will average about seventy-five per cent—not more than about a third reach the rank of the racing stable. The others die, meet with accidents in the paddock while at play, or are unsound and unfit to train.

The best known stock farms are the Ranococas, at Johnstown, N. J., near Trenton, belonging to Pierre Lorillard; A. J. Cassatt's, Chesterbrook, near Berwyn, Pa., about twenty miles from Philadelphia; that of the Messrs. Keene, at Castletown, Tenn.; that of the Messrs. Morris, in Gillespie county, Texas; the famous nursery stud in Kentucky founded by the Hon. August Belmont, and continued in its entirety by his son, August Belmont, Jr.; and Brookdale, near Red Bank, N. J., founded by the late D. D. Withers, and now the property of Colonel W. P. Thompson, president of the National Lead company.

At Ranococas Mr. Lorillard has as stallions the unbeaten Sensation, Imp, Pontiac, Imp. Sailor Prince, Emperor, Choula, and about one hundred and fifty brood mares. But somehow Ranococas does not breed anything near a stake class of horses. They turn out fairly serviceable, and although Mr. Lorillard talks of racing in England, the product of Ranococas must average several hundred per cent higher than those in training in this country to repeat the victories of Troquels and Feroles on the English turf.

At Chesterbrook Mr. Cassatt has that famous son of Longfellow, the Bard, in his stable, who takes the best in training. And also Stratford, Mr. Cassatt has been selling his yearlings since his retirement, but they have brought such poor prices in the past that Mr. Cassatt's probable re-entry next year is almost an assured fact, as this year the Chesterbrook yearlings have not been sold, but are to be put into training. Chesterbrook has a great many natural advantages; the soil is rich and the pasture luxuriant; there is a natural water course flowing through the farm, a well constructed half mile training track, substantial buildings and twenty-five well bred stud matrons, although it would seem as if a little new blood in this direction would give The Bard a better chance.

At Castletown, Tenn., the Messrs. Keene have Tournament and Imp. Kalliterates and a number of finely bred mares; but this stock farm is really in its infancy, and what success Tournament is to be as a sire cannot be answered as yet, as none of his get are old enough to start.

he would jump right out and win his first race now. To feed them takes each year five hundred tons of hay and fifteen thousand bushels of oats. There are forty-five head of cattle on the farms. From these they raise six thousand pounds of butter a year, and in summer sell a portion of the milk. Altogether there are fifty men employed about the estate—thirteen in the stable, thirty on the farm, four in the house, and three in the office. The stable and farm men average about \$30 a month. They cut up two hundred hogs and one hundred head of beef cattle each year to help feed these people.

The cost of feeding each thoroughbred on any of these farms will average about \$10 a year. In the south the expense is lessened materially by the cost of the help, "darker" labor being much cheaper than white. Taking the above figures as a basis of calculation, two hundred thoroughbred studs cost \$20,000 a year to feed. Now comes the interest charges on the investment, insurance, repairs, and the cost of farming, for everything raised on these farms goes to feed the thoroughbreds, so that a stock farm of a hundred acres and two hundred thoroughbreds, including brood mares, stallions, yearlings and sucklings, will cost at least \$40,000 a year to maintain. Out of all these farms Brookdale and Chesterbrook were the only ones to sell their entire produce. Thirty-four of the Brookdale yearlings in 1894 brought \$24,536.61.

Now what does it cost these gentlemen for their racing stables? It is generally agreed upon that one trainer cannot properly and to good advantage handle more than twenty horses of all ages in a season.

As nearly as any one can figure, it costs \$2 a day to train each horse or handle each yearling; therefore, if there are in training twenty colts, and the same number at the yearling farm, it costs \$80 a day, or \$2,500 a month, to conduct these two establishments.

Taking twenty horses as the basis, each racing stable employs ten men and ten boys. The former are the grooms and do the heavy work about the stable, while the boys walk and gallop the horses at exercise and do the lighter chores about the place. The boys range from twelve to twenty-one years of age, and all the way from 60 to 120 pounds. In all cases they are apprenticed for three years under the state laws. For the first year they receive \$2 a month pocket money, and are clothed besides, as well clothed as that; the second year \$10 a month, and the cost of their clothes deducted; and the third year \$15 a month under the same conditions as to their clothing as the second year. The men and boys out of their apprenticeship, according to their individual merits, from \$10 to \$30 a month; a first-class exercise boy, who can ride under 115 pounds, will have no difficulty in getting \$30 a month, and as he is sure to be entrusted with the care of one or two of the stable during the season, he will easily earn as much more.

These figures do not include the trainer's salary or percentage of the winnings, nor the jockey's retainer or fees. The trainer's retainer runs the way from \$1,000 to \$15,000 a year, and in addition he is paid \$1,000 for losing and \$2,500 for winning mounts, and as much more as the owner is willing to make him, provided it should be for some very valuable stake. Then there are numerous incidentals. The man and boy who have cared for and exercised a horse that has won a race receive as a present \$10 to the man, \$5 to the boy; if it is a purse race, a double each of these amounts if it is a stake event. This to encourage care and attention in their work. And if a great stake, such as the Futurity, Suburban or Great Eclipse stakes, is won, the liberal owner will hand over something to be divided among all the help in the employ of the stable.

To train a stable of race horses upon the scale of liberality which the gentlemen named maintain costs \$2,000 a year for each horse handled. This does not include the interest on the investment, nor the first cost of stallions or brood mares, nor the constant outlay of money in replenishing the blood lines of the stock farm, for upon this retraining up of stock depends the success of the farm in breeding winners. It costs just as much to feed and handle a counterfeiter as a stake winner.

Of all the items of expense which present more terror to the horse-owner the "forfeit list" is greater than any. Let us presume that an owner nominates to various two-year-old stakes a dozen yearlings; it is no uncommon thing to have at least eight of them prove so absolutely worthless, as soon as they are asked to do some fast work in their training that at their best they belong only to the selling-plate division. Now, what the owner has to do is to declare out of these three spring and three fall meetings, and see what the "forfeit list" for two-year-olds can amount to. And there are the older horses; they go wrong, too, and have to be declared. And, besides, there are the nomination fees to all the big stakes. This is the way they read:

"The Great American Stakes, for two-year-olds, \$250 each; half forfeit, or \$25 if declared by January 1, 1895, with \$5,000 added, of which \$1,000 to second and \$500 to third; five runners. There were 148 nominations, 58 of these the property of various owners, declared January 1, at \$25 each."

With a stable of twenty horses the forfeit list can easily run up to \$10,000 a season.

Transportation is another item of expense, but only assumes formidable proportions when a selected representative makes an excursion eastward and westward and gets no part of what he went for. Transportation from one race meeting to another, the tracks being so close together, costs comparatively little; but take, for example, the case of Mr. Lorillard, who sent Lamp-lighter to Chicago to run for the Great Columbus Handicap. Lamp-lighter was never heard of in the race, but was seen as close together, coasting comparatively little; but take, for example, the case of Mr. Lorillard, who sent Lamp-lighter to Chicago to run for the Great Columbus Handicap. Lamp-lighter was never heard of in the race, but was seen as close together, coasting comparatively little; but take, for example, the case of Mr. Lorillard, who sent Lamp-lighter to Chicago to run for the Great Columbus Handicap.

The weather being very hot, five tons of ice were packed in the boxes and sent to the stable. The pony which was Lamp-lighter's chum, and without whose company he would not budge an inch; the two premier stable boys and the pet terrier, the stable's mascot, and a Trainer Huggins completed the outfit. The car was attached to a fast express train, telegrams were sent ahead of the train to every station master at which the train stopped to have the ice ready should it be needed—and all this for naught. This little excursion cost Mr. Lorillard almost \$1,000. Then if you have a lot of sick horses on hand the services of a veterinarian are frequently required, and this runs into a lot of money.

A stable of horses in training must win each season \$75,000 to \$100,000 before the owner has cleared the expenses of stock farm, yearling farm, and racing stable. If no crack jockey is retained, but chances are taken in securing the services of the free lance jockeys, of course a material saving is effected. Most owners take these chances because of the uncertainty of the true racing form of their two-year-olds, for nothing is so galling as to see your jockey getting \$10,000 or \$12,000 a year, standing on the ground, with no horse you can give him a mount on. It is bad enough to pay the other bills, but this is one that "dies."

It will seem that to organize and maintain such a turf establishment as is here outlined requires a large capital and an amount of nerve and boldness that is equal to that required in any other great enterprise. What the gentleman who has undertaken to do above all things is to win with horses of their own breeding, and to maintain the dignity and high reputation of the sport of thoroughbred racing.—New York Herald.

KBIR HARDY HOOTED.

Tries to Talk Anarchy to Methodist Ministers.

Chicago, Sept. 9.—Ker Hardie, the English leader, who has recently disturbed the unusually steady weekly meeting of Methodist clergymen today by a red-hot socialist speech, and was greeted with such a storm of ministerial disapproval that he was compelled to leave the meeting. He had been invited to address the preachers, and with several local socialists attended the meeting. The Englishman proceeded to air his views, loudly applauded by his friends, and finally bitterly denounced the execution of the Chicago anarchists, and eulogized them as pioneers in the new religion. The storm which greeted this statement almost carried Hardie off his feet. Half a dozen preachers at a time loudly denounced the sentiments expressed, and the speaker was compelled to sit down. The ministers then proceeded with a scathing denunciation of speech and speaker, and Hardie left, much offended.

The Standard this morning says: "There may be places in Chicago where a vindication of the anarchists would meet with rapturous applause, but Ker Hardie made an extraordinary mistake in relation to a Methodist audience would like to hear their execution denounced. Directly they discovered what manner of man he was they suppressed him with admirable alacrity. Although Chicago may be a hotbed of anarchy, it is very unlikely that Mr. Hardie will be accepted as their prophet, much as we should be inclined to applaud the citizens if they made choice of him in that capacity." News says of Ker Hardie's experience: "Ker Hardie is certainly the poorest creature that ever won any sort of position in English politics. The people of Chicago are disgusted with his conduct, and he has been working energetically for the development of the plans determined upon. I talked with Mr. Penn recently on the subject of his exhibit. "We hear a good deal," said he, "about a new war course, at present, but when the exposition opens we will show to the rest of the world a new negro. The opportunity which has been given to us is one we sought for each and every day. We have a Chicago. The members of the race have, for the most part, realized the value of this occasion. The general character of the exhibit will be essentially educational and industrial. We want to show what is being done by the colored people in the various departments of the young negro, and we want to show especially what the young man and the old man are doing in every branch of endeavor."

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.—A little boy, his hands fastened together behind his back with a securely padlocked chain, crying piteously for someone to relieve him from his sufferings, was found wandering in the vicinity of Fifteenth street and Lehigh avenue by a policeman. The child's wrists were cut and bleeding, and the chain was grinding upon the raw flesh. To the policeman who found him in this strange plight the little fellow said his name was Harry Jacobs, that he was five years old, and that he lived at Fifteenth and Oakdale streets, where his father had a corner grocery store. In answer to the policeman's questioning the child said that his father had fastened his hands together behind his back in order to prevent him from playing with matches. The case was of such an extraordinary character that the policeman went to the boy's home to investigate. There he found the lad's brother, a child of seven, with his hands fastened in the same manner. The father of the children was not at home at the time, but the key to the padlocks was found and the chains removed from the wrists of the captives. According to the story which the boys told, their father had chained their hands early in the day, and confined them in the house before he went away. The man was arrested and locked up.

BIDDY KILLED A CAT.

William Channels of Bridgetown, N. J., has a hen with a large brood of chickens, which she watched very closely. The other day a large cat watched the mother and her little one from a grape arbor. Presently the cat gave a spring and landed on the old hen's back. The hen showed no fight, and in a few minutes the cat was stone dead, the hen killing the feline.—Philadelphia Record.

The oldest Bonaparte living is Cardinal Bonaparte, grandson of Lucien.

The best remedy for worms in children is McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup.

NEGRO PROGRESS.

In Atlanta's Exposition the Race Will Show its Advance in Art and Science.

Young Colored Teacher, L. Garland Penn, Who Gives His Plans and Hopes Minutely.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 7.—So far as the work of the Exposition company is concerned, it is absolutely ready for the opening. Everything now depends upon the promptitude with which exhibitors install what they have to show. It is no exaggeration to say that no similar enterprise was ever so well advanced at this stage as is this exposition. Thirty days before the day for opening every one of the main buildings was completed by the contractors and the keys were turned over to the Exposition company.

While the enterprise has far outgrown its original conception, the men who have charge of it have been equal to the emergency. Almost all of the main buildings have had annexes built to them, so great has been the demand for space.

The Machinery building, the Transportation building, the Fine Arts building, the Industrial Arts building, and even the Government building, have had additions beyond their original plans.

The Midway is fast assuming definite shape, many of the buildings having been completed. The grounds are in excellent shape. The only apparent delay is in the filling of the lakes, which is, however, going on rapidly now. This delay was due to the slowness in the completion of the electric fountain.

GREAT NEGRO EXHIBIT.

If I were asked what feature of the Cotton States and International Exposition would interest the most persons, I would unhesitatingly reply the Negro building and the exhibit which it will contain. There is no disparagement to any other feature in making the statement. As the time draws near for the "great gates" as Henry Grady used to say with his "Bedford" expositors, to open, the fact impresses itself upon everybody that this exposition is to be in many respects a marvel. There will be many features to interest the visitors, many unique methods of entertaining those who come to Atlanta, whether from the north or from the south, and of all of these the Negro building promises most.

It is natural that it should be so. This will be the first opportunity which the American negro has had of showing his progress before the eyes of the times of slavery. The story he has to tell is a wonderful one. Surprised at its extent will be even those of us who have been living side by side with him and to whom his progress has been largely a matter of course; greater still will be the surprise of those who have had no opportunity of witnessing his condition, his opportunities and his growth. The Negro building will show what he has done and what he is doing. Every feature of this exhibit has been in the hands of members of his race. Almost the first step after the inception of the exposition movement was the coming together of the representatives of the colored race from the different southern states and thorough organization by means of one general board and efficient state boards. A prominent young teacher, L. Garland Penn, was made commissioner, and has been working energetically for the development of the plans determined upon. I talked with Mr. Penn recently on the subject of his exhibit. "We hear a good deal," said he, "about a new war course, at present, but when the exposition opens we will show to the rest of the world a new negro. The opportunity which has been given to us is one we sought for each and every day. We have a Chicago. The members of the race have, for the most part, realized the value of this occasion. The general character of the exhibit will be essentially educational and industrial. We want to show what is being done by the colored people in the various departments of the young negro, and we want to show especially what the young man and the old man are doing in every branch of endeavor."

FACTOR IN ART AND SCIENCE.

"We will show the work of the schools; we will show how the negro has become a factor in manufacturing and industrial pursuits, and how he has opportunities in these lines here in the south which he does not have elsewhere. "We will show the negro as a merchant, as a banker, and as a conductor of big enterprises. We will show the negro in art. There will be books written by negro authors published by the pen and sculpture from their hands. "We expect to have two series of national negro congresses, and every evidence points to a large attendance. November 12 will be the colored millenary day, and we will have companies from all over the south. From November 12 to 15 will be the religious conferences. At these the prominent bishops and divines of the different denominations will be present. November 16 to 17 there will be the gatherings, first of the farmers and business men, then of the doctors and lawyers, November 18 and 20 there will be a great gathering of temperance advocates. "The second series will be educational congresses during the Christmas holidays. On December 26 and 27 there will be sessions of the American Association of Colored Educators. December 30 will be colored teachers' day. The state Teachers' associations of Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Texas, North Carolina, Maryland, Virginia, and Florida have all adjourned to meet here that day. We expect 15,000 teachers."

I asked Mr. Penn for his estimate of the effect of this upon the future. He said in reply: "I am glad you have asked that question. You will agree that this exhibition of progress comes from the frugal, thrifty and intelligent class of my race; those who have been educated, have natural gifts, are put-

ting their time to good use, accumulating something, have good homes, are refined in these homes, and are in every respect types of the best civilization.

"If you admit that, then we hope this exhibit will prove that all negroes are not like the indolent, indifferent class who give us such a bad name, and that the progressive negro, such as will be at the exposition with his progress, is entitled to a different treatment from the thriftless negro."

"We can only hope that our exhibit will beget for us more friends and stronger friends among our southern white neighbors, men who are willing to help us. Further that the thousands of whites from the north who will come to see the negro exhibit may be encouraged by the success which attends their great benevolent investments in negro education."

The appointment by the exposition committee of a colored man to deliver one of the principal addresses at the opening of the great enterprise is significant both of the scope of the movement and the breadth of the men who have it in charge.

The man who has been selected, Professor T. Booker Washington, is one of the best representatives of the progressive negro. He is at the head of Alabama Industrial college, and stands in the front rank of the advanced teachers of the day.

SUICIDE DEFENDED.

Mr. Boehm Justifies the Crime Under Certain Circumstances.

New York, Sept. 9.—Interesting papers were read at yesterday's sessions of the medico-legal congress, but none more interesting than the one by Gustave Boehm of this city, entitled Suicide, legislation and the insanity plea, in which the writer took the ground that under certain conditions a man was justified in taking his life. Mr. Boehm said:

I do not pretend that every one in temporary troubles should commit suicide, and thus deliver his own self from threatening inconveniences. But I do insist that there are cases in which suicide is the best and only way to solve the question of individual misery, especially if no one but the suicide's own self will gain or lose by the act, or more so, if his nearest and dearest will materially gain by it. I knew of one case, an oil broker, whose financial ruin was staring him in the face, who had a marriageable daughter, and a son hardly at the close of his college term, who by his financial and social ruin would have been thrown on the mercy of the world, with possibly no chance to a bright future. There were two ways open to this man. Go into bankruptcy, ruin the bright outlook of his children, and, most likely, at his age, become a burden to them for the rest of his days, or commit suicide, and the pain realized have his affairs settled, and leave the necessary pecuniary means to his children, thus clearing the way for them and their future. I may add that in this case the man in question selected the latter method, and with the \$5,000 left to his daughter and his son, two lives, at least, were spared from otherwise unavoidable misery and mercy.

Has this man committed a felony in the moral sense of the term? Herdly? No more than the mother who steals a loaf of bread to keep her starving children alive. The case is simply an example that there are cases in which the "right to commit suicide" ought not to be withheld from the sufferer by any law of God or man. Furthermore, is it just, while we have no word of approval or denial in the very serious question of being placed into this world, we should also be denied the right to leave it as He bids?

