

IT IS SERIOUS.

The Great Strike Against Pullman.

Mob Practically in Possession of Railroad Tracks and Trains.

The Illinois Governor Objects to the President Sending Federal Troops

Those on the Friday.

Drowned in the the tide.

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100 foot span or forty feet

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CHICAGO, July 5.—The sun went down on

by far the most turbulent and critical day

thus far in the unparalleled railroad strike

and boycott. When it opened there was a

general feeling that the situation would get

toward clearing the atmosphere, if indeed it

did not practically lift the embargo on com-

merce which had had the city in its grasp

for the past week.

Looking at the situation at the close of

the day, however, it must be confessed

that this hope has not been realized.

The troops have been divided into

quads and distributed at points sepa-

rated by very considerable distances, it

soon became obvious that the situation

was not clearing. Instead of disappearing

before the faces of the veterans, as was ex-

pected, they would, the turbulent thousands

surged about the little band of soldiers,

jeered and hooted at them, cast vile epithets

at them, and literally played hide and seek

with them, stopping them at will and gen-

erally rendering the embargo in the military

district more effective, if possible, than be-

fore.

this afternoon Special Detective Gregory of

the Western Indiana railway shot two men

in the legs who had threatened his life.

Two cars loaded with meat were burned

near the Fort Wayne crossing before the fire

was extinguished. The Union Stock Yards

Switching company hall soon blocked by

four cars which the strikers have placed

across the tracks. Inspector Hunt with

city policemen met the mob and

drove them away. The mob is very

rabid and seems bent on doing

something to destroy property. They pay

no attention to attempts to dissuade them,

having become recklessly daring. There

are large crowds blocking every street and

alley in the stock yards and wrecking cars

and other property.

STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, July 5.—Orders

have been issued to fire on any one who

attempts to uncouple cars on the tracks.

Trains made up by soldiers are

hooped, and police officers do not

seem to have control. Railroad com-

munication with the city is out.

CHICAGO, July 5, 6 p. m.—The mob re-

turned coming north on the Lake Shore

tracks was stopped by a squad of police

tion of the scenes of violence near Forth-

street Mayor Hopkins returned to the city

for nearly half an hour was closed

with preparation. Councilman Babcock at

the expiration of the interview a letter was

dispatched to Chief of Police Brennan, and

the following proclamation was issued:

The events of the last twenty-four hours

render it necessary that extraordinary measures

be taken to preserve the public peace and

order. The mayor of the city of Chicago has

the legal right to demand the services of every

able-bodied man in the city, and order on

the city to do his duty in preserving the peace

and order. He has the honor to call upon

you to attend strictly to his own particu-

lar duties, and to see that women and

children are kept away from the public streets

and alleys in the public streets or on railroad tracks,

and to promptly arrest all persons who refuse

to dispense with order.

JOHN H. HOPKINS, Mayor.

Mayor Hopkins in the letter sent to Chief

of Police Brennan ordered him to use every

effort to put down riot.

PRESENTATION TO CAPTAIN HIRE

He Receives a Handsome Pair of Bino-

culars from the King of Norway

BIG CHICAGO FIRE.

Number of the Buildings of the World's Fair in Ashes.

Terminal Station, Administration Building and Others Burned.

A Fire Engine Abandoned and Hose Destroyed and One Horse Suffocated.

CHICAGO, July 6.—All the main buildings

of the World's fair, except the horticultural

building, the women's building, the art

building, the machinery hall and the United

States government building, were almost

entirely burned tonight. They were the

property of the Columbian Exposition Sal-

vage company, and had been purchased

from the Exposition company for \$90,000.

The fire was discovered this evening

by several boys in the southwestern

corner at the first floor of the terminal sta-

tion. When first seen it was but a small fire,

and the boys endeavored to stamp it out

for several minutes, but they were unsuccess-

ful, however, as the fire grew wilder, and

then blowing from the southwest fanned

the fire, and before an alarm could be

turned in the fire had reached the second

story of the building. Owing to the

distance which separated most of the engine

companies from the scene of the fire, there

was considerable delay in getting a stream

of water upon the burning structure. The

first alarm was immediately followed by a

three-alarm call and this by a special call

for engines. By the time the first detach-

WESTMINSTER FARMERS.

Some Butter Makers Who Know It All—Mr Fawcett Sorrowful.