I cannot agree to believe any legal restraint the successful means to prevent or even reduce suicidal acts.

A discussion of unusual interest followed the reading of this paper. Dr. Bach, vice-president of the Medico-Legal society, contended that where the individual had as much, if not more, right to end his own life than had a doctor to take life under certain circumstances. "I agree with Mr. Boehm," said Dr. Bach, "that a man has a right to destroy himself if he wants to, and that he should not be prohibited by any law of God or man."

"As we had no voice in coming into the world, then no voice should prevent our leaving it. A man has the same right to kill himself as a physician has to administer drugs to end the agony of a patient, and may add that I know that physicians do so end life."

"Not on his Hippocratic oath, or any other," said Dr. Isaac N. Quimby of Jersey City. "I deny most strongly and earnestly that any physician has the right to take the life given by God, except in the case of mother and child, where one life must be destroyed. Then the mother must be saved and the child sacrificed."

"Take the instance," said Mr. Bach, "of a man suffering from an incurable and painful disease—cancer of the tongue, for instance, where death must inevitably ensue; it would seem to me to be humane to end his misery. It seems to me that the world will yet see the appointment of commissions of medical men and others to pass upon just such cases."

"Is it right?" asked ex-Judge Abram H. Daley of Brooklyn, "to prolong the agony of a patient if the physician knows positively that death is inevitable in a short time?" "To the bitter end," replied Dr. Quimby, with emphasis. "A physician has no right to terminate the life of a patient even when to prolong that life is to cause the most agonizing tortures."

Dr. Winslow coincided with Dr. Quimby, and the discussion closed.

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ROASTED TO A CRISP.

A House Painter Meets a Horrible Death.

Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 11.—W. W. Fitzgerald, a house painter, met a horrible death today while at work painting the Railroad house, by coming in contact with an electric light wire. Fitzgerald was at work painting the cornice of the hotel, near which an electric light wire, with a voltage of 2,000, passes. He placed a board beneath the wire and crawled under the cornice to get at his work. The board slipped and the wire fell on Fitzgerald's neck. He reached up to remove it and his hand touched a portion of which the insulation had worn. The shock paralyzed him. His partner, William Kirchgeizer, who went to his assistance, was knocked down. A half dozen others, attempted to go up the fire escape, but it was charged with electricity. All this time Fitzgerald was roasting in full view of the hundreds who had gathered. About half an hour after the accident an electric light employe arrived and cut the wire, and the body dropped to the ground. It had been roasted almost to a crisp.

HIS WAY.

There is a quaint story told of a couple of Scotch ministers who were taking dinner together one summer day in a little paragonage in the Highlands. It was the Sabbath day, the weather was beautiful, and the bubbling streams were full of trout, and the woods full of summer birds. One turned to the other and said: "Mon, don't ye often feel tempted on these beautiful Sundays to go out fishing?" "Na, na," said the other, "I never feel tempted; I just gang—Household Words."

ANSY PILLS! ALL-GRADE AND PURE. SEND 4c. TO THE MANUFACTURER. 100 N. 7th St., Phila., Pa.

SAINT JOHN DYE WORKS. 96 PRINCESS STREET. Ladies and Gentlemen's Clothing CLEANSED OR DYED at Short Notice.

C. H. BRACKET NIGHT SCHOOL. Our Evening Sessions will re-open Monday Evening, Sept. 9th.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE. CURRIE'S - BUSINESS - COLLEGE, 198 Union St. (Opposite Opera House) - St. John N. B.

5,000 APPLE TREES. Wealthy, Walbridge, Haas, Ben Davis, Tetofsky, Hyslip Crab, Etc., Etc.

THE Undersigned not being in a position to canvass for or deliver personally the trees noted above, wishes to sell the whole lot at right. The nursery is located in Stanley, York Co. It will be to the advantage of any person wishing to set out a lot of trees to send for terms by the hundred. Circumstances over which I have no control have thrown these trees upon my hands, and they will be disposed of at a bargain. HENRY T. FARRER, Westfield, N. B.

LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD, General and Nervous Debility, Weakness of Body and Mind. Effects of Excesses in Old or Young. Robert Noble Manhood fully Restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Underdeveloped Organs and Parts of Body. A thoroughly falling Home Treatment—Benefits in a day. Mentally from 60 Writings and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Book's Cotton Root COMPOUND. A recent discovery by an old physician. Successfully used monthly by thousands of Ladies. Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicine in place of this. Ask for Book's Cotton Root Compound, take no substitutes, or imitations \$1 and 6 cents in postage in letters and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full-sized particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 3 stamps. Address The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

THE A. We have just received our first direct shipment of TEAS. Finest quality. Write for samples. W. F. HARRISON & CO

VALK... The Second B... But the Judg... on a... The Sportsman... Satton in the C... New York... still heeling f... and swiftness... the Valkyrie s... day. Less the... the two, and... the American... lost nothing in... the course, b... a great shout... struggle a gas... There were c... but although f... first challenge... the finish line... formance was... in the great... it was a grie... the Yankee bo... which under t... stances of Jo... line looked to... Capt. Hank... in seamanship... English skippe... fame which s... manouvred s... tory gun had... Valkyrie to t... made every c... tion. Just b... when the Va... windward and... a length ast... her, the Amer... Spawors a... noted this m... was then... ers on the s... how dangerous... Her steam an... moment, too... was heard, a... Defender's jib... in the wind... boom had sw... Spawors had... had witnessed... forward at th... ed as though... with the sho... Lightning s... the water... completely, fo... from its maste... to leeward, m... position and... had gained a... der's disaster... tie more tha... at the end of... the process... Her gain was... minutes in... From that on... while not pe... between the... the Decease... two minutes... cording to c... wins from t... 47 seconds... Little was... plances were... hours of the... low and the... water and a... after the lo... their anchor... burst of sw... haze, and s... and swingi... reached their... here and the... The course... coast, and r... some of the... the Defend... themselves... merely follo... the course w... fact that di... the line a... with a victo... on the man... mander. Bu... a race, and... first few m... made to en... topsail after... in the beat... marked the... onds in adv... second leg... nerves of t... hearts on v... or for her... speak comp... lyric, ballco... only. But... a veritable... for the gait... The last... wind abeam... steamers in... ship. Tow... the gap wa... had scarcel... out of the... came teari... bred under... on her side... the force o... ley of chee... her adorati... it was fee... so unrequi... it was th... the Engli... against the... strong bree... third of t... do better... had the c... line in adv... the first in... The con... Luckenbac...

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Union St. (Opposite Opera House) St. John N. B.

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Underlined not being in a position to visit or deliver personally the trees above, wishes to sell the whole lot out.

ST OR FAILING MANHOOD,

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Weakness of Body and Mind. Effects of Excess in Old or Young Men.

Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen the Brain, Undeveloped Organs, and Cure of Body. Absolutely Unfailing Home Treatment—Benefits in a Day. Mentions names of States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

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St. John by Parker Bros., Market St. and W. Hobbs, Union Hall, Main St. N. B. struggles. Orders by mail pre-ferred. 1177

TEA.

We have just received our direct shipment of TEAS.

best quality. Write for samples.

F. HARRISON & CO

VALKYRIE WON

The Second Race for the America's Cup.

But the Judges Gave it to Defender on a Technicality.

The Sportsmanlike Action of Sir Richard Saton in the Collision of 1886 Recalled.

YACHTING.

The Valkyrie's Victory Cheered.

New York, Sept. 10.—Crippled, but still heeling far over in her strength and swiftness, the Defender followed the Valkyrie across the finish line today. Less than half a mile separated the two, and when it was seen that the American Defender had not only lost nothing in the last twenty miles of the course, but had actually gained, a great shout went up for the gallant struggle a gallant vessel had made.

There were cheers for the victor, too, but although Valkyrie III was the first challenger since 1871 to lose over the finish line, the honor of her performance was lost sight of for the time in the grand effort of the American.

It was a grievous accident that ruined the Valkyrie's chances, an accident which under the half-splitting circumstances of jockeying at the starting line looked to be unavoidable.

Capt. Hank Hoff had made a record in seamanship on Saturday, and the English skipper prepared to regain the fame which had preceded him. He manoeuvred swiftly after the preparatory gun had been fired, and with the Valkyrie to the windward, Capt. Hoff made every effort to gain that position.

Just before reaching the line, when the Valkyrie was still to the windward and the Defender to leeward, a length astern, but still overhauling her, the American boat was blanketed so much that her jib tassel and baby jib shook. Capt. Hoff, seeing this, attempted to luff a little, intending to let the other boat go ahead for the purpose of enabling him to pass her stern and to windward.

Lightning action was necessary to save the Defender from breaking away completely, for it was already sprung from its fastenings, and Capt. Hoff with a master stroke, taking his boat to leeward, manoeuvred her into a safe position and gave chase.

The Valkyrie's tiller, which had gained a good lead, the Defender's disaster, and had probably a little more than half a mile advantage at the end of the first leg in the triangular course, was in the hands of the Defender. Her gain was something less than four minutes in that beat to windward.

From that on, however, the Defender, while not perceptibly closing the gap between them, lessened the time and they crossed the line not more than two minutes apart. The Valkyrie according to corrected time, however, wins from the cup defender by just 47 seconds.

The course was promised in the way of pleasant weather during the early hours of the day, for the clouds hung low and the fog spread itself over the water and a misty rain fell. But soon after the fog, then passed together, the anchor of Bay Ridge, a smile came over the face of the earth with a burst of sunshine, veiled in a golden haze, and when the old lights, red and swinging over the hook, were seen here and there with a light cloud.

The course was down the Jersey coast, and nautical experts on board some of the boats, critically observing the Defender's progress, expressed themselves as believing she was merely following the Englishman over the course without attempting to race. This belief was strengthened by the fact that directly after the fouling at the line a protest was run up with a vigor that denoted determination on the part of the American commander. But the Defender was in for a race, and during the progress of the first few miles sufficient repairs were made to enable her to set a baby jib tassel after rounding the first buoy.

In the beat to windward the watches marked the Valkyrie 3 minutes 55 seconds in advance of the Defender. The second leg was expected to try the nerves of those who had set their hearts on victory for the cup defender, for her jib tassel looked like a speck compared with the great bell-sailing balloon jib tassel of the Valkyrie, which was drawing tremendously. But the second ten miles was a veritable victory for the Yankee, for she gained steadily.

The last leg was a run with the wind abeam, and there was a rush of steamers in the direction of the lights. Towards the end it was evident the gap was closing, and the Valkyrie had scarcely crossed the line and got out of the way when the Defender came tearing at it like a thoroughbred under the wire. She was well on her side, and her sails bulged with the force of a driving breeze. A volley of cheers and cannonading gave her adepth of the strings.

It was feared that after the Defender's mishap the contest would prove so unequal as to lose its interest. But it was this very accident that gave the Englishman a fighting chance against the Defender today. With a strong breeze and a high sea for the third of the series the Valkyrie may do better, but at all events she has had the distinction of crossing the line in advance of the American boat, the first in a quarter of a century.

The committee boat, Walter A. Luckenbach, was down on the ground

in good season, and hung up the signal which told the racers that the course would be over a triangle of ten miles to the angle, the first leg being to windward south, the second northeast by east, and the third northwest by west, half west.

The preparatory gun was fired from the committee boat sharp on the appointed time of 10.50. As soon as the accident related above had occurred the Defender held up the red protest flag. Still she went on her Journey, very much worsed by the collision, but still gaining. After crossing the line she came around in about a minute and a half before the accident and sagged to leeward so far because of Capt. Hoff's apprehension that her upper starboard rigging would not hold, that a good many people said that she was out of race even though a cripple. After the yachts came about to the port tack soon after crossing the line, the Valkyrie was a good eighth of a mile to windward and several lengths ahead. As they stood away on the port tack the wind increased to eight or nine miles an hour. During that tack the Valkyrie plainly outtowed and outpointed the Defender, who did not dare to run up any sail on the jib tassel stay.

At 11.24 the Defender came about to starboard. The Valkyrie followed as promptly as though she had been racing with a fellow well met. On this tack the Defender pointed up pretty well and went pretty fast, but the Valkyrie did better in both points of sailing.

(There was considerable wonder expressed that the Defender without any jib tassel did not point higher than she did, but as a matter of fact the Valkyrie was going to windward all the time, and she was not to be outdone by the breeze was freshening from the south right along, and the Valkyrie felt to windward all the way she felt the breeze first. smoother, there being not so much ground swell on, but the Valkyrie splashed and threw the spray from her bow for many feet, while the Defender glided through the water easily. During the latter part of the beat out to the first mark the Defender did better pointing, but her jib was shaking a good deal of the time.

At 12.10 the yachts came around to starboard, and at 12.24 back again to starboard. At this time the Valkyrie was able to make the first mark, where their time was taken as follows: Valkyrie, 1.01.55; Defender, 1.01.55.

It will be seen that the Valkyrie led out to the first mark by three minutes and 52 seconds. As the Valkyrie rounded she set her big balloon jib tassel and took in her jib. The Defender cranks watched with all their eyes to see if their favorite would set her balloon jib tassel. Alas, the Defender was only able to run up a baby sail on the jib tassel stay. A larger spread of canvas would have caused too much strain on the weakened stay.

On the second leg the Defender overhauled the Briton by no less than 15 seconds. At the end of this broad reach the yachts rounded the second mark as follows: Valkyrie, 1.58.10; Defender, 2.01.45.

Now the wind had shifted to southwest by south and slowed down to eight miles an hour. As soon as the boats laid their course for home the Defender, with her sails sagging to windward, began to rapidly overhaul the Valkyrie.

The Valkyrie took in her balloon staysail. At the finish the Valkyrie was only two minutes and eighteen seconds ahead of the Defender. The official time table is as follows: Valkyrie, start, 11.00.23; first mark, 12.57.45; second mark, 1.58.10; finish, 2.55.22; elapsed time, 2.55.09; corrected time, 2.55.00. Defender, start, 11.01.15; first mark, 1.01.55; second mark, 2.01.45; finish, 2.57.40; elapsed time, 2.56.25; corrected time, 2.55.55.

Thus it will be seen that the Valkyrie won by one minute and sixteen seconds on a distance of time which deducting twenty-nine seconds, which she allows the Defender, by forty-seven seconds.

It had been the generally expressed wish that Dunraven would not wish to contest for the cup, some kindly disposed people even extended their good wishes to the hope that he might get two, so that, as they explained, he would be influenced to come again for another try at the cup.

The Excitement in London. London, Sept. 10.—The excitement in London tonight over the international yacht race off Sandy Hook is greater even than that which prevailed Saturday night, when the advantage which the Valkyrie III had over the Defender at the start had created a feeling of utmost confidence that the English boat would win without a doubt in a matter of hours. The excitement in favor of the Valkyrie, the London public has reconciled themselves to the thought that the America's cup would not return to England. The anxiety as to the issue of today's race was wrought up to a fever heat by the frequent issuing of extra editions of the evening newspapers giving bulletins of the progress of the contest. The general joy over the victory of Valkyrie III was somewhat tempered by the apprehension lest the protest of the Defender may yet be placed before the committee in such a light as to induce the authorities to give the race to the American boat or declare that the race must be sailed again.

English Papers on the Race. London, Sept. 11.—The morning papers very generally comment upon the Valkyrie-Defender test and expressions of regret at the fouling of the Defender are common to nearly all of them.

The Graphic says: "As sportsmen, we wish Valkyrie's victory had been gained without the unfortunate accident at the start. It is a probability, approximate probability, that however slight was the damage that the Defender sustained, it was sufficient to effect the result.

The Daily Telegraph's comment is: "Whether the fault of the collision lay with the English or the American boat, one thing is at least certain: that the Defender was the chief sufferer. We do not envy the committee their

task of deciding the issue. But one thing we are fortunately sure of, whichever the verdict is against, the respective owners are sufficient sportsmen to do what the honor of their country demands. Neither side has the least desire to win other than on its merits.

The Daily News says: "The distance between the yachts at the finish was too little to enable us to treat the regrettable collision, by which Defender suffered, as a thing of no consequence. The Standard says of the race: "The races which have been sailed throw little light upon the respective merits of the rival craft, and the final result is as open as it was before they met. It was unfortunate the foul occurred, but, happily, it did not affect the result.

The Times in its comments on the race says: "Everybody will deeply regret the accident, whatever the technicality of the matter. The accounts seem to show that the Defender sailed the race in a manner that would have won the cup had it not been for the accident. The victory therefore awarded will not be one upon which we can look with satisfaction. If no mishap had occurred the situation would have been almost ideal from the standpoint of all who love sport. We wish to see Lord Dunraven bring the cup, but the last thing we would desire would be to see it gained by a technicality. The sentiment we are assured is fully understood, and is sympathized in by the Americans."

Lord Dunraven's Offer. New York, Sept. 10.—It is stated here that after dinner last night Lord Dunraven called the captain and crew of Valkyrie III, together and made the following extraordinary promise: "I will pass out to their best to win the America's cup."

"While I feel satisfied that every man will do his duty," said Lord Dunraven, addressing the sailors and their commanders, "I desire to encourage you to exert yourselves to the utmost to win the remaining races of the series. With that end in view, I desire to say that if the cup goes back to England by reason of your seamanship, I will present every man for life and pay each of you 30 shillings a week so long as each of you live."

The announcement was so unexpected that for a minute not a word was said. The crew, however, were so impressed with his ambition to snatch victory from what now appears certain defeat, and then returned to their quarters to hold an informal meeting and discussed the offer. Although they declined to talk, it was clear from their manner that they have entered into a compact to sail every race to the hilt.

Lord Dunraven's action is without precedent, either considered by itself or from the standpoint of generosity. It is the ambition of his life to place within the hands of his Queen the trophy which passed out of the hands of England into that of one of her former dependencies nearly half a century ago.

The ages of the twenty-six men will average thirty years. They are all strong and healthy, and their expectations of life may be set at seventy years. In that time, if the expectation is realized, they will have received 23,120 sterling, or \$15,000, and in the aggregate \$23,120, or \$15,000.

That the crew appreciated Lord Dunraven's inducement was shown by their work in today's race.

The Race Given to the Defender. New York, Sept. 11.—The committee sustained the Defender's protest and gave her the race. The following is the letter of the regatta committee of the New York Yacht club, sustaining the protest of C. O. Iselin on behalf of the Defender, and giving the foul claimed against Valkyrie:

New York Yacht Club, Sept. 11, 1895. C. Oliver Iselin: Dear Sir—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your protest against Valkyrie III. We have given the matter our careful consideration, and in view of the fact that the distance between the two yachts at a critical point was so small, and that the crew of that of others who were in a good position to see, we find that the Valkyrie in consequence of her own fault, and not that of the Defender, and fouled her in the race. We also consider that the Defender allowed the Valkyrie to pass out to her best when she was in the committee boat. Your protest is, therefore, sustained.