Port Elgin, July 3.—The Westminister

county Farmers Association has closed

a two days' session at Port Elgin. The

president, W. F. George, occupied the chair

until his successor, J. R. Taylor, of Taylor's

village, was elected. Messrs. Hubbard and

Peters, with the travelling diary, were pre-

sents at three of the sessions.

Mr. Hubbard tested a great number of

samples of milk and explained the principle

on which the Babcock tester worked.

Mr. Peters arranged and made an excellent

quality of butter, although the temperature

of the room was very high. Cream was

separated from the milk in a small tank

separator, and the process fully explained.

All these operations were watched with a

great deal of interest by all present.

The attendance of farmers was not so

large as might have been expected. It is

found that the farmers and their wives who

make the best butter at home are the ones

who take the most interest in the business.

One man was asked if he would supply milk for the

dairy. He said no. He would not learn

his wife anything. She had learned to

make butter from her mother, and her

mother had learned from her grand-mother,

and they knew all about it.

THE CABLE COMPLETED.

The Commercial's New Cable in the Atlantic.

Speediest Yet Laid Across the Atlantic.

(By special correspondent on board Faraday.)

CAPE HANSON, N. S., July 4.—The cable

steamer Faraday anchored off this port at 4

o'clock this afternoon, having completed the

third Atlantic cable for the Commercial

Cable company. The new cable is of the

newest type, the largest copper conductor

and the lightest iron sheath ever used in

the construction of cables. The contractors,

Siemens Bros. & Co., guaranteed it to be

33 per cent. faster than the old cable laid

in 1858 for the Commercial Cable company.

The cable is now being taken ashore at the

greater than the guarantee. The Faraday

has broken the record in Atlantic cable lay-

ing, and has completed the cable in the oper-

ation in twenty days.

Laden with the balance of the shallow

water of the new cable the vessel left Wool-

wich, England, on Tuesday, June 12th, at 6

o'clock in the evening. A dense crowd of

men, women and children had assembled on

the pier to see the vessel start. All down

the river the ship seemed as well known as

at Woolwich dockyard, and from shore and

vessel she passed along cheers and salutes

which were not less enthusiastic than those

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he got her help came, and

THE BOMB IN NEW YORK.

The Police Got Two Bombs in Places Where They Might Have Done Great Damage.

New York, July 5.—The police at head-

quarters have two bomb mysteries on their

hands. Within the past few days the two

bombs have been found in places where ex-

ploded, it is said, in places where the ex-

ploded meant great loss of life and extensive

damage to property. The first bomb was

found in a room in the headquarters of the

police. It was found in a room in the

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TROOPS TO THE RESCUE.

The United States Cabinet Considers the Railway Strikers.

Whole Garrison at Fort Sheridan Ordered to Chicago.

A Famine in Meat, Ice and Fruits—Great Un easiness Over Stolen Powder.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The cabinet session began at 11 o'clock. Three members were absent. They were Secretaries Morton, Sibley and Carlisle, the latter being indisposed. The great strike was the topic of discussion, and every phase of the situation was carefully scanned. Attorney General Olney was the leading spirit, inasmuch as all of the information bearing upon the situation is reported from time to time by the U. S. marshals, and he had a pile of telegrams to read to his associates. Even while the cabinet meeting was in session messenger boys were passing between telegraph offices and the White House. The secretary of war laid before his associates the plans of Gen. Miles prior to his departure for Chicago. It is understood that Gen. Miles' return to his headquarters was hastened by an intimation from the department that his presence in Chicago was desirable at this juncture. The cabinet meeting ended at 2 o'clock, but within an hour Attorney General Olney had information to communicate. That it must have been of an important character was evidenced by the fact that busy calls went out from the White House for the secretary of war and General Schofield. The latter was the first to respond, and was soon in close communication with the president. One result of the cabinet meeting was a resolution to adhere to the policy of directing all movements of the troops from Washington directly, except in case of a riot requiring immediate action. It is believed to be unwise to allow the troops to act at the whim of a deputy or a man, and, therefore, while assisting in the discharge of judicial process, the troops will be kept strictly under military control in the first instance, and secondly, under control of the president.

It is provided for by a general order issued a little over a month ago in the hour of disturbance. It provides that whenever the laws of the United States by judicial process they must act as part of the military power. They cannot be directed to act under orders of any civil officer. The commanding officers of troops so employed are directly responsible to their military superiors. Any unlawful or unauthorized act on their part will be not susceptible on the ground of any order or request received by them from a marshal or any other civil officer.

CHICAGO, July 3.—A most sweeping order was telegraphed to the Great North Western today. It will throw out of employment ten thousand men. It is intended to strike from the payroll during the continuation of the strike every man who is not absolutely necessary for the dispatch of what business the company would be able to handle. The order was issued by General Manager Williams.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 3.—A Dubuque special to the Journal says: U. S. Marshal Desmond has been instructed by the federal authorities to hold himself ready to proceed with a force of deputies to Sioux City.

WASHINGTON, July 3, 4:25 p. m.—Orders have been issued from the White House ordering the whole garrison at Fort Sheridan, under Col. Crofton, to Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The Chicago and Eastern Illinois company succeeded in raising the blockade here today.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The secretary of war, after a second conference at the White House today, made the following statement: The U. S. marshal, and the U. S. district attorney, and the United States judges having conferred to the president, it is impracticable to otherwise execute the orders of the court, the troops under command of Col. Crofton at Fort Sheridan, consisting of eight companies of infantry, two troops of cavalry and a battery of light artillery, have been ordered to Chicago to enforce the laws of the United States. The order was sent in the shape of a telegram direct to Col. Martin and Gen. Miles, adjutant general.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 3.—The Pullman car strike has begun to be felt in this city in the way of a beef famine. The Newport Beef company advanced the price \$3 per hundred today.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Great anxiety was created today among railroad officials by a big theft of powder at Lansing. The fact that tomorrow is a holiday, allowing the ranks of the strikers to be strengthened and reinforced by thousands of workmen who are at work today, gives the situation a serious aspect, and the mystery which surrounds the disposition of the stolen powder adds gravity to the case. Sheriff Spears at Roseland telephoned to the sheriff that in his opinion the stealing of the powder at Lansing was for the purpose of blowing up the bridges at these points to prevent the arrival of deputies.

PUEBLO, Colo., July 3.—United States Marshal Israel, with fifty deputies, left today for Trinidad with warrants for strikers who participated in clashing the marshals on Sunday.

CHICAGO, July 3.—At four o'clock this afternoon Col. J. F. Martin, who is in charge of the department of the Missouri in the absence of Gen. Nelson and Miles, received a telegram from Gen. Schofield of Washington ordering the troops at Fort Sheridan. It is stated that the president has come to the conclusion that the United States marshals are not able to keep the strikers in check, and that the troops were necessary to protect the mails and carry out the orders of the court. Col. Martin at once telegraphed Col. Crofton to start the men, consisting of the Fifteenth infantry, the Seventh cavalry and the artillery, for the city. Col. Martin said that when the troops arrived the commanding officer will at once confer with Marshal Arnold as to where the troops should be placed.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Attorneys of every road running into St. Louis are holding a conference this afternoon for the purpose of taking steps toward bringing the strike to an end. Judge Thayer has promised to wait for them in his chamber and whatever is done will be done this evening. There is but one day's supply of ice in Chicago. An ice famine is imminent and is the most serious immediate result of the tie-up of the railroads, more serious even than the famine in fruits, vegetables, butter, eggs, and similar goods. Unless there is a let-up, tomorrow night will find no ice for any purpose in this city. "We have twenty-five carloads of ice melting on side tracks," said the manager for James P. Simpson today, "simply because the railroads cannot bring the cars into the city. Every business

house that uses ice, as well as every home, is threatened with total deprivation by tomorrow night. There had been no advance in price to consumers, nor will there be. It is simply a question of getting the ice to deliver."

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 3.—The western railroad strike is beginning to affect business here. The best market is nearly empty and no shipments are expected this week. Wholesale dealers said this afternoon that prices will advance another dollar per hundred in a course of a few days. Pork and ham rose in price today.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Amid the explosion of the harmless engines of mimic warfare on this, the eve of the nation's emancipation, a sterner tragedy, into which the military power plays the leading part, is now being enacted. President Cleveland today decided that a show of military force must be made. Tonight a portion of the Seventh cavalry and the Fifteenth infantry, from Fort Sheridan, divided into detachments of 100 to 150 men, and having a number of Gatling and Hotchkiss guns, are stationed at different points throughout the city and suburbs where trouble has become most frequent, and this fact seems to have exercised a quieting effect on the strikers, though occasionally some hot head announces in loud tones the awful fate in store for the troops. By common consent, the strikers, it is hinted, have called off their dogs until after the fourth. Contrary to expectation, the threatened riots at Blue Island did not materialize on so radically aggressive a scale as being taken by either side, the railroads preferring to await the arrival of the federal troops, and at a late hour tonight all was quiet, though the usual minor casualties punctuated the evening, including the chasing away from the stock yards of a party of Lake Shore officials, among whom was President Newell, who was attempting to get out a train load of meat.