It was nearly six o'clock this evening when the Defender was posted up on the bulletin board at the New York Yacht club house:

New York Yacht Club, Sept. 11, 1895. To the Members of the New York Yacht Club: Your committee beg to state that before arriving at a decision of the Defender's protest, it was deemed advisable to enter into an agreement between the respective yachts to re-sail yesterday's race, but as judgment was given in favor of the Defender, the race is not to be re-sailed.

The racing rule of the regatta committee referred to in their decision is in section 11 of article 16, of the racing regulations. It reads: "A yacht shall not bear away out of her course so as to hinder another in tacking to leeward."

Chairman S. Nicholson Kame of the committee when seen by a representative of the Associated Press refused to discuss the action of the committee further than to say that he expected both yachts to start the third race tomorrow.

The foul which occurred yesterday recalls the Puritan-Genesta incident of 1885 when, at the start, the Puritan ran into the Genesta, fouling her. On that occasion the committee in charge notified the Defender that he was entitled to the race. The Englishman, however, refused to accept the decision, and said: "I came over here to race; not to walk over, and I want a contestant when I start."

Last year's potato crop, 270,000,000 bush, averaged the grower over 53c on the farm. There are over 200,000,000 bush of potatoes this year, but they are selling here at Chicago at under 30c a bush, and in the Northwest at under 20c a bush. Today's Chicago price is less than half last year's, 25c to 30c in South Water street, against 65c to 70c in September, 1894. If that sort of return is to be gotten for this year's bumper crop, the whole discussion is about present prices, the crop will return the growers less than \$50,000,000, against \$90,000,000 last year.

THE CUBAN REBELLION.

Two Engagements in Which Insurgent Losses are Reported.

Havana, Sept. 11.—The government is in receipt of a report that in a skirmish between a company of loyalists under the mayor of Ambul and a band of insurgents, two of the latter were killed. The insurgent forces under General Serafin Sanchez are reported to have twice attacked a small fort at the village of Fomento, near Trinidad, in the province of Santa Clara. The attacking body was on each occasion obliged to retire after suffering considerable loss.

Official despatches state that the insurgents under command of Carrillo attacked the town of Charco, province of Santa Clara. They were forced to retreat.

Near the River Juan, and not far from the city of Cienfuegos, according to official reports, a company of marine infantry had a sharp skirmish with a band of insurgents, of whom four were killed and one captured.

A railway train, carrying troops to the interior, was fired upon by insurgents near Lajas Sagua. Several companies of insurgents in the province of Santa Clara have united and are moving in the direction of the province of Matanzas. A party of Spanish troops are in pursuit.

Insurgents are reported to have plundered a store in the district of Esperanza and burned a plantation near Katalia Sagua, a small village near the Villa Clara.

ATTEMPTED TRAIN ROBBERIES.

Two Unsuccessful Attempts Made—In Both Cases the Robbers Were Put to Flight.

Grand Junction, Col., Sept. 11.—Passenger train No. 1, which left this city last night on the Rio Grande Western at 2.10 o'clock was held up at Crevasse, about 23 miles west of this city. When the train stopped a short distance from the station the engineer discovered that the engine had been run on a siding and was pulling only the mail and baggage car, the rear portion of the train having been cut off at the station by the robbers. Evidently the robbers thought they had detached the express car from the train, but it was only the baggage car. When they discovered their error they mounted horses in waiting and skipped for the mountains. The robbers, of whom there were two, were each about five feet six inches tall and wore black masks. Each had a Winchester and revolvers and sticks of giant powder. Sheriff Cones and a posse started at once for the scene.

Kimmunity, Ill., Sept. 11.—Train robbers made an attempt to rob the north-bound Illinois Central express train about 24 miles north of this city last night. The bandits, three in number, were riding on the platform of the express car. They cut the bell cord and then attacked the car door with a sledge hammer. Hearing the noise the messenger applied the air-brake and brought the train to stop. This frightened the robbers, who jumped off and made for a corn field. Several shots were fired at them by the train crew, but without effect. Illinois Central detectives will be on the look-out, but as yet no clue to the identity of the robbers has been found.

English Press Opinions. London, Sept. 11.—The Graphic, commenting upon the decision of the regatta committee on the Defender's protest, says: "Much as every Briton will regret the decision, the verdict of the committee will be accepted no less loyally than by Lord Dunraven himself. The owner of the Valkyrie is so thoroughly a sportsman that had the protest not been sustained he would probably have asked permission for the race to be sailed over, so as to atone for it, if win he might, even without the imaginary assistance of an accident."

PRESENT FROM THE QUEEN

(From a London paper of August 28.) Among the industrial exhibits at the horse show much interest will, no doubt, be centred in the superb specimens of needlework sent from the school, Dalkey. The collection chiefly consists of ecclesiastical vestments, and is of a high order of art, needlework, in artistic work. The most beautiful object, however, is the cope—executed to order—for presentation by command of the queen to the Most Rev. Dr. O'Brien, archbishop of Halifax, in recognition of the respect paid by the bishop and clergy on the occasion of the obsequies of the Canadian prime minister, Sir John Thompson, who, it will be remembered, died under such circumstances at Windsor castle in the autumn of last year. The cope is entirely of Irish materials and workmanship, the poplin of which it is composed being manufactured expressly on the looms of Thomas Elliot, Weaver's square, Dublin. The gold clasp set with precious stones, as well as the setting of the gems used in the details of the work, have been supplied from the workshops of Messrs. Smyth, Wicklow street, Dublin. The design for the embroidery, secured in competition, is of purest Celtic pattern, taken from the chausseaux—one of white Irish satin and one of crimson poplin—are also worthy of admiration. The embroiderer's part of the exhibit is faultless in its completion, and speaks hopefully for the revival of art needlework in Ireland in its most cultured form.

OMINOUSLY LOW PRICES.

(Chicago Times-Herald, Sept. 9.) Are the hopes raised by the abundant harvests to be disappointed this year by abnormally low prices? Anxiety on this score is not unreasonable. The December price for corn last week touched 27 1/2c. Away back in 1872 it fell as low as 27c, and early in the winter of 1890, when the great crop of 1889 was beginning to make itself fully felt, the price did touch 27 1/2c. But last week's price was in anticipation solely, with the growing crop still in the field, and at the tail end of the smallest yield of recent years. The May price on the great 1889 crop never got so low as it touched last week—29 1/4c. The lowest quotation for May corn on that 2,100,000,000 bush yield was 29 1/2c. Last year's average farm value for corn was 45 1/2c per bush. The total value to the farmer, although it aggregated only 1,212,000,000 bush, was \$54,715,000. The market price for this crop are starting in away under even the early figures for 1889. The average farm value that year was 23.3c. If the figures should get as low this year as 25c for the average farm value, and that seems not unlikely, the huge crop, more than double last year, will not yield the growers \$50,000,000 above the 1894, when the distress among farmers was unparalleled.

The prospect is as gloomy for profitable returns for the huge oat harvest. Compared with last season, the outlook for profit for the grower is a great deal worse. There was a big 1894 yield, 623,000,000 bush, and the average farm value was 32.4c, yielding \$214,816,000. Oats prices are now as low as of record, 17 3/4c last week for October. The prospect at the moment is for the lowest average farm value lower than in 1889, when it was 23c a bush. But at that rate this 719,000,000 bush crop would yield the grower only \$165,000,000, \$49,000,000 less than the 1894 oats crop sold for.

The average yield for double last year's, about 19,000,000 bush, against 9,000,000 bush, but prices are under \$1, while the last crop began at around \$1.25, sold all winter around \$1.40 and went out around that quotation. The bumper crop, a potato crop, 270,000,000 bush, averaged the grower over 53c on the farm. There are over 200,000,000 bush of potatoes this year, but they are selling here at Chicago at under 30c a bush, and in the Northwest at under 20c a bush. Today's Chicago price is less than half last year's, 25c to 30c in South Water street, against 65c to 70c in September, 1894. If that sort of return is to be gotten for this year's bumper crop, the whole discussion is about present prices, the crop will return the growers less than \$50,000,000, against \$90,000,000 last year.

CANADA'S GREAT YEAR.

(Hamilton Spectator.) Canadian horses have won more prizes in the United States this year than in any previous two years. Canadian oarsmen have shown their superiority over Yankee oarsmen this year. The Canadian cricketers have, for the first time in nine years, defeated the American cricketers in the annual international match. Dominion sportsmen have reasons to be well satisfied with the records of 1895.

SOMEWHAT OUT OF FASHION.

With the farmers' workmen in England asking for protection and the municipalities in the United States passing by-laws to protect their local industries, the Cartwright-Laurier policy of "free trade as they have it in England" does not wear the roseate hue that would be expected in a policy which was to carry a "great political party to victory." Peterboro Review.

THE SUMMER HOTEL.

Wiggles—Where are you going to take your family this summer? "Wiggles" haven't decided yet whether we will spend a fortnight at one of the fashionable summer hotels or take the same amount of money and buy a farm in the country.—Erie Messenger.

BRITISH LUMBER TRADE.

The British lumber market shows improvement. Liverpool Timber News of Aug. 31 says: "From reports we have gathered in different quarters there appears to be a consensus of opinion that trade in British lumber is decidedly firmer, and this notwithstanding that large steamers, and steamers that have long been laid up, are engaged in the trade."

The London correspondent of the same paper says: "From reports we have gathered in different quarters there appears to be a consensus of opinion that trade in British lumber is decidedly firmer, and this notwithstanding that large steamers, and steamers that have long been laid up, are engaged in the trade."

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Pork is almost at \$8, not the low record by any means, but low enough to be a rarity for all that. January product

TELEGRAPHIC.

OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Sept. 10.—There will be changes in the personnel of the judicial commission within the next few weeks. The leave of absence granted in the spring to Justice Fournier expired on the 1st inst., and it is currently reported today that he has sent in his resignation, which of course will be accepted. His successor will be appointed before the autumnal court commences.

With reference to the proposed visit to Canada of Hall Caine, the well known author, to discuss the copyright question as a representative of the Society of Authors, with the government, the minister of justice remarked to your correspondent today that personally he would be glad to see Mr. Caine and listen to any representations he might desire to make. As, however, in the copyright question, the government was simply representing the unanimous voice of parliament, it would be quite improper for him to discuss with Mr. Caine the wisdom or absence of wisdom in the legislation passed by the dominion. That could be a subject of negotiation only with the British government.

Father McGovern, Antigonish, forwarded \$4 conscience money to the marine department today, which he has received from one of his parishioners. Erabron and Cole, in charge of the last of the Canadian parties in the connection with the Canada-Alaska boundary delimitation, returned today. The United States commission has one party still in the field working in Southern Alaska. Commissioners King and staff at headquarters will be busily engaged until the end of January in preparing their report for submission to the governments of Great Britain and the United States.

Toronto University election. Ottawa is making vigorous efforts to secure the election of Hon. A. R. Dickey as a member of the senate of Toronto university.

The annual meeting of the Catholic Order of Foresters commenced today. About eighty delegates are present. B. B. Smyth was promoted from a third to a second class exchequer officer at St. John.

Ottawa, Sept. 11.—The government has been notified of the seizure by the United States cutter in Behring Sea of the Canadian sealing schooner Beatrice. She was sent back to Victoria and arrived there yesterday. The offence in failing to keep a record of the number of seals and the location of capture.

Carriere, Laine & Co. of Quebec are suing the government for extras on the contract for the repairs to the old Ontario steamer. The case will be argued by the lawyer for the marine department in Quebec on September 18th.

Col. Anderson, chief engineer of the Soo canal will be by the largest class lake steamer. The greater depth of water will in some cases allow the steamers to carry 500 tons more freight than by using the United States canal.

Ottawa, Sept. 12.—Mr. Smith, deputy minister of marine, received a letter today from the attorney general of Great Britain, Sir Richard Webster, in which he stated that it had been found impossible to reappoint a select committee of the house of commons on the rules of the road at sea during the late short session of parliament.

There were additional difficulties in the way, as several shipowners, members of the committee, had lost their seats at the last election and were no longer eligible to serve on the committee. It is probable, however, that the committee will be appointed in the next session of parliament.

The imperial committee on the manning of British ships, Mr. Smith learns from the same source, has not been called together yet, but it is probable it will be convened about the end of October. Controller Wood is out with a strong defence of the action of his department in changing the regulations providing that Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat must contain a minimum of wheat grown in Manitoba or the territories.

He takes the view that the Manitobans themselves are the best men to say what the standards of their wheat shall be. It is pointed out that despite the strictures of the Miller's association 95 per cent of the Manitoba crop is handled by Manitobans, only 5 per cent by eastern men. The eastern dealers do not like the change mentioned as they will hereafter be prevented from mixing Ontario soft wheat with Manitoba wheat, and so get a higher price for Ontario products.

Ottawa, Sept. 13.—The government has accepted the resignation of Justice Fournier. Within a week or two a successor will be appointed. Several names are being canvassed for the position, that of Mr. Groulx, M. P., of Jacques Cartier, being most prominently mentioned. Mr. Groulx, it is said, can have the position if he will take it. He is one of the best lawyers in the province of Quebec and has a very large practice. His friends say it is doubtful whether he will care to surrender an income estimated at from \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year for the salary of a supreme court judge, which is only \$6,000.

The analytical branch of the inland revenue department is engaged analyzing samples of confectionery, candies, etc., procured from different cities in the dominion.

Dr. George M. Dawson, director of geological survey, arrived home yesterday after making an inspection of the experimental boring for petroleum at Athabasca Landing, Northwest territories. Borings have been made to a depth of 1,600 feet, and they will be continued for 800 or 900 more, for the purpose of ascertaining whether petroleum is procurable in paying quantities.

The marine department was notified today of the wreck of the Sydney schooner Lady Aberdeen, off the island of St. Pierre. The vessel, an American consul at St. Pierre, was requested to provide the crew of five with food and passage home to Sydney, the expense being paid by the dominion government.

An report received at the post office department today shows that 263 bags of mail were sent to Australia by Canadian steamer Warrimoo on her last trip.

A few weeks ago your correspondent announced the receipt at the customs department of a bookskin bag of gold dust from the Yukon country, which had been acquired by Inspector Constantine in payment of customs duties. The dust was sent to him in New York, and the department has just received a return of its value. Before melting the dust weighed 201.25 ounces; after melting, 199.3 ounces. The value of the gold in society, was \$3,771.13 and of silver in it \$18.55. The charges for melting, refining, alloy, etc., amounted to \$3.41, the net return to the department being \$3,737.27.

Ottawa, Sept. 15.—The question whether the owner of a steam pleasure yacht not running for hire or remuneration of any kind, can carry persons on board other than the master and crew, the owner, his family and servants, without incurring a penalty imposed under the Steamboat Inspection act for carrying passengers without a license, has been under the consideration of the department of justice. The decision reached is that a steam yacht is used exclusively for pleasure and not for hire or remuneration, if she complies with certain requirements of steamboat act, can carry friends of the owner without the latter running the risk of being fined. Among provisions in the act which must be observed are the payment of an annual rate of duty, the inspection fees, the inspection of boilers and machinery, the obligation to carry a lifeboat, to take strict precautions against fire, one life preserver for each person on board, etc.

Mr. Topley, photographer of the interior department, has been engaged for some weeks past visiting the fruit sections of Ontario and Quebec taking photographs of the orchards and vineyards for use in immigration literature. A Dupuis, president of the county of L'Islet Agricultural society, has written to the department strongly commending the action of the department in sending Mr. Topley about the country in this way, as he believes the publication of photographs will add immigration to a material extent.

The fisheries department has received returns of the salmon pack of British Columbia for the season just closed. Although it was expected to be an off year for canners the owners of the different establishments on the Fraser river have been agreeably surprised at this year's run. The pack in 1892 amounted to 11,583,592 lb. this in 1893 to 10,159,908 lbs., and in 1894 to 13,467,140. For the season just closed the pack reaches the handsome total of 18,000,000 lbs.

The Jewish synagogue was consecrated here tonight. Tuesday, 24th, has been declared a public holiday for the inside city service, that being citizens' day at the Ottawa fair.

Ottawa, Sept. 16.—Mr. Davin, M. P., has instructed his legal representative to bring action against the corporation of Ottawa for \$1,000 for injury sustained to arm, wrist and hand by falling on a defective sidewalk on O'Connor street some weeks ago.

With the return of the premier to Ottawa this week and the re-opening of the cabinet after the holidays it is surmised that one of the first questions which will be considered will be the date for the meeting of parliament. Although the formal reply of Manitoba to the middle course of the order in council of July 27 last has not yet been received by the government the opinion prevails in well informed quarters that Hon. Mr. Greenway will not recede from the position he has taken. Of course it will be the interest of all parties concerned if a compromise issue can be settled by the question satisfactorily to both sides, and even yet it may not be too late to hope for it. Supporting, however, as many think will be the case, the Greenway government decide to do nothing, then only one course is open for the government, namely, to fulfil the pledge which they gave to parliament and the country last session, to call parliament together and introduce a remedial bill. It is considered by many that parliament will assemble in November for the specific object of considering remedial legislation. It is thought that a bill could be passed before the Christmas holidays and then the house adjourn to reconvene in January, to re-assemble for the purpose of proceeding with the regular business session.

By the death at Montreal on Saturday of Peter Dunne the senate lost one of its most faithful officers. The vacant office of senate house keeper will be filled by the appointment there of John Carleton, for many years a trusted and confidential messenger of Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

The premier arrives here on Wednesday. He will spend tomorrow in Belleville.

Ex-Premier Holmes of Nova Scotia had an interview with Hon. Mr. Haggart today regarding Hants county railway matters.

The marine department has been notified that the shipwrecked crew of the schooner Lady Aberdeen arrived at Sydney today from St. Pierre. Hon. Mr. Costigan returns tomorrow.

The prompt action of the government in rebutting the charge that filled or imitation cheese is made in Canada and exported to England had the desired effect. Sir Charles Tupper, high commissioner for Canada in London, today sent the following message to the department of agriculture: "The editor of the North British Agriculturist admits and regrets the grave error in using Canada instead of America. He is retracting editorially and will publish evidence of the purity of the Canadian product in Wednesday's issue."

QUEBEC.

Montreal, Sept. 10.—It has been hinted for some time past that the defence in the Demers murder case would spring a bombshell upon the crown when the trial was under way. It is currently believed in court circles that a good hint to what this sensation will be was pointed out to the jury at the time of their visit to the Demers house yesterday. This discovery consists of some spots of blood found upon the inside of the blinds in the bedroom of the murdered woman. The defence, it is stated, will produce medical evidence to show that these spots were caused by

human blood, and are in the shape of an imprint made by a hand in the act of pulling down the blinds. The defence will open it. This leads to the belief that the defence will claim that the murderer, whoever he was, left the house after the tragedy by this window which opens on the platform. Mr. Desmarais, counsel for the defence, is closely cross-questioning Mr. Beaudry, civil engineer, as to the measurements of the passage way and its immediate locality leads to this belief.

Miss Saive, the woman who was seen in the vicinity on the day of the murder, was on the stand all day. She did not impress those who heard her very favorably to her own advantage. She denied any intimacy with the accused, and said that she had only gone out with him once, and that to a nearby drug store. She had not accompanied him to Sohier Park, but had gone with his brother. After departing at length how she called at the house on the day of the murder and found the front door locked at one o'clock, and had gone round to the back and rapped without receiving a reply, she said that she had called again at the house at two o'clock, and that Mrs. Nante and the latter entered the house by the rear, discovering the dead body. She had not heard the child crying.

Mr. Desmarais, counsel for the defence, is in the witness box. He wears a blue dress with white spots on that day, and that she had gone to the washhouse. She wore a light blue dress with pink spots.

Mrs. Demers was much stouter than witness. The crown had evidently intended to prove that it was Miss Saive who had been seen going to the washhouse on the day of the murder at one o'clock, and not Mrs. Demers. The evidence in that respect is being given before that hour. Madame Nante, the washerwoman, who found the body, was on the stand all afternoon. The important point in her evidence was that on the first occasion she washed at the back of the house, and on a second occasion, she washed at the front of the house, and the defence rely on this to account for the bloody stains on this clothing.

J. M. M. Duff and James Williamson have invited Mr. Walters, secretary of Cote St. Louis Protestant school, D. Drummond, Jr., of Cote St. Louis, and Mr. Arthy, secretary and superintendent of Montreal Protestant Commissioners' schools, to accompany them to the annual meeting of the Protestant panel at the Roman Catholic schools of the parish of St. Gregoire le Theaumaturge. The parish was erected canonically in 1854, and the Protestants have paid their taxes to the Protestant panel all Protestant property owners have been served with notice that they must pay them to the Catholic commissioners. Several, in fact, have been served with notice that they must pay their taxes to the Catholic commissioners for those Quebec politicians who are crying for justice for the Manitoba minorities.

For some days past it was known that the leather firm of Frank Moore & Co. Ltd. had difficulty in getting on Saturday last J. H. Rosbach & Bros. of New York took out a "satis conservato" against the firm for \$10,823, representing the value of a quantity of goods ordered by the firm and not delivered at the demand of James H. Wardlaw, and the total liabilities are fixed at about \$400,000. The following are among the principal creditors: Union Bank, \$35,000 secured and \$171,000 unsecured; F. J. H. New York, \$40,000, partly secured; E. J. Fisk & Co., \$28,000, secured; E. R. Lazarus, New York, \$23,000; Wilson Patterson & Co., \$21,000; Jacques Cartier bank, \$19,000, secured; Fromenfeld & Co., New York, \$11,000; A. T. Ogilvie, \$20,000; James McCready & Co., \$4,500; J. H. Wardlaw, \$3,150; W. Blumenthal & Co., Paris, \$3,000.

Montreal, Sept. 11.—The members of the "Union Alle" or Canadian Papal Zouaves are sending an address to Pope Leo XIII on the occasion of the approaching celebration of the twenty-first anniversary of the taking of Rome by the Italian troops. They protest against the Italian celebration of September 20th, and inform the Pope that they have chosen that date for their annual reunion. They have elected to the cathedral at Montreal as a standing protest against the spoliation of the papal domain. The address is signed by Recorder De Montigny in his capacity of general secretary of the "Union Alle". Mr. De Montigny sends the address through the medium of General De Charette, head representative of the Papal Zouaves. In his letter to the general secretary he informs him that the chapel referred to is erected over the tomb of the late Archbishop Bourget, who himself inaugurated the papal zouave movement in Montreal, and he adds that the inauguration will be celebrated by a religious ceremony, presided over by Archbishop Fabre. The letter winds up as follows: "The above will tell you, my general, that we are with you, and the whole regiment around you on that memorable date of September 20th, and our children also, and we await the order which circumstances may suggest."

At this morning's session of the Demers murder trial, Rev. Cure Remi Des Carriers of St. Henri, who was called in on the discovery of the body of Mrs. Demers, was examined at length. He was called about 10 o'clock, and he described what occurred in the room and what he saw, his evidence being of great importance to the crown, as he was of the opinion that the woman had been killed, taking hold of the hand he believed she was clinging cold and the left arm was completely rigid. She seemed to have been long dead. There was blood on both sides of the head. The blood on the wounds was dark and dry, as well as the blood on the cheek. He then asked Mrs. Nante to place her hand on the heart of the deceased, and she did so and said that it was cold. In answer to a question that a good hint to what this sensation will be was pointed out to the jury at the time of their visit to the Demers house yesterday. This discovery consists of some spots of blood found upon the inside of the blinds in the bedroom of the murdered woman. The defence, it is stated, will produce medical evidence to show that these spots were caused by

that she had not committed suicide because there was no blood on the face. The woman never moved after she had been killed, she was either brained or her hands were held by some one; the head or body never moved after falling on the floor; no instrument was found; the strongest reason for an Artyr autopsical for two wounds; if the presence of the person to inflict on one's self two such terrible wounds, which cut both carotid arteries.

Miss M. Dequise, who with her aged father lived under the Demers tenement, was on the stand most of the afternoon. She testified to seeing Demers in a shed in the rear of the house at 4:30 that morning and to wondering what he was doing about so early. The 12th of the month a holiday, she and her father went to 5 o'clock mass at St. Cuneogonde church and she did not return until a quarter to six. Her kitchen was just under Mrs. Demers' bedroom and she had heard the sewing machine working there the evening previous and the baby crying. On the morning of the murder she did not hear Mrs. Demers talking about the time she was in the rear and carpenters were at work on it from 7 a. m. to 2 o'clock p. m. that day. The crown evidently intended to prove that the murder was committed by Demers between the time when the girls left for early mass, about 4:45 and 5:45 a. m. If any one had committed the murder at a later hour they would have been seen entering the place.

Montreal, Sept. 11.—The Star's special London cable says: The papers here publish the official denial from Ottawa of the alleged adulteration of Canadian cheese. The Canadian Gazette, an article in the Montreal edition below the belt, urges that the board of agriculture here adopt the North British Agriculturist's suggestion and analyze the Canadian cheese, so as to finally dispose of such charges, which, it says, are designed to ruin the cheese trade.

The British exports to Canada increased 13 per cent in August, as against last year's, and declined 8 per cent in the corresponding month of 1894. The imports from Canada decreased 2 and 3 per cent for the period. The increases in imports during the eight months were: Cattle, \$100,000; sheep, \$20,000; wheat and flour, \$100,000; hams, \$45,000; butter, \$20,000; eggs, \$22,000; metals, \$2,300. The decreases were: Cheese, \$160,000; fish, \$100,000; wool, \$200,000.

The increase in cattle suggests that the embargo is not an unmitigated evil. It is estimated that the duty on the imports from Canada, sells tomorrow for Canada. He says his conference with the government here has been confidential and refuses to anticipate the result, which will be made to the Canadian government.

It is believed that the basis of an agreement has been reached with the London authors and publishers, the Canadian government insisting that the most restrictive measures should be power to legislate. On no account will the principles of self-government be sacrificed, but certain amendments to the Canadian act are promised to satisfy the English authors and publishers while doing full justice to the Canadian readers and publishers.

Montreal, Sept. 12.—At today's session of the Anglo-Provincial synod much discussion was created in the afternoon by a message from the house of bishops relative to asking the Ontario legislature to amend the marriage laws of that province. Rev. A. Brown of Paris, Ont., spoke strongly against the measure, with commendable sense, immediately after the marriage laws of that province, personally, nobody has a word to say. The warlike of the greeting extended to the new governor by Hon. Mr. Greenway, as his arrival, was but an earnest of the cordial treatment he is bound to receive on all hands during his incumbency.

By an explosion today at the Robin Hood, the largest of the suburban hotels in Winnipeg, a young man named Morris was instantly killed, being frightfully mangled, and a man named Laidlaw seriously if not fatally injured. He will certainly lose his eyesight, even if he recovers.

Hon. Clarke Wallace, comptroller of customs, passed through here yesterday en route to the Pacific coast. Mr. Wallace declined to discuss the school question, rather than to express the belief that the government would carry out its policy of remedial legislation.

Winnipeg, Sept. 11.—Premier Bowell, Hon. Mr. Daly and party arrived at Brandon this morning and are being entertained by members of the city council and prominent gentlemen of the conservative association. At about half-past ten this morning the visitors were taken for a drive through the country to see some of the wheat fields. The Hon. Mr. Bowell was yet to be placed on the stand. The examination will probably take all of next week. Ever since the case in the superior court began, a girl of prepossessing appearance has haunted the court room during the proceedings, she sits with her eyes riveted on Durant's face. The prisoner never gives her any attention, but the police believe they are at least acquainted. The young woman lives in Oakdale, but although detectives have been detailed to locate her, she always manages to elude them.

San Francisco, Sept. 13.—The prosecution in the trial of Theodore Durant has thus far examined twenty-three witnesses. The prosecution estimates that it will require fifteen days of actual court session for its direct testimony. Most of the testimony given today was in the line of identification of Durant as the person in whose company Blanche Lamont was last seen before her disappearance.

A PROVINCIAL SUICIDES.

Boston, Sept. 14.—Angus McDonald, 23 years old, of 270 Beacon street, Somerville, committed suicide early this evening by shooting himself through the heart in the toilet room of the union station. The man died in a few minutes. At station 1 the clothing was searched and in a note book was found a note asking that J. McDonald of 10 Highlow court, Worcester, and a brother at 23 Lynde street, this city, be notified. McDonald has been dependent for some time. The family came from the British provinces some months ago.

ing an increase of \$9,038 in the receipts. On the third clause being reached, which calls for increased contributions, considerable discussion took place, and the action of the board in appointing a paid secretary was criticized. The bishop of Nova Scotia defended the board.

Montreal, Sept. 15.—Messrs. Stott and Barclay have taken an action on behalf of the provincial government to recover \$500,000 collected by the city in the recorder's court, which it is claimed should go to the building and jury fund.

William Bow, formerly employed as a foreman in a shoe factory at Three Rivers, shot himself twice with a revolver today, but may recover. He said family troubles had prompted the deed.

Peter Dunne, senior messenger in the senate since confederation, died here on Saturday, the result of an operation performed at the Royal Victoria hospital. His son took the body back to Ottawa for interment.

The principal topic of discussion at Saturday's session of the Anglo-Provincial synod came up on a motion to alter canon 13 so as to allow of the Scriptures works, read in churches where clergymen so desired. The advocate of the motion contended that the revised version, especially of the New Testament, was an improvement on the authorized version. His opponent maintained that it would not be in the interests of the church to pass such a motion and more particularly as neither the sees of Canterbury nor York had authorized the use of the revised version in England. On a vote being called the motion was lost by a considerable majority.

Montreal, Sept. 16.—At a meeting of the directors of the exhibition committee, an article in the Montreal edition of the Montreal Star, under the heading "Below the Belt," urges that the board of agriculture here adopt the North British Agriculturist's suggestion and analyze the Canadian cheese, so as to finally dispose of such charges, which, it says, are designed to ruin the cheese trade.

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A PROVINCIAL SUICIDES.

Boston, Sept. 14.—Angus McDonald, 23 years old, of 270 Beacon street, Somerville, committed suicide early this evening by shooting himself through the heart in the toilet room of the union station. The man died in a few minutes. At station 1 the clothing was searched and in a note book was found a note asking that J. McDonald of 10 Highlow court, Worcester, and a brother at 23 Lynde street, this city, be notified. McDonald has been dependent for some time. The family came from the British provinces some months ago.

If You Never

Have a sick horse do not read this, it will not benefit you. But if, like most horsemen, your stock occasionally gets out of condition, read this and profit by it.

WE RECOMMEND MANGHESTER'S TONIC CONDITION POWDERS

1st. They are put up by qualified veterinary surgeons and are guaranteed pure and superior to any other powder on the market.

2nd. They are the only medicine for horses awarded special diploma of merit in these provinces.

3rd. They will do what is claimed for them.

4th. They are the best sellers on the market, showing that the public appreciate a first-class article.

Be Sure and get Manchester's. Retail: Druggists and Country Merchants. Wholesale: T. B. Barker & Sons and S. McDiarmid, St. John, N. B.

members. They saw the obstructions in the rapids which interfered with the Red River navigation, and promised consideration to the proposal to spend a considerable sum in removing them. The premier gave his consent, but Mr. Daly will remain two or three days longer. Mr. Greenway is out of town, and Mr. Mackenzie says definitely he has made no arrangement for a conference with him. The governor and Mrs. Patterson returned from Portage la Prairie, where they met with a hearty reception.

It is likely that Sir John Schultz will contest the new constituency of Macdonald at the next general election. Sir John is packing up his things at Government house and leaves in a week or so for a stay at Bank Sanitarium.

Winnipeg, Sept. 15.—Editor Willson of the Toronto Globe, who has been on an extended tour through Manitoba and the territories, arrived here today en route home. He leaves for Toronto Tuesday.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Premier Greenway met accidentally Saturday at the rooms of Governor Patterson at the Hotel Manitoba. They shook hands and chatted some little time, but made no reference to the school question. While Sir Mackenzie was here he made his way towards a conference with Mr. Greenway and but for the accident the two premiers would not have met.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

St. John's, N. F., Sept. 11.—The customs raid today resulted in the seizure of large quantities of smuggled spirits, fishery gear, and general goods. Many houses are watched, and any attempt to remove goods will be followed by instant capture. All classes unite in commending the authorities for the vigilance shown. The board of revenue threatens to resign if the prosecution is not enforced.

St. John's, N. F., Sept. 16.—Hon. Robert Bond, colonial secretary, was returned today without opposition to represent the Twillingate district in the legislative assembly. The opposition made no contest, the district being the government's stronghold.

The shipwrecked crew of nineteen men from the French fishing vessel Basquaise, which foundered on the banks last week, were landed here today, after being adrift two days in boats without food or water.

The burglar scare continues here and stores are being broken into every night. The police are powerless to catch the burglars.

THE DURANT TRIAL.

So Far Twenty-three Witnesses Have Been Examined in the Case.

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's racing in the greatest of all ingfield's tournament was the faultless weather that characterized yesterday, and the sprints were with absolutely no hindrance to any retarding wind.

the track, wamed and dried by the sun in the forenoon, glistened and shone like a mirror, and all the robes made by yesterday's riding were effaced by the skillful hand of Andy Sinclair. The experiences of early tonight's contest, and the Miller's opinion, which he has all along, that quadruplets are not bred to the Springfield track, proved to such an extent that nothing more than a tandem was used in the racing for the regular races.

the two mile handicap, professional-Sanger showed remarkable form, demonstrated the fact that he was fastest man in his class.

and Johnson did not start, the Milwaukee was the only one on the scratch. So many of the with sport handicaps had with him that he was left to ride the open space to his field almost as it was the mile and a half trial that he caught it, and when the turn was reached he easily rode other fellows out. His ride in the mile and a half, however, told story when the time card was for 4:25.5, breaking the old record for the two mile professional handicap.

he hour ride was technically a 4, for G. A. Phillips of Erie appeared on the tape with Titus and for the first three or four miles for the contest. The pacing in this at was done entirely by tandems, of them being ridden by Bald and per. Titus began to break record on the seventh lap, and never afterwards fell below them, having an, when the pistol shot announced the end of the hour, 27 miles 185 yards, beating the American record by 150 yards.

the only others successful in their sprints against records were Seark, who went to beat the five mile professional record, pac 1 by a quad, succeeded in breaking it; not only the professional record but also the class record, finishing the distance in 1:15. Fred Loughhead of Sarria, Ont., rode the class A upland, record, 5:05.5 for two miles, and reduced 5:05.5 for two miles, and reduced during the afternoon the big advertising balloon belonging to the Manufacturing company broke in its moorings and sailed away out sight. A reward of \$50 has been offered for its recovery.

Philadelphia writer, William Lee of the Record, can write two paragraphs on different subjects at once, and a pencil in each hand. This is the feat of Julius Casanova, who would dictate two despatches at once.

JUDGED BY ITS HEROES.

(Montreal Gazette.) number of prominent liberals are moving to erect a \$50,000 monument to the late Alexander, a good patriot and a worthy party in to contemplate the character of men whose memory it delights to honor.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

pt. 24th to Oct. 4th, 1895

ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION has set, on its grounds, an AGRICULTURAL and INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION for the exhibition of Farm and Dairy products, including the cream and butter, and also constructed horse stalls and cat-sheds for upwards of 200 horses, 50 cat-sheep and pigs. These grounds adjoin the Barrack Parade, and Industrial Exhibition buildings. The largely increased area enables the Association to present its entire

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL FAIR

ON THE SAME GROUNDS.

The exhibit will be found complete in all departments, and cannot fail to be interesting. The prizes offered for livestock and produce amount to about \$12,000. Competition will be great, and the display will be fine.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.

In the open field: Fireworks of the best of the latest designs from the best artists for every night. Races and accomplished performance day on the Parade Ground. Shows, including the circus and a special sports. An excellent and extensive programme of Novelties of various kinds. Large AMUSEMENT PLACE, which has been constructed in the Agricultural Building, in which there will be daily and nightly performances. Amusements, including the circus, and a special sports. An excellent and extensive programme of Novelties of various kinds. Large AMUSEMENT PLACE, which has been constructed in the Agricultural Building, in which there will be daily and nightly performances. Amusements, including the circus, and a special sports. An excellent and extensive programme of Novelties of various kinds.

CHAS. A. EVERETT,

Manager and Secretary.

PROVINCIAL.

Hon. Mr. Costigan Visits Sisson Ridge, Victoria Co.

The Fowler Family Reunion at Salmon Creek, Queens Co.