OMAHA, Neb., July 3.—All the packing houses laid off a number of men today because of their inability to secure transportation for dressed meats. If the strike keeps up a few days longer the four big houses, Omaha, Swift, Hammond and the Omaha, will be closed down.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The employees of the Michigan Central road at Michigan city have agreed to continue to work. They are not called upon to fill the places of the strikers. General Manager Farling of the Milwaukee & St. Paul road said today that all passenger trains on the entire system were being moved on time with the exception of a few suburban trains on the Danning branch.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The striking switchmen met today and passed resolutions condemning the violence of yesterday. Switchman Marvin, who was arrested at Blue Island Saturday on the charge of throwing a switch open and derailing a train, was acquitted by a local judge today. A fireman mounted an engine at Blue Island this evening, but was immediately implored by the strikers to desert his post. He refused and was promptly pulled off. Other firemen came to the engine, but were not allowed to enter it.

CHICAGO, July 3.—President Debs said tonight that a settlement of the strike on a basis satisfactory to all concerned will be made by Saturday. It is probable that a meeting between the officers of the A. R. U. and the general managers' association will be held within forty-eight hours. Mayor Hopkins has been quietly working to bring about a reconciliation.

BLUE ISLAND, Ill., July 4.—Robert Kelly and J. B. Rogers, both leaders among strikers, were arrested today for making threats. Kelly resisted and severely injured Deputy Marshal Kohl, but was overpowered and locked up.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Secretary Lammont and Gen. Schofield called on the president early in the day, but had nothing to communicate. Their visits were short and rather in the nature of a consultation.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 4.—The efforts to bring on a great strike here failed. BRAZIL, Ind., July 4.—All the switchmen on the Vandalla road are out and no freight trains were moved today.

BLUE ISLAND, Ill., July 4.—Trains began to move here this afternoon. The trains of the last four days, east bound, which were held at Joliet, Nov. 6 and 2 and 4, were the first to pull into the east end of the yard. The first had eight soldiers and ten deputy sheriffs on board, and was not molested, though drawing five Pullman cars.

SIoux CITY, July 4.—A Webster city Times' special says. Four companies of the National Guard collected here this morning and left on a special train at 11 o'clock for Sioux City. A Cherokee Times' special says: Had not a conversation between six suspicious characters been overheard yesterday, it is probable that the Illinois Central bridge, south of the town, would have been blown up this morning and the train of general officers demolished. The sheriff heard of the plot to demolish the body train last night and officers have closely guarded it ever since.

CHICAGO, July 4.—The Fourth of July was almost a mockery in Chicago. The day was made the occasion for a big bonfire, but it was not in the way of a celebration. As if in defiance of the calling out of the federal troops came an act of insurrection against the allied railroads. Almost the first news of the national holiday was a report of the firing of a number of cars at West Pullman in the Blue Island district of the Rock Island road. The conflagration took place just far enough away to be out of the quick reach of the detachment of the federal troops sent to that point last night from Fort Sheridan. The report placed the number of cars burned at nearly a dozen, all freight.

Princes' Incomes.

It is fortunate for the crown prince of Sweden that he is married to a very wealthy wife in the person of the only daughter of the grand duke of Baden, for he can thus afford to assume an independent attitude toward the Norwegian parliament, which some weeks ago, during his absence abroad, passed a resolution withholding the payment of that moiety of his civil list contributed by the Norwegian exchequer until he had denied or withdrawn the remarks attributed to him with regard to the ease with which he would put an end to the revolutionary proclivities of the Norwegian by means of an armed force. The crown prince refuses either to deny or admit the remarks imputed to him, and declares that it is a matter of perfect indifference to him whether they pay his civil list or not. It is not every crown prince who could afford to make such a reply. The reigning grand duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, for instance, is so miserably poor that he is not able even to pay the expenses and salaries of his aide-de-camp and court officials, who serve him merely for the sake of the honor, prestige, social kudos, and quick promotion in the army.