General News from All Sections of New Brunswick.

YORK CO.

Stanley, Sept. 8.—W. Levi McDiarmid has closed his cheese factory for the season owing to the dullness of the market.

Fred. Doherty's friends gave a reception and oyster supper at the River View house in his honor on the evening of his departure for his home in Kingston.

John Robins has a large crew repairing the dams on the Nashwaak and other streams for Alexander Gibson, Thomas Sullivan, who had one of his eyes injured by a twig while working in the Roman Catholic cemetery, has gone to St. John for treatment.

Dr. Crawford, the attending physician, fears the slight is permanent, and that a neat flag-pole has been erected on the grounds at the school. This with the recent painting, gives the whole place a creditable appearance.

Wm. J. Bowser, barrister, of Vancouver, B. C., is visiting his old home at Kingston.

Geo. W. Robertson received a pair of Shetland ponies by rail this week. Rev. Walter Raven, who was elected rector in St. Mary's church at a recent meeting, has called that he cannot accept.

Joseph Sutton, a former resident, but who has been absent for twenty-five years, arrived in town yesterday. He now resides in Waltham, Mass., where he is foreman of the Waltham Bleaching Works.

The special that appeared in the Daily Record last Saturday from Harcourt, to the effect that Fred Phinney and Hugh McKinnon were drowned off this harbor, hadn't the least foundation in fact.

KINGS CO.

Sussex, Sept. 12.—John E. Slipp, pork curer, begun operations this morning by purchasing six fine hogs from Charles J. Ryan, a Sussex farmer.

It is rumored here today that Geo. J. Vaughan has had several offers from parties desirous of buying his extensive lumber property and mills at Point Wolfe, one gentleman offering \$60,000.

Rev. Mr. Hamilton, pastor of the Methodist church in Sussex, left by C. P. R. this afternoon for Boston and will be absent about two weeks. It is rumored that the rev. gentleman will be the principal in an interesting event on his arrival at the Falls. He and Mrs. Hamilton will be heartily welcomed on their arrival here.

Sussex, Sept. 13.—The preliminary examination in the Keth perjury case was begun before the stipendiary magistrate in the Sussex court rooms this morning. Hon. A. S. White, solicitor general, was the witness examined, who proved the authenticity of paper used in the supreme court connected with the case. It was discovered that the papers most needed was not on hand, and the case had to be adjourned until Tuesday next to give time for its production. Fred W. Stockton appeared for Chapman and H. A. McKeown for the defendant. The latter took objection to the proceedings on the ground that the case had been previously heard before Mr. Justice Morrison.

Havelock, Sept. 13.—The concert held last Thursday evening in aid of the hall fund was a decided success. The hop and rainbow drill were very creditably performed. George Price and Miss Alberta Fowler of St. John assisted in the entertainment.

The Rev. Dr. Brown reached the Forster sermon last Sunday afternoon. The service was held in the Baptist church and special music was prepared for the occasion.

The little daughter of Lee Corey of Lower Ridge died on Tuesday, after a short illness.

Finch district lodge will convene with Essex lodge at Anagnone Ridge on Friday morning, Sept. 20th.

Mrs. J. R. Price gave a very interesting evening in honor of George Price and Miss Fowler of St. John, who are visiting in Havelock.

Apoahqui, Sept. 14.—The finance minister and his estimable lady have been here six or seven weeks. They came down from Ottawa just as soon as possible after the prorogation of parliament. Mr. Foster loves the country, and during his stay here has remained out of doors as much as possible. The day he agreed with his son, for he not only looks well, but is as strong and hearty as a farmer's boy.

Four or five weeks ago he purchased a bicycle, and a few days afterwards a citizen met him astride of it away out in the country. The hon. gentleman had mastered the machine, and was spinning along upon it as gracefully as a professional. Mr. Foster did mention this to me, but according to Mrs. Grundy the finance minister and his wife did not get along very well for a time. The wheel wanted to go one way and Mr. Foster had made up his mind to go in quite an opposite direction. I don't know how this little disagreement was settled, but I do know that Mr. Foster and his wife are the best of friends now, because I saw them together today and they were getting along admirably.

The hon. gentleman has one of the prettiest summer houses in the county—Reest Cottage he calls it, and a very appropriate name it is. It is situated on a gentle elevation a few rods from the Kennebec, and has a fine view of the river, also on the side next the street and across one end. There is also a balcony across one end of the house, where Mr. Foster sometimes sits and enjoys the morning sunshine. Reest Cottage is painted a pretty shade of yellow, with dark red trimmings, and a flag floats from the staff which surmounts the building. The lawn in front of the cottage is as level as a

floor, and a pretty wire fence divides it from the street.

The flower garden is well laid out and contains the most beautiful flowers of seed. From Ottawa, and had them planted. I have been told that there is not another flower garden in the county equal to this one.

At the rear of the cottage Mr. Foster has had ornamental trees planted among them are two or three junipers. It will be a long time before any man can sit beneath these trees with any degree of comfort.

Mr. Foster takes a great interest in his grounds, and being an early riser he does the greater part of the gardening himself. He breakfasts at 8 o'clock, and after breakfast he generally has a ride on his wheel.

Mrs. Foster takes almost as great an interest in the grounds and cottages as the minister himself. She has made herself very popular with everyone by her kindness and the open, friendly manner in which she receives all who call upon her. Mr. and Mrs. Foster will remain here a few weeks longer before taking their departure for Ottawa.

KENT CO.

Richibucto, Sept. 12.—The facilities here for a pulp mill have not been considered excellent, and the citizens have decided to get the opinion of an expert in the business. F. Schilde will arrive for the purpose in a few days. A neat flag-pole has been erected on the grounds at the school. This with the recent painting, gives the whole place a creditable appearance.

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QUEBENS CO.

Macdonald's Corner, Sept. 13.—Macdonald & Coes' Wood Working Co. have moved their engine and boiler to the new mill and expect to commence work in another week. They will have their office in full operation on the opposite side of the road from the new mill an act which it took six span of horses and a large crowd of men to perform.

There were at least eight head of cattle taken off the road and put in the pound last week, most of them belonging to R. Mason of Lower Jersey.

About half a dozen ripe strawberries were found in Ira F. Macdonald's strawberry patch yesterday.

Salmon Cove, Sept. 13.—A gloom has been cast over the community of Red Bank by the sudden death of James McGinnis. The young man had been to church twice on Sabbath and after retiring for the night began to cough. He arose and went out doors, where some of his friends quickly followed him, but in a few moments life became extinct. It is supposed death occurred from the bursting of a blood vessel.

On Saturday last a very happy family reunion was held at the home of H. Fowler. Wonderful to say, not one of the seven who landed here from Ireland fifty-six years ago was missing, but all gathered at the old homestead. The latter took objection to the proceedings on the ground that the case had been previously heard before Mr. Justice Morrison.

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should have one member in the legislature.

The field battery got through with their drill this afternoon. Capt. H. Johnson of Kingston was the inspecting officer. Owing to the limited time of camp—only a week and part of a day—the whole affair seemed somewhat hurried. The battery was particularly desirous of going into the driving competition, a measure in which they have always been successful, but so hurried was the inspection that it was necessary to omit this. In shooting at the target, the corps did very well, but their standing as compared with other batteries will have to be decided later on.

W. M. Conners and Fred Hale, who owned the buildings burned on Wednesday morning last, expect to rebuild immediately. Townshend Bros. the grocers, occupied the street next to the burned books. W. R. Snow can hardly estimate his loss yet. He will start his laundry business immediately. Great sympathy is felt with him in his loss. He ran a first class laundry and had the best trade in the place.

ALBERT CO.

Hopewell Hill, Sept. 13.—The 18th annual meeting of the Albert Co. Teachers Institute will be held at Dawson Settlement next week, on Thursday and Friday, the 19th and 20th inst.

Rev. Mr. Colwell of Dawson Settlement, pastor of the Hopewell Baptist church. He will reside at Riverdale.

James Robertson of Albert Mir is conducting operations at Cap'ain A. Stiles' quarry at Hopewell Hill. The shaft which was opened in the spring is being drained, after which the work of excavation will be proceeded with and a face opened up. Mr. Robertson has no doubt that the plaster is present in almost limitless quantities.

The ship Annie E. Wright, which has been ready for sea at the Cape for some days, sailed today for Fleetwood, with a good breeze down the bay.

VICTORIA CO.

Andover, Sept. 12.—A somewhat unfamiliar sight greeted the gaze of Andover people this morning. A Jew dressed in the full costume of a gentleman of Palestine. It was Mr. Khadder, a native of Jerusalem, and the man who guided the Rev. Mr. Dowling in his tour through the Holy Land. In the evening he was crowded yesterday to a large and attentive audience in Jerusalem's hall, giving the history of Jerusalem from the time of Abraham to the present day.

The Presbyterian church at Three Brooks was crowded yesterday to witness the marriage of Mr. Sidelinger to a popular young lady of Black Rock, Miss Bertha Reid. The groom was assisted by the bride's brother, and Miss Lawrence was the bridesmaid. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. M. Archibald. The happy couple left this morning's train for their future home in Pittsburg, Maine, with the best wishes of the entire community.

Sisson Ridge, Sept. 10.—Hqn. John Costigan, minister of marine and fisheries, accompanied by Senator Baird, paid our settlement a most welcome visit last Saturday, 7th.

Dr. Robert Murphy of Akron, Ohio, was here for a few days on a visit to his sister and her family, Mrs. John Burgoyne. His brother James, from Boston accompanied him.

The farmers are busy taking care of their crop of grain, which is in a good way. Potatoes are rusting and rotting bad.

While on duty as dominion fishery guardian, your correspondent saw four deer crossing the Tobique river in one day. One was a Blue Mountain and two a Guloquois.

Hon. John Costigan looks hale and hearty, notwithstanding his thirty-five years of public life. For twenty-eight years he has been our member for the house of commons. He is one of our four 216 members who have held their office continuously since confederation. Our small county can boast of a senator and a minister of the crown.

The patrons of industry are organizing a county lodge at South Tilly today. It looks as if the liberals from Ontario have started it here in this province and elsewhere as an election dodge to capture the unwary voter. The conservative party should be on its guard.

SUNBURY CO.

Sheffield, Sept. 13.—Ward Barker, the village blacksmith, is putting some much needed repairs on the McGowan high water wharf.

John Murray and family have left Sheffield to take charge of Jas Bailey's farm at Maugeville.

Geo. W. Hoben & Sons have built a large barn on their farm.

NORTHUMBERLAND CO.

Northesk, Sept. 11.—Mr. McKelvie has made his annual visit to the Red Bank and Whitneyville auxiliary of the New Brunswick branch of the British and Foreign Bible society, having held a meeting in Red Bank on Saturday evening of the 7th and Whitneyville on Monday evening of the 9th. Mr. McKelvie changed his usual course and instead of speaking upon the work of the society and the distribution of Bibles, he gave magic lantern views of scenes in the Holy Land. Bible translations and manuscripts. He was greeted on both occasions by a good audience.

The harvest is nearly all in. Oats are a fine crop this fall. Potatoes promise to be a fair yield.

Charles Dime and Miss Sadie Jones, daughter of James Jones, Bridgetown, were married at the Methodist parsonage, Newcastle, on the 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Crisp. Hearty congratulations.

Mrs. Mary Dunnett, who has been very ill, is able to be out. Adam Hill has also recovered his health after his recent illness.

The three-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Johnstone of Bridgetown died and was buried on Tuesday, 10th inst., at Whitneyville.

Charles Baker arrived from Boston last week and is spending his vacation with his friends at Strathadam and Whitneyville.

Christy and Blanch Dunnett of Lawrence, who have been home visiting, left Wednesday morning, accompanied

by Miss Maggie McTavish and Annie Brackett.

Red Bank, Sept. 13.—Robert Johnson, son of Thomas Johnstone, is very ill with typhoid fever.

Orin Gordon is building a new house up the Little South West on the farm which he purchased from Mrs. Stevenson.

Miss Jennie Parks, after an absence of four years, is home on a visit to her mother and friends. Patrick Keys, son of John Keys, left last week for Monmouth. Miss McKibbin left on the 10th for Lawrence, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Maggie Harse also went to Lawrence.

ROCKLAND MAN CLEARS OUT.

Stephen Chase Leaves Many Several Thousand Dollars in Debt.

Rockland, Me., Sept. 13.—The startling announcement was made today that Stephen J. Chase, a prominent politician and citizen of Rockland, and a member of the firm of Charles E. Weeks & Co., wholesale fish dealers, who has been missing for a week, would not return, as he was unable to pay several thousand dollars which he had borrowed for the firm before his departure, but failed to hand it in. He owes a large amount to business men here, for which they hold his paper as security. The paper, however, is valueless.

Chase left home one week ago today for the avowed purpose of transacting business in New York. The fact that he had been missing for so long, when a letter was received stating that he had made collections for the company, for which he had never accounted, besides using several thousand dollars of the John Tucker estate, of which he was admitted trustee, led to the discovery of his debt before he knew it, and had to resort to this means of raising money. He says he is on his way to Vancouver, B. C., where he would take a position at the mines. He intended ultimately to leave a wife and eight small children here. It is not believed any effort will be made to apprehend him before he reaches Canada.

RAILWAY Y. M. C. A.

Clifton Forge, Va., Sept. 13.—The eighth international railroad conference of Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and Canada opened here today. Five hundred or more delegates are in attendance, representing associations north, south, east and west.

REV. J. C. MORSE, D. D.,

For Fifty Years a Preacher of the Gospel.

Cured of Rheumatism and Neuralgia by Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic.

One of the most interesting figures at the recent Baptist convention in the city of St. John was the Rev. Dr. Morse of Sandy Cove, N. S. He has been stationed as a preacher at that place for half a century, and is still a man of wonderful bodily and mental vigor.

His present condition of health, however, he owes, under Providence, to the use of those wonderful remedies, Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic, and Hawker's liver pills.

Rev. Dr. Morse tells the story himself in the following clear and emphatic manner:

Sandy Cove, N. S., Sept. 15th, 1895. The Hawker Medicine Co. (Ltd.), St. John, N. B.

Dear Sir:—For ten years I have suffered from rheumatism and neuralgia on the right side of the spine. All the remedies that were prescribed by three or four doctors gave me no relief, and I gave up all hope of ever regaining my health, until your remedies were recommended to me by Capt. Geo. M. Dakin. After taking six bottles of your nerve and stomach tonic and less than one box of your liver pills, I fully regained my health. God blessed your remedies on the 23rd August, and since then I have enjoyed the very best of health and have been entirely free from pains and aches, notwithstanding that I am now 76 years of age. I consider your remedies the best in the market, and have to thank you for putting them within my reach. Wishing you every success,

I am, yours truly, J. C. MORSE.

Baptist Pastor at Sandy Cove, N.S. Sufferers from rheumatism or neuralgia are thus told how they may be cured. Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic is sold by all druggists and dealers at fifty cents per bottle, or six bottles for \$2.50, and is manufactured only by the Hawker Medicine Co. (Ltd.), St. John, N. B., and New York city. Hawker's liver pills cost but 25 cts. per box.

CANADIAN CHEESE LEADS.

The British cheese market is very dull, but Canadians have the best of it. The London correspondents of the Trade Bulletin says: "With prices steady at 40s for finest and 38s to 39s for fine, Canadians may think that they are not getting any fancy prices for their prime makes. But English makers are in a worse plight. They have no shippers to buy and store against better markets for them, and, willy nilly, must sell at the ruling rates when the pitch is laid. This is the worst year on record for Cheshire, which sold this week on a different demand at the Whitechurch monthly fair as low as 20s per cwt., 25s below the rate current for the same quality in 1892. Medium cheese sold at 30s to 35s, and finest from 47s to 48s, the absolute bottom figure. This for cheese which last year fetched 60s, and only three years ago reached 75s, is blood-curdling evidence of the slough of despond into which all agricultural production have been cast by over-production."

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN.

THE MARKETS.

Revised Every Monday for the Weekly Sun.

COUNTRY MARKET.

There has been quite a notable advance in the price of butter during the last week. Eggs, on the other hand, have been easier. In meats, mutton is cheaper, and lamb has a little lower range. Pork is beginning to come in more freely. Turkeys are quoted higher. Carrots and beets are now quoted by the barrel. Cabbages and tomatoes are cheaper. Rock cranberries are very cheap, the demand for them from the other side of the line being very small, and the pickers getting little more than half of last year's price. Lambskins are higher. New apples and plums are now offered freely at our quotations.

Wholesale.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Spring lamb, Beef, Pork, Butter, etc.

Retail.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Butter, Eggs, Apples, etc.

FRESH.

There is nothing new in this line, except a little better enquiry from country dealers. Prices are easy for dry herring and pickled herring. A few Quoddy herring have been received. Choice flat shad are quoted at \$5.50 per barrel for St. John pack, and they are of excellent quality.

Codfish, medium dry, 3.50; 3.60; 3.70; 3.80; 3.90; 4.00; 4.10; 4.20; 4.30; 4.40; 4.50; 4.60; 4.70; 4.80; 4.90; 5.00; 5.10; 5.20; 5.30; 5.40; 5.50; 5.60; 5.70; 5.80; 5.90; 6.00; 6.10; 6.20; 6.30; 6.40; 6.50; 6.60; 6.70; 6.80; 6.90; 7.00; 7.10; 7.20; 7.30; 7.40; 7.50; 7.60; 7.70; 7.80; 7.90; 8.00; 8.10; 8.20; 8.30; 8.40; 8.50; 8.60; 8.70; 8.80; 8.90; 9.00; 9.10; 9.20; 9.30; 9.40; 9.50; 9.60; 9.70; 9.80; 9.90; 10.00; 10.10; 10.20; 10.30; 10.40; 10.50; 10.60; 10.70; 10.80; 10.90; 11.00; 11.10; 11.20; 11.30; 11.40; 11.50; 11.60; 11.70; 11.80; 11.90; 12.00; 12.10; 12.20; 12.30; 12.40; 12.50; 12.60; 12.70; 12.80; 12.90; 13.00; 13.10; 13.20; 13.30; 13.40; 13.50; 13.60; 13.70; 13.80; 13.90; 14.00; 14.10; 14.20; 14.30; 14.40; 14.50; 14.60; 14.70; 14.80; 14.90; 15.00; 15.10; 15.20; 15.30; 15.40; 15.50; 15.60; 15.70; 15.80; 15.90; 16.00; 16.10; 16.20; 16.30; 16.40; 16.50; 16.60; 16.70; 16.80; 16.90; 17.00; 17.10; 17.20; 17.30; 17.40; 17.50; 17.60; 17.70; 17.80; 17.90; 18.00; 18.10; 18.20; 18.30; 18.40; 18.50; 18.60; 18.70; 18.80; 18.90; 19.00; 19.10; 19.20; 19.30; 19.40; 19.50; 19.60; 19.70; 19.80; 19.90; 20.00; 20.10; 20.20; 20.30; 20.40; 20.50; 20.60; 20.70; 20.80; 20.90; 21.00; 21.10; 21.20; 21.30; 21.40; 21.50; 21.60; 21.70; 21.80; 21.90; 22.00; 22.10; 22.20; 22.30; 22.40; 22.50; 22.60; 22.70; 22.80; 22.90; 23.00; 23.10; 23.20; 23.30; 23.40; 23.50; 23.60; 23.70; 23.80; 23.90; 24.00; 24.10; 24.20; 24.30; 24.40; 24.50; 24.60; 24.70; 24.80; 24.90; 25.00; 25.10; 25.20; 25.30; 25.40; 25.50; 25.60; 25.70; 25.80; 25.90; 26.00; 26.10; 26.20; 26.30; 26.40; 26.50; 26.60; 26.70; 26.80; 26.90; 27.00; 27.10; 27.20; 27.30; 27.40; 27.50; 27.60; 27.70; 27.80; 27.90; 28.00; 28.10; 28.20; 28.30; 28.40; 28.50; 28.60; 28.70; 28.80; 28.90; 29.00; 29.10; 29.20; 29.30; 29.40; 29.50; 29.60; 29.70; 29.80; 29.90; 30.00; 30.10; 30.20; 30.30; 30.40; 30.50; 30.60; 30.70; 30.80; 30.90; 31.00; 31.10; 31.20; 31.30; 31.40; 31.50; 31.60; 31.70; 31.80; 31.90; 32.00; 32.10; 32.20; 32.30; 32.40; 32.50; 32.60; 32.70; 32.80; 32.90; 33.00; 33.10; 33.20; 33.30; 33.40; 33.50; 33.60; 33.70; 33.80; 33.90; 34.00; 34.10; 34.20; 34.30; 34.40; 34.50; 34.60; 34.70; 34.80; 34.90; 35.00; 35.10; 35.20; 35.30; 35.40; 35.50; 35.60; 35.70; 35.80; 35.90; 36.00; 36.10; 36.20; 36.30; 36.40; 36.50; 36.60; 36.70; 36.80; 36.90; 37.00; 37.10; 37.20; 37.30; 37.40; 37.50; 37.60; 37.70; 37.80; 37.90; 38.00; 38.10; 38.20; 38.30; 38.40; 38.50; 38.60; 38.70; 38.80; 38.90; 39.00; 39.10; 39.20; 39.30; 39.40; 39.50; 39.60; 39.70; 39.80; 39.90; 40.00; 40.10; 40.20; 40.30; 40.40; 40.50; 40.60; 40.70; 40.80; 40.90; 41.00; 41.10; 41.20; 41.30; 41.40; 41.50; 41.60; 41.70; 41.80; 41.90; 42.00; 42.10; 42.20; 42.30; 42.40; 42.50; 42.60; 42.70; 42.80; 42.90; 43.00; 43.10; 43.20; 43.30; 43.40; 43.50; 43.60; 43.70; 43.80; 43.90; 44.00; 44.10; 44.20; 44.30; 44.40; 44.50; 44.60; 44.70; 44.80; 44.90; 45.00; 45.10; 45.20; 45.30; 45.40; 45.50; 45.60; 45.70; 45.80; 45.90; 46.00; 46.10; 46.20; 46.30; 46.40; 46.50; 46.60; 46.70; 46.80; 46.90; 47.00; 47.10; 47.20; 47.30; 47.40; 47.50; 47.60; 47.70; 47.80; 47.90; 48.00; 48.10; 48.20; 48.30; 48.40; 48.50; 48.60; 48.70; 48.80; 48.90; 49.00; 49.10; 49.20; 49.30; 49.40; 49.50; 49.60; 49.70; 49.80; 49.90; 50.00; 50.10; 50.20; 50.30; 50.40; 50.50; 50.60; 50.70; 50.80; 50.90; 51.

A TRIP TO ST. JOHN IS LESS THAN COMPLETE Without a Visit to "OAK HALL."

SCOVIL BROS & CO.

One of two things we mean always to do. We mean to sell you better Clothes than you can get elsewhere for the same price; or we mean to sell you the same Goods as you would get elsewhere, at a lower price. Are we not doing both?

Boys Clothing.

Boys Clothing starts with suits for small boys, 4 years of age, just putting on pants. Sailor Suits and two-piece Pleated Suits that button to the neck. Some Suits are double-breasted, with or without sailor collar. For boys 4 to 10 years of age: \$2, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.00 and so on up to \$5 a suit.

Boys Again.

Boys that are 10 to 15 years of age wear suits with a vest and short pants: \$3.75, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5 up to \$8. We are sorry that people are sometimes obliged to buy cheaper clothing for the want of money to buy the best.

SCOVIL BROS & CO.

To know a good Store is worth a dozen bargains. Our store is just running over with good Boys and Mens Clothing, good Furnishings and Good Will. We won't make it unpleasant by coaxing you to buy something perhaps your circumstances won't admit of. "Your money back if you want it."

Men's Suits:

Style is single and double breasted sacks and 3 buttoned cutaway. Sack Suits mostly Tweed, are priced like this: \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$11, \$12, \$13, \$14.00, \$15.00. Money back or a new suit free for any that fail to come up to the mark. Black sack suits are \$8, \$10 and \$13. Black cutaway suits are \$11 to \$15.

Stouts

Are suits for stout men. Stout men are those who measure as much, or more, at the waist as at the chest. Blue Serge Suit \$8.50; Tweed \$12 and \$14. Stout men can get fitted perfectly now. We won't let you go to a tailor if we can help it.

SCOVIL BROS & CO.

Visitor to the City, there are sights worth seeing at the Store. You are welcome to see all we can show; to all the information we can give, without being urged to buy. It's a chance to see the new things, leave your measure and then, when you are quietly settled at home, and there's something you need, how easy to order.

Men's Ulsters

At four prices, 5, 7, 9, 11 dollars—that's easy to remember. All heavy freeze cloth of four qualities, each of which we will back up with "money back if you want it." We have the Ulster trade for three years, and we are now better prepared for it than ever. It will be funny if we don't have more of it this year. Here is a good place to say this: if at any time a year ago you bought an Ulster, or any thing else that has since turned out wrong, if you bring it back we will make it right with you—give you back "your money if you want it."

Our Book about Clothes will be ready shortly. Write for it—free—tells you all about our Clothes. A postal will bring it to you.

SCOVIL BROS & CO.

Suits, Overcoats, Ulsters, for boys and men, are open to inspection at your pleasure—you will not be urged to buy. You have a right to "your money back if you want it," here, there and everywhere. We say so and do so. Its your place to see that others do the same.

GROWING! Is still the story. A healthy business doesn't stand still; widening, gaining, doubling on last year's business is the record that the autumn days tell. Each week the store comes to be better known and to hold a higher place with those who already know it.

We keep talking Fall and Winter Clothes because you ought to be thinking Fall and Winter Clothes. The reasons you will find here when you come.

You'd think sometimes, when you listen to store talk, that there was nothing left to be improved upon. That the best of today would be the best of tomorrow, next week, next year. We expect this—our best of today is not as good as our best will be a year hence. Our aim is to have as good as anybody's best of today, or a little better—a great deal better, if we can. The Clothing

SCOVIL BROS. & CO.

It is time it were known that our stock of Boys and Men's Clothing is the finest in St. John—as fine as any stock in Canada. We have the daintiest things for persons who have money to spare. We have nothing but what we can back up with "your money back" if you want it.

prepared for you by us, for the coming winter, is the best Ready-to-wear Clothing we ever had. The Cloth makers supplied us with better Cloths, for less money than before; the cutters and makers have done what we asked of them—better fitting, better made Clothes than ever. We look forward to a season of satisfaction; a season of selling plenty of good Clothing, that we can back up with money "your money back" if they're not right.

It is time it were known that our stock of Clothing is the finest in St. John.

We know perfectly well what this assertion implies. We expect its truth to be questioned and TESTED. We are not ignorant of the large and excellent assortments carried in other stores. We are not disparaging their skill, their facilities, or their taste. We simply say, after giving due credit for all of these, that the greatest

SCOVIL BROS. & CO.

Some of our Clothes are very fine; but three points we never lose sight of: (1) They must be all wool; (2) Color must be fast; (3) They must be strong. We have to pass by many a pretty pattern because it does not fulfill these conditions. Bring it back for any fault, yours or ours, and get "your money back."

and best collection of fine Boys' and Mens' Clothing in St. John, is to be found at this store. In buying a Boy's Suit, every mother wants to know where she will find the largest and best collection of the finest goods. She may go to other stores also; but she will be certain to go there. She may look at other-stocks afterwards; she wants to see the chief stock FIRST. That stock is here.

These are strong words. We want them believed; therefore we think it well to say here that every statement just made has been carefully weighed and considered. We seek your trade on the ground of your reliance in their truth.

SCOVIL BROS. & CO.,

King Street, Corner Germain, ST. JOHN, N. B.

CITY NEWS.

The Chief Events of the Week in 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.

TO SUBSCRIBERS OF THE WEEKLY SUN

In Digby and Annapolis Counties. Our Traveller I. D. Pearson will call on you in the near future. Kindly be prepared to pay arrears of Subscription.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Our Travelling Agent Mr. A. B. Pickett is now in Restigouche Co.

The young lad James O'Neill still continues to improve.

W. W. Orr was on Saturday sworn in as a C. P. R. policeman to do duty at McAdam.

The lighthouse at Oromocto will soon be supplied with a new and attractive enclosure for the light.

Robert Bustin has sold a half interest in his patent life-saving apparatus for street cars to R. Keltie Jones.

The camp meeting at Otnabog, under the direction of St. Phillip's A. M. E. church, has been indefinitely postponed.

Twelve hundred tons of stone is to be shipped by rail from Eastport to Tusket for use in the new bridge at that place.

Valkyrie III. phot is a New Brunswick. Perhaps her captain and crew should have hailed from the same place.—Tononto Empire.

A. R. Wetmore, the local government engineer, was at Musquash last week looking after the repairs being put upon the bridge there.

John Collins, I. C. R. policeman, has been suspended pending an inquiry into a charge of intoxication. It is stated that Mr. Collins was drugged.

On Saturday afternoon a young man named Davidson, who resides on Duke street, slipped on a piece of banana peel on Charlotte street and fell breaking one of his arms.

The I. C. R. offers a grand opportunity for persons to attend the Charlottetown exhibition on Sept. 23rd and 24th. Return tickets will be issued at \$4.50, good to return until September 30th.

At the police court on Saturday one man was fined for drunkenness. Newton Wilbur was fined \$20 or two months' jail for breaking windows in Frank's Raymond's house on Britain street.

The following parties have been reported for desecrating the Sabbath by selling beer and cigars: Max Ross, Timothy Driscoll, S. H. Hart, S. Ritchie, Fred Scribner, Jacob Whitebone and Herbert Howy.

Patrick McGuire of Water street is charged by the police with selling liquors in smaller quantities than his wholesale license permits. Robt. Farrell of Simonds street is charged with selling liquor to a minor.

There is not an electric bell in the post office in working order, and this condition of affairs has prevailed for some weeks. This is particularly annoying to persons who desire to gain admission to the office by the side door.

Mrs. Annie Mills of Boston left the hub on Tuesday 10th inst. to visit her mother at 301 Wentworth street, and arrived here next day. At Westfield a big baby boy was born to Mrs. Mills. Dr. McFarland, who was on the train, being in attendance.

A young colored lad stole \$2 and a lot of cakes from Mrs. G. T. Worden's shop on Princess street on Saturday. Mrs. Worden found the cakes in his pocket and ordered him out of the shop. She didn't discover till after he had gone that he had scooped the money.

The Algonquin hotel at St. Andrews will close on Wednesday. Manager Miller says the season's business has been satisfactory. The number of people who put up at the house in July was not as large as was looked for, but during August the house was filled.

The Ancient Order of Foresters are requested to meet in Gordon division hall on Wednesday night to receive the report of the delegate to the annual convention at Guelph. Present members and those who have formerly been members are requested to attend.

Says the Shelburne Budget: Miss Gustie Hog is quite an expert bicyclist. A few days ago she rode from Shelburne to Black Point, then to N. E. Harbor and home via Clyde. The distance was over 50 miles.

Architect H. H. Mott calls for tenders for the erection of a wooden building on the unoccupied lot on the corner of Duke and Charlotte streets. The building is for Messrs. Vanwart Bros., grocers, and the intention is to put up a structure that will be an ornament to the corner.

A recent paragraph in the Sun relative to the Havelock mineral springs was incorrect. What the superintendent of the railway stated was that the prospect had accepted the offer of the railway company, not that the transfer had been made. As to a hotel, there is one at the springs now.

The Restigouche lumbermen have had a fairly good season. Much less single manufacturing was done this year than last. Owing to the collapse of the U. S. shingle market the mill owners turned their attention much more this year to the production of deals for the British market.

The Unitarian church will be closed for one or two Sundays. It is now expected that Rev. J. R. Green, who has been so successful in his work in connection with the church this summer, will become its pastor. The American Unitarian association of Boston has just voted to assist the church for the coming year.

The members of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are to meet in annual convention on Saturday, Sept. 28th, and Sunday, 29th, in this city. Leading clergymen and laymen from both provinces are to take part in the convention and a large number of delegates are expected.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Philips left on the C. P. R. train Saturday afternoon on a wedding trip to Montreal. The wedding took place Friday evening at the residence of the bride, Mrs. Thomas W. Peters, and was a very quiet affair. Rev. Dr. Macrae performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Philips will spend about ten days in Upper Canada.

The managers of the W. C. T. U. coffee rooms on Charlotte and Canterbury streets will be prepared to cater for a share of the exhibition visitors. The rooms have been well patronized during the season by men whose families were out of town. Good living has been furnished at reasonable rates, and every effort has been made to satisfy customers.

At the residence of the bride's parents, White street, last evening, Rev. W. O. Raymond united in marriage W. F. Moore, a popular member of the Artillery band, and Miss Ida Anderson. The Artillery band presented the newly married couple with a dinner set of one hundred and forty-four pieces. The band serenaded the couple and afterwards were entertained to refreshments by Mr. and Mrs. Moore. Both are highly popular and their many friends wish them a long and prosperous life.

Golf is to be made one of the leading features in St. Andrews next summer. A Boston artist was here recently taking a sketch of Joe's Point links and surroundings, with a view to having a bird's eye view printed and circulated among the golf clubs of America. A competition, involving prizes amounting in value to \$500, is talked of for next season.—Beacon.

That portion of Prince William street near Duke street and the custom house will be widened by the police. It has developed attractions in the evening far beyond its ordinary merits. It should be better lighted and could very well be relieved of the presence of loafers who are not always careful to discriminate between respectable women and persons of easy reputation.

On the 9th a large number of ladies and gentlemen visited the home of Rev. J. A. Porter, Springfield, Kings county. It was Mr. Porter's forty-seventh birthday and the twenty-second anniversary of his marriage. On behalf of the party Capt. Peatman presented Mr. Porter with an easy chair and Mrs. Porter with a handbag. A most enjoyable evening was had.

A quiet wedding was solemnized last Wednesday 11th, at the residence of Wm. G. McKay, Bradalbane, P. E. Island, when his eldest daughter, Alice, was joined in wedlock to Neil Campbell, the popular station master of North Wilshire. The bride was supported by Miss Maggie Campbell of Charlottetown, while J. Gordon McKay, brother of the bride, did the honors for the groom.

Invitations are issued for a stylish wedding to be solemnized in Christ church at 7:30 next Tuesday evening. The principals will be T. Walter Magee, formerly of St. John, but at present the popular agent of the Halifax Banking Co. at this place, and Miss Nettie Johnston, one of Shelburne's fairest daughters. On dit that a number of other such events will be solemnized before fall gives place to winter.—Shelburne Budget.

The causes of death reported at the board of health office for the week ending Sept. 14th were: Inflammation of brain; 2; old age; 1; drowned; 1; phthisis; 1; still born; 1; pneumonia; 1; hernia cerebri; 1; appendicitis; 1; premature birth; 1; whooping cough; 1; cholera morbus; 1; cholera infantum; 1; cerebral softening; 1; cirrhosis of liver; 1; scarlet fever; 1; pulmonary tuberculosis; 1; heart failure; 1; total; 18.

Thursday afternoon 4th, at the residence of the bride's father, Jno. Trot, Welsford, Miss Annie E. Trot was united in marriage to Chas. J. Willis of St. John. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. D. McCully. The guests consisted only of the relatives of the bride. A wedding lunch was served immediately after the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Willis then left for their home in the city followed by the best wishes of their many friends.

The funeral of Arthur Alexander, infant son of Rev. A. D. Dewdney, took place from St. James' church at three o'clock on the 11th inst. A short service was held at the house and the remains were then taken to the church, where Rev. Mr. Mathers and Rev. Mr. McKim conducted the services. Interment took place in the Rural cemetery. The pall-bearers, four little boys, were: Arthur Drury, Harry Heans, Bertie Betts and Clarence Kenney.

The closing of the Algonquin hotel at such an early date is so disappointing to the management as it is to the townspeople. At the best the tourist season is very brief, but this year the cool weather and the meeting of such large bodies as the Christian Endeavorers and the Knights Templar in Boston have made the season unusually short and diminished the amount of travel very materially. August was the only month in which the hotel was really full.—Beacon.

The Women's council met in the parlour of the Y. M. C. A. Thursday afternoon. Lady Tilley presided, and there was a large gathering of ladies. The meeting was called to complete arrangements for the reception to Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickenson, the president of the National Council of Women, on the 27th. The reception will be held in the Masonic hall. All details were arranged and committees were appointed to look after the various things determined upon.

Wm. H. Ward of Washington, D. C., who has offered the position of physical director of the Young Men's Christian association, sent a telegram Friday accepting the same. Mr. Ward has been for some time director in one of the Washington associations, and has had considerable experience. He is a fine athlete as well as a good instructor. In bicycling he holds the championship of the district of Columbia for speed, and of Maryland for fancy riding. Till recently he held the record for Maryland of the 24-hour road race. He weighs 165 pounds.