Gentlemen.—For a number of years I suffered from indigestion, and last winter I could scarcely hear at all. Applied Yellow Oil and I can hear as well as anyone now. Mrs. Tuttle Cook, Weymouth, N. S.

Put a pig in a parlor, and it would immediately begin to look for mud.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

MANITOBA NEWS.

Trouble on the Northern Pacific—The Grain Exhibit at San Francisco Captures the Gold Medal.

WINNIPEG, July 4.—There are no signs of trouble on the Manitoba division of the Northern Pacific. Last night the Northern Pacific train from St. Paul was brought in by a fireman and engine and fireman. As threats had been made against these men, they were escorted to their hotels by police. This morning when the train for the south was being made up a big crowd of strikers surrounded it, hounding and jeering at the men who had it in charge. Superintendent Vandervelle is fearful of violence, and has called upon the authorities for protection. The government buildings, including a number of special constables were sworn in to protect the Northern Pacific property. The company is preparing for a strike, and has laid off a large number of its regular staff.

The young son of Joseph Brunelle, proprietor of the Columbia hotel at Edmonton, was fatally shot yesterday while bathing. James Anderson of North York, Ont., superintendent of the Canadian exhibit at San Francisco mid-winter fair, was in the city yesterday morning, having just returned from the fair. He is a native of the west and was judged by the fair committee to be the best exhibit of the fair, and the most covered gold medal for the finest grain exhibit. Mr. Anderson says that the fair was a success, and that the many thousands of pamphlets distributed at the fair, the Canadian Pacific railway did great work in advertising Canada's resources.

S. J. Colton, mayor of the town of Morris, was fatally shot through the bowels yesterday by the accidental discharge of a gun in his own residence.

METHODISTS—PRESBYTERIANS.

Proposals for a Non-Interfering Union as Regards Mission Stations.

OTTAWA, July 2.—At the evening service at St. Andrew's on Sunday, Principal Grant reviewed the proceedings of the recent general assembly at St. John, N. B. At the outset he explained the difference in the laws governing the Methodist, Anglican and Presbyterian churches. As to the Presbyterian church, he said it was essentially representative in its character, and its ministers had rights that could not be taken from them except by the power of an supreme court, just as in the civil or criminal courts of the nation. After expatiating upon the reasons why the assembly met every year, the preacher spoke of the hospitality shown them by the citizens of St. John, and the kind greetings extended from other churches. Perhaps the most practical of these greetings was from the Methodist church in Canada, in which it was pointed out how important it would be if in this country there had, not to say an organ union, but a union along the line of non-interference in church work in sparsely populated places, such as towns and villages where there are no churches. The speaker said that he hoped, would be brought about. It always seemed to him ungrateful that they spent so much money in fighting the common enemy, evil, but in fighting their own friends and brethren.

Speaking of the foreign mission movement, he discussed so thoroughly as the assembly, he related out the immense work accomplished by their moderator, Rev. Dr. McKay, in that line. When Dr. McKay introduced the movement of foreign missionaries, he was confronted with the strongest opposition in the assembly. It was urged that there was no money for such work and that there was sufficient labor to help to equip the home. In answer to this, Dr. McKay went to Fernoss alone, and through his efforts where they were one man.

He next referred to the part he proposed upon Chinamen coming into one man. He denounced it as an invidious method of raising money.

ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Kings County Sunday School Association.

Kings county Sunday school convention was opened in Havelock Baptist church on Thursday evening, June 29th. The opening worship was conducted by John S. Trisler of Sussex. The program was held in the evening, and was most interesting. The program was held in the evening, and was most interesting. The program was held in the evening, and was most interesting.

After the hymn, I Love to Tell the Story, Mr. Lucas gave a normal lesson on the Old Testament, branding the Sunday school Bible studies of the past six months. Whether a liberal use of the blackboard, the people were led through the books of Genesis and Exodus, their periods of history, leading events, characters and doctrines. This occupied forty minutes.

At 10 a. m. on Friday a good number assembled. After opening exercises by Rev. Geo. Lawson, Mr. Lucas sang a solo of gospel invitation.

H. A. White, secretary, gave the statistical report. He explained that it was but a partial report, because the forms sent by parish officers were not returned for early July, hence only a few parish reports had been received. On those now read he called attention to a few points for improvement. First the small number of contributions reported, namely, only three per cent of the enrollment. He knew that this small number was due in part to the fact that too many were too poor to record and do not answer this question. Second, the small amount raised by these schools for foreign missions, an average of \$1.15 per school reported. He showed them a better way.

Third, for provincial associations only an average of ninety cents per school yet reported. He pleaded the claims of this work by which the schools had been benefited in numbers and efficiency. For school purposes there was at present reported an average of \$11.50. This is not much for the equipment of a

Sunday school for a year. He knew there had been definite and encouraging improvement through this county in the year, some instances of which he cited and of which further proofs will be seen when all reports are in. Messrs. McLeod, Lucas, Trisler and McPherson followed with helpful remarks, making this a season of profitable conversation on the work of God in these schools and their communities.

After a hymn by the choir, Mr. Lucas gave a normal lesson on The Life of Christ. This was a helpful introduction to the New Testament studies on which the schools are now entering. For forty minutes Bible charts and blackboard were used before a deeply interested audience, many of whom were making good use of pencil and note book. After a hymn, the questions were taken up and answered, and the meeting adjourned at 2 p. m. when the nominating committee reported, and the following officers were elected: President, W. L. Thorne of Havelock; secretary, Miss Maud Taylor, Sussex; recording secretary, Miss Annie Freese, Pombouqui; vice president, Mrs. M. M. McLeod, Sussex; Miss Trisler (one in each parish)—Havelock, Thos. Perry, Cardwell, Gideon McLeod; St. John, Adam McPherson; Sussex, John Slipp; Hammond, Mrs. Annie Freese; Pombouqui, vice president, Mrs. M. M. McLeod; St. John, W. L. Thorne; Norton, Rev. D. Long; Kingston, W. Cronk; Westfield, Miss Blanche McKenzie. Messrs. White, Trisler, Slipp, Folkins and Williams, with the officers are the executive committee.

Mr. Lucas being called for gave a normal lesson dealing with the history, place, relations and purposes of the Sunday school, giving much instruction, emphasizing both the depth and breadth of this work. After a hymn, H. A. White gave a very practical talk on Sunday school management. He emphasized business habits in every department of Sunday school work, an intimate knowledge of each scholar, conference and confidence between officers and teachers, and above all a thorough consecration to their great work. He was followed by thoughtful, earnest words from Mr. McLeod.

After answering questions the meeting adjourned till evening. At 7:30 p. m. the service was opened with appropriate Bible reading on The Divine Word. Wm. McLeod invited the convention to meet at Pombouqui for its next annual session. After a hymn, Mr. Lucas gave a normal lesson to teachers on Christ as a teacher. It fittingly followed the morning lesson and would help to equip the teacher for New Testament work. Rev. George Lawson gave an impressive address on The Teacher's New Testament office. It was a beautiful application of New Testament principles to the work of the Sunday school teacher. Mr. Trisler spoke on the Teachers' Needs—deep earnestness, making a business of souls for Christ, lessons well prepared, and prompt and regular attendance. The offering and questions were taken up, after which Rev. A. F. Brown spoke on The Teacher's Opportunities.

The finance committee reported and five members were elected to represent it and the provincial, and after the hymn God Be With You the convention closed with Devotional and benediction by Rev. A. Lucas.

Burdock Blood Bitters cures all diseases of the blood from a common Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sores or Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Boils, Blisters and all Blood Humors cannot resist its healing powers.

Package, valve or overcoat does not reverse a seat. Remember this before quarrelling.

POND'S EXTRACT

THIS IS THE GENUINE. Our trade-mark on Buff Wrapper around every bottle.

THE WONDER OF HEALING. FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, WOUNDS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, PILES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, INFLAMMATIONS, CATARRH, HEMORRHAGES, AND ALL PAIN.

Refuse Substitutes, made crudely, sold cheaply. Used Internally and Externally. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Prices, 50c., Cheap, \$1, Cheaper, \$1.75, Cheapest. Genuine is strong and pure. Can be diluted with water. Sole Manufacturers, POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

"A Poet on the Tramp."

William Alexander and Walter Fisher were accustomed to borrowing a barrel organ from a Tottenham green-grocer. One day he declined to give it; therefore they came at night and took it away, going on a tramp. That was why they were before the magistrates at Edmonton on Thursday. When the police arrested Alexander they found on him a curious memorandum book. It began: "Monday, April 9th, 1894.—Stopped with old Shook's organ to Crofton. Arrived quite safe." Other entries mentioned different districts which had been visited, and set out fully the food eaten each day. The book also contained the M. S. of some passionate verses, bearing the title Good-bye, and the superscription "From W. Alexander to his beloved Julia." Stanley's hymn.