Messrs. John Lascelles, E. Sterling and C. W. Jones of Justus Lodge, Order of Locomotive Firemen, were in Moncton Wednesday in attendance at the funeral of Fireman John D. Rand. The funeral was conducted by the brotherhood, V. G. M. Wilson of Peoria, Ill., officiating. The funeral procession was a lengthy one. Ahead of the hearse walked the Moncton band, Brotherhood of Trammens, Sons of England, Brotherhood of Engineers, Brotherhood of Firemen. Services at the house and at the grave were conducted by Rev. J. Roy Campbell.

Charlotte county teachers who purpose attending the St. John Co. Teachers' Institute, to be held at St. John on the 25th and 27th inst. and who are desirous of securing hotel accommodation, may correspond with any member of the following committee: Wm. H. Farlee, Leinster street school; Geo. U. Hay, Victoria High school; Thos. Stothart, Winter street school;

Miss Grace Orr, Victoria school; Miss Annie G. Flaherty, St. Peter's boys' school. Return tickets may be secured on the Shore Line, C. P. R., or International Steamship line, for one fare.—M. D. BROWN, Secy-Treasurer.

A cable from London says: British ship Munden, from Rio Janeiro, May 10, for Newcastle, N. S. W., and British bark Comadore, from Chittagong, April 11, for the West Indies, both before reported overdue, have again been reinforced, the former at 50 guineas and the latter at 40 guineas premium. The previous reinforcement was at 20 guineas and 20 guineas respectively.

Scot. Hannah P. Carleton, Capt. Beale, from Hillboro for New York, Sept. 12, reports Saturday last, off Cape Cod, split forestall in a heavy northeast blow.

WANTED HELP—Reliable men in every locality (local or travelling) to introduce a new discovery and keep our show cards tacked up on trees, fences and bridges throughout town and country. Steady employment. Commission or salary \$50 per month and expenses, and money deposited in any bank when started. For particulars write The World Med. Electric Co., P. O. Box 221, London, Ont., Canada. 840

NOTICE.

This is to forbid all persons from purchasing or buying a certain note of hand signed by me in favor of FITZS. I. CARTER of Andover, for ten dollars, and dated July 15th, 1885, payable three months after date. As I have received no value for said note, I will not pay it. JOSHUA C. BROWN, Sisson Ridge, July 22nd, 1885.

Smoke PRESENT T&B MAHOGANY
Manufactured by The Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co. Ltd. Hamilton

20 Brass Trimmed, Iron Bedsteads direct from English factory, will be sold at 50c and 60c. J. G. McNALLY. Great bargains. Come and see them at J. G. McNALLY'S.

1,200 Bent Wood Chairs, now to be sold at ten per cent discount for cash. Fine value. J. G. McNALLY.

Another Cheap Sale.—200 more of those \$1 Cane and Perforated Chairs to be sold at 50c and 60c. J. G. McNALLY. New Goods.—40 packages New Crocker and Glassware, 2 crates Essels, 40 Spring Beds, 7 cases Agate and Tinware, 1 case Butler Prints, 2 cases Fancy Goods, 1 bale Feathers and Pillows, at Frederickton, Aug. 19. J. G. McNALLY'S.

NOTE.—By keeping expenses low we can still end in low prices and live. J. G. McNALLY.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Births, marriages and deaths occurring in the families of subscribers will be published FREE in THE SUN. In all cases, however, the name of the sender must accompany the notice.

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG-At Windsor, Conn., U. S. A., on Thursday, Sept. 13th, the wife of Francis J. A. Armstrong, of a son.
BLACKBURN-At Onondaga, N. Y., Sept. 13th, to the wife of J. R. Blackburn, a son.
BRITTON-At Fairville, Sept. 13th, to the wife of John H. Britton, a daughter.
CROSBY-At Otisville, Sept. 13th, to the wife of Mrs. S. A. Crosby, a son.
DOVE-At St. John, N. B., on Sept. 11th, to the wife of John Dove, a daughter.
FRASER-At Balm Tree Farm, New Glasgow, N. S., on Sept. 13th, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Barclay Fraser, a son.
GILBERT-At Onondaga, Sept. 13th, to the wife of Thos. H. Gilbert of Gagetown, a son.
GREEN-At Onondaga, Sept. 13th, to the wife of H. S. Green, a son.
HAINES-At Victoria Beach, Annapolis Co., N. S., on Aug. 31st, to the wife of G. T. Haines, a son.
LAWSON-At Richmond, Sept. 9th, to the wife of Edward Lawson, a son.
LITTLE-At East Montserrat, N. S., Sept. 1st, to the wife of Mr. Little, a daughter.
MASON-At the Manse, Georgetown, P. E. I., on Sept. 7th, to the wife of Rev. W. A. Mason, of a daughter.
MCDONALD-At Pictou, Saturday, Sept. 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. McDonald, a son.
MCGARRY-On Wednesday, Sept. 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McGarry, of Sherbrook road, N. S., twins, a boy and girl.
MOLAN-At Folly Village, N. S., Sept. 8th, to the wife of John Molan, a son.
MURRAY-At Bradshaw, P. E. I., on Sept. 1st, to the wife of Major C. G. Murray, of a daughter.
PATTEN-At Yarmouth, Aug. 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. Alden C. Patten, a daughter.
PATTERSON-At Falmouth, N. S., Sept. 11th, to Mr. and Mrs. Edw. Patterson, a daughter.
PEPINNY-At Truro, N. S., Sept. 7th, to the wife of John Peppy, a son.
PIPPY-At Truro, Sept. 9th, to the wife of G. B. Pippy, a daughter.
RENNIE-At New Glasgow (west), Sept. 1st, to the wife of Will Rennie, a daughter.
ROSE-At Hantsport, N. S., Aug. 17th, to Mr. and Mrs. R. Rose, a son.
SALBER-At Westville, N. S., Sept. 8th, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Salber, a son.
SIMPSON-At Charlottetown, P. E. I., Sept. 2nd, to the wife of Rev. James Simpson, of a son.
SNOW-At Lower Granville, N. S., Sept. 3rd, to the wife of Capt. John W. Snow, of a son.
STONEMAN-At Falmouth, Sept. 8th, to Mr. and Mrs. T. Stoneman, a son.
TURNBULL-At Acadia, on Sept. 5th, to Dr. and Mrs. D. Turnbull, a son.
WALKER-At Truro, N. S., Sept. 11th, 1895, to Dr. and Mrs. Smith L. Walker, a son.
WEST-At Lockhartville, N. S., Aug. 24th, to Mr. and Mrs. Owen West, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BARB-ROSE-At Urbana, Hants Co., N. S., on Sept. 9th, by the Rev. J. Shipperley, Miss White, of the wife of Mr. Barb, only daughter of Angus Rose, Esq., of Urbana.
BOHIAN-TOOMEY-At the Church of the Assumption, Charlottetown, P. E. I., on Sept. 10th, Thomas C. Bohian of Piquette Isle, Me., to Agnes Toomey, daughter of the late H. Toomey of Charlottetown, P. E. I.
BROOKS-JAMIESON-On Sept. 11th, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. E. D. Baker, of the Rev. D. Baker, of Hartford, Conn., to Kate B., daughter of the late James Jamieson.
CARBER-MACDONALD-At the Manse, Onondaga, N. S., on Sept. 11th, by the Rev. J. H. Chase, James Carber, Lower Onondaga, to Miss Annie Macdonald, of Onondaga.
CONNOLLY-KAULBAOK-At the Millland House, Truro, N. S., on Tuesday evening, Sept. 11th, by the Rev. T. G. Connolly, John Connolly of Camden to Mary Kaulbaok of Middle Musquodobiit.
DARRACH-BARKER-At St. James' church, Hantsport, on Sept. 6th, by the Rev. Dr. Ambrose, Rupert Darrach to Miss Colby Barker, both of Hantsport, N. S.
DIXON-MATTHEWS-MARRIED-At Hantsport, N. S., on Sept. 10th, by the Rev. W. A. Lawrence, A. M. Dixon, to Miss Sarah E. Matthews, both of Hantsport, N. S.
DONOVAN-MCDONALD-At Alton, Colchester Co., N. S., Sept. 5th, by Rev. Charles Mackay, Patrick Donovan to Isabel McDonald.
DRUMMOND-NEALEY-At the home of the officiating minister, on Sept. 10th, on Aug. 6th, by Rev. S. J. Perry, Robert Drummond of Blenville, S. I., to Miss M. A. Nealey of Charlottetown, P. E. I.
BATON-BATON-At the residence of the bride's father, Sept. 10th, by Rev. S. H. Howard, Charles H. Baton of Charlottetown, P. E. I., to Miss Bessie Eaton, daughter of Wm. George, Esq., of Upper Sackville, N. B.
SMERY-CARD-At the home of the bride's father, James Card, O'Brien street, on Sept. 10th, by Pastor A. McEwen, Butler T. Emery of Wolfville, Mass., to Miss Jessie A. Card, Windsor, N. S.
FISH-LYON-At the residence of John Fish, on Sept. 10th, by the Rev. W. Penna, Floriston Fish of Onondaga, Mass., and Emma S. Lyon of this city.
FULLERTON-FUGSLEY-At Macdon, N. S., Sept. 10th, by the Rev. W. H. Evans, Ernest Fullerton of Macdon, to Miss Mabel Fugsley, Albert T. Fullerton of Amherst and Augusta, Piquette Isle, N. B., and the late David Fugsley of Macdon.
GOODPERR-LAWSON-At the residence of the bride's father, on Sept. 10th, by Rev. C. A. S. Warfield, William H. Goodperr of the customs department, Macdon, to Florence, second daughter of Lake Lawson.
GREEN-HOLMES-At the Manse, Fredericton, September 10th, by the Rev. Wm. Macdonald, Sterling H. Green to Maggie Holmes.
GUTH-LEDMOND-In Salem church, River John, N. S., Sept. 4th, by the Rev. G. Lawson, assisted by the Rev. J. J. Dugan, Daniel Guth of Halifax to Eliza J. Ledmond of River John.
KERR-DOUGLASS-On Sept. 10th, 1895, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. C. H. Chapman, B. A., John Kerr to Ella Douglas, both of Amherst.
LASKEY-RUGAN-At Woodstock, Sept. 4th, by Rev. D. Chapman, Harry L. Laskey of Ludlow, Maine, to Catherine Rugan of Woodstock, New Brunswick.
LAWSON-McLEAN-At the Baptist church, Albert, N. B., on Sept. 4th, by Rev. Mr. McLean, brother of the bride, William Lawson, daughter of the late C. A. McLean, to Rev. Geo. A. Lawson.
LAYTON-McKEN-At Purgus, Sept. 13th, by Rev. C. H. Haverstock, Earnest Layton of Wallace Bay and Fannie McKen.
MCCARDLE-COMEAU-At St. Bernard's church, Moncton, Sept. 9th, by Rev. H. A. McLean, Thomas McCardle of the I. C. E., to Miss Mary ComEAU.
MITCHELL-MACK-At the residence of the bride's father, August 28th, by the Rev. T. F. Woodson, Lawrence D. Mitchell of Devon, England, to Miss Mary Mack, daughter of Coun. I. N. Mack of Mill Village, Queen Co., N. S.
MOLLINS-CAMERON-At the residence of the officiating clergyman, Sept. 7th, by Rev. John Pringle, John Mollins to Miss Margaret Cameron, both of Moncton City.
MURPHY-At the Methodist parsonage, Wolford, Sept. 4th, by Rev. A. D. McCulloch, David Murr of Blenville to Ethel, daughter of Wm. O'Brien of Peterville.
NEWCOMBE-DAVISON-In the Baptist church, Hantsport, N. S., on Sept. 4th, by Pastor F. A. McLean, J. H. Newcombe to Miss Maggie E. Davison, both of Hantsport.
NICHOLSON-HAMM-At the house of the bride's mother, Richmond street, Sept. 1st, by Rev. D. Sutherland, John M. Nicholson to Ida May Hamm, both of Charlottetown, P. E. I.
FATHQUIN-BENIGNY-At Salem Manse, River John, N. S., Sept. 4th, by the Rev. G. Lawson, Gordon, Levi Brown Fathquin of North Greenville to Mrs. Catherine Jane Benigny of River John.

FAST BRITISH TRAINS.

Racing for Records Between London and Scotland.

The Remarkable Time Made Between the Two Points-A Month's Record of Quick Runs on Two Roads.

DEATHS.

BESWANGER-At Truro, Sunday, Sept. 15th, at 10 o'clock, after a long illness, leaving parents, one sister and three brothers to mourn his loss.
CARR-At Bristol, August 25th, of whooping cough, Freddie D., son of John and Mira Carr, aged 1 year 5 months and 9 days.
CHAPMAN-At Hantsport, September 8th, Bertha M., third daughter of Daniel and Mary Chappell, aged 18 years and 10 months.
CLARKE-At St. Stephen, Aug. 30, Madge Clarke, aged 8 months, child of Capt. Jas. Clarke.
COX-At Meadowville, Upper Stowiacoke, Sept. 4th, Graham Cox, in the 94th year of his age.
EMERSON-Early Tuesday morning after a long illness, Margaret, relict of the late William Emerson, aged 84 years.
FULTON-N. S., Sept. 13th, Lena H. Fulton, only and beloved daughter of Allison and Ruby E. Fulton, aged 4 years and 8 months.
GAUNCE-In this city on Sept. 10th, William D., infant only child of Frederick W. and Lillie V. Gaunce, aged 5 months and 26 days.
GRAMMOND-At Newcastle, N. B., on Tuesday evening, Sept. 11th, Janette Urquhart, wife of Chas. Grammond.
GUYEHELL-At Moore's Mills, Aug. 23rd, Emily M. Getchell, aged 23 years, three months, and 17 days.
GRANT-At Dalhousie, N. S., on Aug. 6th, George Grant, aged 71 years, leaving one sister and many friends to mourn their loss.
HAVILLAND-Entered into rest, at Alma Cottage, Charlottetown, P. E. I., on Sept. 10th, Thomas Heath Havilland, in the 73rd year of his age.
HAYM-At Milltown, Aug. 22nd, Ira S. Hayman, aged 88 years.
JONES-At West Glasgowville, Sept. 3rd, of a long illness, the late Mrs. Annie Jones, widow of David and Annie Jones, aged three weeks.
KELL-At Upper Stowiacoke, Sept. 3rd, Mrs. John Kelly, aged 70 years.
KILPATRICK-At Knoxford, Carlisle Co., Sept. 10th, of cholera infantum, Helen Pauline, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Kilpatrick.
LAMB-At the residence of John Thompson, Esq., on Sept. 12th, Fanny Lamb, aged 24 years. Interment will take place at Kingston, Kings Co., on Saturday, Sept. 15th, at 10 o'clock.
LANDELLS-At Boston City Hospital, Aug. 23rd, William Landells, a native of Hantsport, N. S., arrived and respected by all who knew him.
LANGFORD-At Weymouth Falls, N. S., on Sept. 10th, James Langford, aged 83 years, left asleep in Jesus, leaving five sons and two daughters, three grandsons, and a large number of grand children and relatives to mourn their loss.
LOGAN-At Camden, N. S., August 24th, of consumption, Mrs. Edward Logan, aged 48 years, leaving a husband and seven children to mourn their loss.
MANIKS-Suddenly on Friday, Sept. 13th, Mary, wife of M. F. Manik, aged 48 years. Funeral notice in another column.
MANNETT-At St. Martin's, Aug. 26th, after a lingering illness, George J. Mannett, aged 43 years, leaving a wife, four daughters and one son, and a loving husband.
MCDONALD-At Ghentman, P. E. I., on Sept. 10th, Margaret, second daughter of Alexander and Mary Jane McDonald, aged 8 years and 10 months.
MCKEEMAN-At Milltown, Sept. 2nd, William McKeeMan, aged 37 years, 4 months, 1 day.
McLEAN-At Souris Line Road, P. E. I., on Sept. 4th, aged 80 years, after a painful illness of nine months, borne with patience and resignation, Daniel McLean, leaving a widow mother and three sisters to mourn the loss of an affectionate son and brother.
MULLEN-At Milltown, Aug. 29, Mary E. Mullen, aged 5 months.
MURRAY-At New Laird, N. S., on Sept. 10th, William Murray, aged 80 years, leaving a wife and three children to mourn their loss.
MURRAY-At Tabuquatic, N. B., Sept. 4th, after a long illness, Charlotte Murray, beloved wife of Simon P. Murray, in the 83rd year of her age, leaving a husband and eight sons to mourn their loss.
MURRAY-At Paspobeig, Sept. 3rd, Ann Eliza Scott, beloved wife of Bryan Murray, aged 53 years 11 months and 20 days. Deeply regretted.
NICHOLSON-At Ratsbach, Guatemala, Central America, July 25th, of yellow fever, Daniel Nicholson, aged 26 years, son of Doug. Nicholson of Valleyfield, P. E. I.
O'BRIEN-At Nappan Station, Cumberland, N. S., September 8th, Anna, daughter of Roy O'Brien, aged 12 years.
OTTERTON-At Onslow Mountain, N. S., Sept. 7th, of consumption, Emily Otterton, second daughter of Capt. Robert Otterton, aged 37 years.
PAGE-At Amherst on Friday, Sept. 6th, Amelia, wife of W. C. Page of Crescent Avenue.
PARKS-At Carlisle, St. John, west, on Sept. 12th, Alan, the youngest son of Wm. Parks, aged months and 25 days.
POPE-At Charlottetown, P. E. I., of paralysis of the brain, Mabel C. Pope, daughter of the late Thomas Pope, aged 3 years.
PORTER-At Milltown, Aug. 23rd, at the residence of Mr. George Porter, George Clarke Ayres, Mrs. Penelope Porter, wife of John Porter, aged 80 years, 2 months.
PURDY-At Springdale, Sept. 8, John A. Purdy, aged 40 years.
SWALLOW-At Charlottetown, Mass., Sept. 2nd, Edgar Allen, only son of H. E. Swallow, aged 3 months and 14 days.
TYNAN-At St. Mary's Road, P. E. I., on Aug. 31st, John Tynan, in the 94th year of his age.
WALLACE-At Bainville, Victoria Co., on Aug. 13th, Gladys Pearl, aged 4 years, youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. George Wallace.
WELCOK-At St. Stephen, Sept. 2nd, Mary E. Welock, beloved wife of G. W. Welock, daughter of the late Samuel Welock.

WONDERFUL FAITH CURE

Chauncey M. Depew's Experience With a Lady at Lourdes.

A Young Girl Unable to Walk for Six Years Finally Cured.

JUMPING A BRIDGE.

Mrs. Clara McArthur of New York Appears in Court.

She Tells How She Fell When She Went Down - The Court Lets Her Off With a \$5 Fine - Steve Brodie Heard From.

RHEUMATISM CONQUERED.

A Great Advance in Medical Science.

A Discovery Which This Painful Disease Cannot Resist - Mr. B. Bassell, of Paris, Ont., Relates His Experience With the Cure.

THE COMING EXHIBITION.

The Excursion Rates on the Various Railway and Steamboat Lines - Meeting of the Executive.

NEW YORK.

Charles Hales has been awarded the contract for supplying the hay, oats and straw to the stock.
The exhibition buildings are commencing to look like business. Harris Allan tested the boilers yesterday and found them in a satisfactory condition.
The Western Union Telegraph company are commencing to put a wire into their office in the building, and the electric light men are engaged in wiring and placing lights in the various parts of the building.
Harris Allan is engaged in placing water pipes in the building.
A fence is being put across the foot of Wentworth street. The grand stand has been put in good condition, and a ticket office has been placed at the western end of the grand stand.
R. J. Lang is looking after the fixing up of the restaurant to the north of the main building.
The McClary Manufacturing company of Montreal have got some of their stoves and ranges in the building.
Arrangements have been made with the several railway and steamboat lines to enable visitors from all parts to reach the International Exhibition and return at a cheap rate. Generally speaking this will be the most favorable fare, good for the round trip going and returning. Several lines will do better than this for the longer distances.
The Intercolonial arrangements will be for all stations in New Brunswick. Tickets will be issued to St. John from 23rd September to 4th October inclusive, good to return up to and including 6th October at one first-class fare.
At stations in Nova Scotia tickets to St. John will be issued 23rd to 25th Sept. inclusive at one first-class fare, and from Halifax, Truro and points between these stations for \$5, good to return till Oct. 6th.
At stations in Quebec excursion tickets to St. John will be issued from 23rd to 25th Sept. inclusive, good to return till Oct. 6th. The rate will be \$10 from Quebec, Old Lake Road and intermediate stations to St. John, and for stations in Quebec province south of Old Lake Road single first-class fare for the round trip.
The Dominion Atlantic will give a through rate from Halifax to St. John and return for \$4. This will be also the rate at stations in Quebec province and Falmouth inclusive. This side of Falmouth single first-class fare for the round trip. Tickets of this line will be issued from 23rd September to return till Oct. 6th.
Special rates by Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk will be announced later.
The Maine Central will give an excursion of special rates to be hereafter named. It issued \$7 from Bangor, \$4.75 from Matawamkeag; intermediate stations in proportion.
The Temiscouata, Canada Eastern Shore Line, Central, Moncton, St. John, Butouche, Salisbury and Harvey railways will issue return tickets at single fare.
The International Steamship Co. will issue tickets to St. John from 23rd September till Oct. 6th, good to return up to and including Oct. 6th, at one fare for the round trip.
The Bay of Fundy S. S. Co. will give a \$1 rate from Digby and \$1.25 from Annapolis for the round trip by the Monticello.
On the river the Star Line and May Queen will give single fare tickets good for the round trip. These favorable arrangements guarantee a very large influx of visitors to the exhibition, especially if the weather is favorable.
The executive of the association met Saturday morning and decided that they would supply incandescent for the exhibition for \$125 per light for the term of ten days. Arc lights have already been provided, but the incandescent are furnished at the solicitation of many who wanted a special light. The association furnish them as cheaply as possible. Extra insurance was also ordered to be put on the buildings. It was recommended that sentry boxes be placed at each end of the cattle sheds facing on Sheffield street, with a walk between, so that no boys or men could get in to annoy the exhibitors, as has been done on former occasions. A special committee of three-S. S. Hall, D. W. McCormick, and another not named-were appointed to be special referees in case of any disputes. Extra insurance was also ordered to be put on the buildings. 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NEW YORK YACHT CLUB'S PRESENT.

It is a Joint Gift From Its Own Members and Lord Dunraven.

The America Cup Goes to the Defender After Having Won Only One Race.

Row on the Defender at the Time of Tuesday's Collision—English Press Opinions—Proposal for Races off Marblehead.

New York, Sept. 12.—The international series between the Defender and Valkyrie for the America's cup is ended. On the whole it has been an extraordinary series, and while the result is satisfactory to the American people, two at least of the contestants that went to make up the match were not.

The Defender won in a clean race on Saturday, on Tuesday last she crossed the line behind the English boat, but was awarded the race on a foul; today she had a walk-over. And today's occurrence was all the more unfortunate, not only because a great crowd had gathered to witness the struggle, but because the weather conditions were such as to lead many to suppose that of all days the Valkyrie would be in her element.

Lord Dunraven had said last night, and he said it most emphatically, that he would withdraw his boat on the morrow if an absolutely clear course was not provided. He claimed that during the previous races his boat had been greatly interfered with, and as everything depended upon the outcome of the third of the series, he adhered to that decision so closely that the Valkyrie merely crossed the starting line and then retired from the contest.

The Defender, which was well in advance when the handicap gun was fired, continued on her journey, and went over the course well within the limit. By her three straight victories the Defender retains the historic cup for America.

The race scheduled for today promised to be a more exciting one than either of the two preceding it, for it was to be expected that every effort would be made by Earl Dunraven, after Tuesday's disappointment, to score a victory with the boat he had brought so far. Yesterday the Valkyrie had been tuned up to the highest pitch in anticipation of the contest. Several alterations had been made, and those upon whom her sailing qualities depended most largely were prepared to expend every ounce of muscle and skill to bring her over the line a victor.

Lord Dunraven had expressed himself as apparently satisfied with the decision rendered by the cup committee on the fouling of the Defender by his boat, and the matter had seemingly been settled so amicably that it was a question in the minds of the general public if Tuesday's race would not be resailed.

The fleet passing outward in the early hours of the morning observed afar off the Defender standing high up on her way to the lightship, and not far astern the Valkyrie moving slowly, but apparently on business bent. This was a sign that pleased the hearts of all who observed it.

Late last night the observer of the Sandy Hook lightship had reported an eighteen knot breeze, and although the breeze this morning, passing out through the Narrows, was hardly up to this, yet it was one calculated to bring happiness to yachtsmen, and the promise of a speedy run. But there was disappointment even in the winds. When the Hook was reached there was scarcely a breath stirring, and there was no improvement at the lightship.

The course marked up was fifteen miles to leeward and return, starting at the lightship, there was some little delay, and while the racers were circling sluggishly around it was noticed that the Valkyrie was lacking a topsail, and was simply sailing under mainmast and jib. At first this caused no wonderment, but as the starting time drew near the strange action of the Britisher came in for considerable discussion, and not a few believed the race would not be sailed after all.

A great circle of steamboats and yachts had drawn up to watch the start, and in the desire to meet Lord Dunraven's wishes as nearly as possible, a score of patrol boats were sent out to drive back the line. The preparatory gun was not fired until about twenty minutes after the fixed time. In the meantime a gun was fired from the committee boat and a signal sent up announcing that a delay would take place.

Then the announcement was made from the patrol boat that Lord Dunraven had refused to race unless a clear course was guaranteed by the committee. So far as the committee was concerned it seemed impossible to do more to secure open water than it had already done, for when the preparatory gun was fired the nearest boat to the race was fully half a mile away, and the great majority of the excursion steamers and other craft were much further off in the distance.

As soon as the Valkyrie crossed the line up into the wind, and everybody knew she had it. The Defender went on with everything drawing in the light breeze of about five miles an hour over a smooth sea, just the sort of conditions that should suit the Valkyrie. The Defender stood on with her spinnaker drawing until 11.14, when the wind hailed to the southward, and she was obliged to haul in her spinnaker. She also downed her staysail and jib, allowing the balloon jib to fall to do all the work forward.

The excursionists followed her with enthusiasm and kept on cheering her from that time until she passed the finish line. She rounded the outer mark at 12.58, and as she did so there was a shrieking from steam whistles and a noise from cannon and a waving of handkerchiefs and a general hurrah as great as though she had had a good game competitor.

The Defender was a little bit and hauled to about southwest and was going to the extent of about seven knots an hour. The Defender took in her balloon jib topsail after rounding, and sent up a baby in place of R. She also sent up a baby in place of R. She also sent up a baby in place of R. She also sent up a baby in place of R.

General respect was expressed that the series for the America's cup, begun so auspiciously and promising such rare contests, had ended so disastrously, for while the question who arose as to whether the series might have been passed by unheeded had a stirring contest taken place today, the withdrawal of Lord Dunraven in the third and perhaps deciding event, has necessarily had a depressing effect upon all those identified with the match, and will probably have a more serious effect in regard to future international races.

DETAILS OF THE ONE-SIDED RACE. New York, Sept. 12.—At the time that the races were over the course in 4.4.12. With the two seconds allowance he corrected time was 4.43.43. Later in the afternoon an attempt was made to see Lord Dunraven. He was invisible. His friend and advisor, Rear Commodore Glenzie, was seen on the City of Bridgeport, the Valkyrie's boat. Mr. Glenzie said his lordship had gone into the country somewhere, he did not know where. In an answer to a question whether or not Lord Dunraven would sail in a race or series of races at New York, Mr. Glenzie replied he thought it was unlikely. He hardly believed his lordship would sail in a race at New York, but when the boats got down to the outer lightship the wind had fallen to about four or five miles an hour and had shifted from south southeast to west by north.

Under that condition of breeze and wind the yachts away before the wind out to sea without any danger of touching land, and they did so. If the committee had undertaken to send the boats to windward, the Defender would have had to shift the starting line to a point well down on the Long Island coast, and that they deemed inadvisable. That the course would be to windward or leeward and return was indicated from the committee boat at 10.20 a. m., by the hoisting of the letter "C," and fifteen minutes later the gentlemen in charge of the racing notified the committee by the letters "D C G," that the course would be outward, east by south, which meant a run before the wind over the first half.

While the committee was signalling, the Valkyrie was sailing around windward to the lightship, and the Defender was in the people in charge of the race that she was not satisfied with the way in which the excursion boats had congregated back of the starting mark. The Valkyrie continued to sail in the run and tacks without her club topsail, and the on-lookers to a man said that the Briton was not going to race. Just exactly why Lord Dunraven had refused to make a contest of it did not appear until the afternoon of the time, but the opinion was held that his lordship demanded a little too much, as at that time there was no vessel within a half mile of the starting line and the entire fleet of spectators was well to leeward of the line. Still the Valkyrie went fussing around in what may be called an arbitrary way, without any topsail, and made the thousands of gazers tired out. The committee also got tired of the apparently childish conduct on the part of the Valkyrie, so at 10.55, when they saw there was a splendid opening for a start, they fired off a gun as a preliminary to notify the Valkyrie that they were ready, with all the responsibility on their shoulders, even if she were not.

The patrol fleet of steam yachts, seeing the Valkyrie demanded more room than she then had, steered about like turtles ordering the excursion boats and tugs even further back. All obeyed orders and made the opening wider still. With the finest chance for a clear and even start that ever was given for America's cup race, the committee fired the preparatory gun at 11.10. The Valkyrie had gone to the southward of the lightship, which was to the southward of the position that the committee boat had taken. The Defender was then to the westward of the line and she was worked up through the line among the excursion boats just as if she had no fear of them or anything else.

The Defender had up her club topsail, staysail and jib, and was ready for a race. At 11.15 she dropped her spinnaker pole in position on the board, and she gave further evidence of her readiness to contest. The Valkyrie had in the meantime shaken out a staysail under her jib, and that movement made the thought that at last she was getting ready to fight her opponent. But the Valkyrie had no such intention, as was afterwards proven.

At 11.19 the Defender eased off her sheets to the full and headed down to the line, a beautiful picture of the shock out her spinnaker and balloon jib topsail as she crossed the starting point. The Valkyrie came up from the southward and rounded the lightship in a careless sort of fashion, crossing the line within one second of handicap time, when once started.

All the propositions to the above letter were discussed between Lord Dunraven and the members of the committee at 9 p. m. yesterday. The reply given to the conditions was as follows:—That it is impossible at so short a notice to postpone the race fixed for today, Sept. 12. That the race would not be started until a clear space for maneuvering was secured. That the committee could not assume

NAVARRRE IS KING.

Mr. Belmont's Gallant Colt Wins by a Neck and Neck Finish.

Ten Thousand People Watch the Great Struggle, on Which Riley Granman Wins a Fortune.

New York, Sept. 12.—Henry of Navarre is king. At Sheepshead Bay yesterday, in a race of six miles and a furlong, he defeated James R. Keene's great horse, Domino, and "Lucky" Baldwin's Rey El Santa Anita. It was by no means an easy task. Up to the last half furlong the black and white horse of the Conny Island Jockey club, and it was mainly through their representations that he consented to remain in. He said he would wait until Mr. Belmont reached the track, and that if Mr. Belmont was willing to stake Henry of Navarre's would run his horse. Mr. Keene said he simply signed the paper that was brought to him, which called for two, and not three, races. He refused to agree to go into a mile and a half race.

Mr. Belmont just reached the track in time to see the race. He left his office expecting to catch the 2.40 boat to Bay Ridge, but found this boat had been taken off and he then had to wait until half-past three. He telegraphed to the track that he was delayed, and the start for the race would have been deferred but for the fact that he arrived in ample time. Not only special boats, but some of the special trains were also withdrawn, and quite a number of persons on this account reached the track too late to see the race. Mr. Belmont was brought to terms before Mr. Belmont arrived.

The pace was very fast from start to finish, though not hardly as fast as had been anticipated. The official fractional time was: Furlong, 0.13; quarter, 0.25-4-5; three furlongs, 0.53-2-5; half mile, 0.45-4-5; five furlongs, 1.01-2-5; six furlongs, 1.14-1-5; seven furlongs, 1.27-1-5; mile, 1.40-4-5; and mile and a furlong, 1.53-2-5. The fastest part of the race was the fourth furlong, in 0.11-1-5, and the fifth, in 0.11-4-5.

TEN THOUSAND SAW THE RACE. Between eight and ten thousand people surged about the lawn and in the betting ring. In the latter place the atmosphere was like that of a blast furnace. Three long lines of perspiring layers sat in their shirt sleeves and sweated and swore and took in bets on the special event. The fourth race had come and gone, and "Joe" Ullman's book he had secured \$11,000 to \$10,000 about his favorite.

REPLY TO THE ENGLISH PRESS COMMENTS. London, Sept. 12.—The news of Valkyrie III's refusal to sail over the course of Sandy Hook today was received here too late for comment in the evening papers. The native press of London, however, have long dwelt upon the crowding of the course by excursion steamers and have pretty generally taken the position that it is impossible to have a fair yacht race in New York harbor. The general talk this evening in an endorsement of the withdrawal of Valkyrie III.

DOMINO MEETS HIS CONQUEROR. All of Domino's speed was in his heels now, but still that chestnut muzzle bobbed alongside. Rey El Santa Anita was leaning behind. Tatal drew his whip and began to thump the big black in the ribs. Perkins was still coming on Navarre, but the little negro thought he would make things doubly sure. He also drew his whip and began to thump the chestnut along the flanks. Three jumps and the latter had stuck his long neck in front and held it there.

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Californian was four lengths behind. There was some doubt early in the day as to whether the three horses would start. Mr. Baldwin seems inclined to withdraw Rey El Santa Anita unless the race at a mile and a half was also agreed to, claiming that he understood the series was to embrace three races. He had a session with the executive committee of the Conny Island Jockey club, and it was mainly through their representations that he consented to remain in. He said he would wait until Mr. Belmont reached the track, and that if Mr. Belmont was willing to stake Henry of Navarre's would run his horse. Mr. Keene said he simply signed the paper that was brought to him, which called for two, and not three, races. He refused to agree to go into a mile and a half race.

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COMING EXHIBITION.

Excursion Rates on the Various Ways and Steamboat Lines—Meeting of the Executive.

Les Hales has been awarded the contract for supplying the hay, oats and straw for the stock. The exhibition buildings are coming to look like business. Harris stated the boilers yesterday and stated in a satisfactory condition.

Brothers of St. Stephen have their show case in the building, Hite, Colwell & Co. have also their exhibit show case on the second floor.

Western Union Telegraph commencing to put a wire office in the building, while electric light men are engaged in placing lights in the various parts of the building. Mr. Allan is engaged in placing pipes in the cattle sheds.

Lang is looking after the fixtures of the restaurant to the north main building. The grand stand has been put to good condition and a ticket office has been placed at the western end of the stand.

McClary Manufacturing company of Montreal have got some of their ovens and ranges in the building. Arrangements have been made with the International Exhibition turn at a cheap rate. Generally speaking this will be at one first-class rate for the round trip.

Intercolonial arrangements will call stations in New Brunswick: St. John, 25th inclusive to 4th October included to return up to and including October 4. October 4 to 1st class stations in Nova Scotia: St. John, 25th inclusive to 25th inclusive to 1st class fare, from Halifax, Truro and points in these stations for \$5, good for 14 Oct. 6th. The rate will be from Quebec, Old Lake Road intermediate stations to St. John, inclusive at one first-class fare, from Halifax, Truro and points in these stations for \$5, good for 14 Oct. 6th. The rate will be from Quebec, Old Lake Road intermediate stations to St. John, inclusive at one first-class fare, from Halifax, Truro and points in these stations for \$5, good for 14 Oct. 6th.

International Steamship Company tickets to St. John from September 18 to October 4th, good up to and including Oct. 4th, one fare for the round trip. Bay of Fundy S.S. Co. will give \$1.00 for the round trip. The fare from Digby and \$1.25 from Digby for the round trip. The fare from Digby for the round trip. The fare from Digby for the round trip.

Executive of the association met yesterday morning and decided to hold a special day for the benefit of the fund. The day will be on Monday, Sept. 23rd, and will be a day of prayer and fasting. The day will be on Monday, Sept. 23rd, and will be a day of prayer and fasting.

THE SECRET OUT. It seemed to wind him up for years ago, when he was on ten winters ago. "Dryden."

Did you know his secret? The PRUSSIAN OIL for chills, fevers, rheumatism, neuralgia, Lumbago, Pain in the chest, Stomach, and other ailments. It is a sure remedy for all these ailments. It is a sure remedy for all these ailments.

WEEKLY SUN, \$1.00 a year.