Must I go and empty handed, was copied out at length, and among other entries was one consisting of several verses, beginning: Only a glass my thirst to slake, Only another for company's sake; Only a glass and I say good night, Only another—Ah, John's got rights!

Another composition was the following epiphany: Here lies a poor woman as always was tired, For she lived in a house where help was not hired. Her last words were: Friends, farewell! I am going. To where there's no baking, or washing or sewing. Then give me my friends, since from you I must sever. For I'll have a nice time doing nothing forever. Oh, everything there is exact to my wishes. For where they don't eat, there's no washing of dishes. And the courts, with sweet anthems, eternally ringing— But having no voice, I'll get out of the singing! She closed her hands with her latest endeavor, Crying, "Nothing, dear, nothing, sweet nothing forever."

Sergeant Read informed the magistrates that when he read out some of the entries in the diary to the prisoners, Alexander said: "I wrote it at different places we have been to," and the prisoners seemed to treat the matter as a joke.

Mr. McCole—The diary seems to have been kept in a very methodical manner, and the entries are very precise. Both were committed to trial on the charge of theft.

He Had Both Watches.

The old adage which says there is "honour among thieves," seems to have received a death blow at Fredericton Junction a day or two ago. Three knights of the road arrived there from Fredericton en route to Boston. Just before the express for the west arrived one of the trio said his watch, a dollar and a half brass affair, had stopped, and asked one of his pals for the loan of his watch—a fifteen or twenty dollar silver one—until he could get his own. After the man had set his watch he placed his friend's watch in his pocket. A moment later the train came in and the man with the two watches suddenly disappeared. His friends, thinking he had concluded not to go to Boston, did not themselves board the train, but just as the express pulled out from the junction they had the satisfaction of seeing their friend standing upon the rear of the car. He had both watches.

Protection From Fire.

At a recent meeting of the council of the board of trade W. M. Jarvis moved the following resolution which passed: That a committee be appointed as to improve, in the means of protection from fire in St. John with reference especially to: 1. The procuring of a chemical engine. 2. The procuring of extension ladders. 3. The prevention of water waste. 4. Restriction of the sale of crackers and fire works.

The following gentlemen were appointed such committee: President Hatheway, W. M. Jarvis, John White, G. H. Waring and Robt. Cruikshank.

Bad Blood causes Itchiness, Bolls, Pimples, Acnes, Ulcers, Scrofula, etc. Burdock Blood Bitters cures Bad Blood in any form from a common Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sores.

Burnt campher inhaled will often cure a cold in the head.

Dr. Low's Worm Syrup cures and removes worms of all kinds in children or adults. Price 25c. Sold by all dealers.

The shattered health and mental trouble of Lord Randolph Churchill will soon lead to his retirement from politics.

Only Ten Cents PER WEEK... Will secure you the... Finest Collection of Canadian Scenes Ever Published. It is a Purely Canadian Production. Canadian Paper, Canadian Views, Canadian Printing, Canadian Cuts. Everything that enters into its production is Canadian, and as a work of art is equalled by few and surpassed by none of the American publications. Every Canadian Should Secure This Valuable Collection of Canadian Scenes. We have secured the right for this locality and will issue One Part Each Week. See Coupon upon another page of this paper, cut it out and remit to this office with Ten Cents. Address: The Sun Printing Co., ST. JOHN, N. B.









backwards into the river. Mr. Bower had presence of mind to swim, and kept it up for some little time. A boat was immediately sent out, but when within fifty yards of him he sank, having got into a whirlpool. He might have kept up longer, but was heavily encumbered with clothes and heavy boots. The current in this part of the River Tantramar is very rapid. The body has not been recovered as yet. Parties have been searching all day, but without success. This afternoon the body was seen for a few seconds standing in an erect position, but quickly sank out of sight and has not been seen since. The deceased leaves a wife and eight small children, the eldest of which is about fifteen. Great sympathy is felt for the family in their sad bereavement.

MONCTON, July 8.—Three cars of the new machinery for the cotton mill arrived last week and is being put in position. Another lot is expected. Messrs. Brown have decided to accept the invitation to go to St. John to participate in the tournament in August. They will procure new suits for the occasion, and hope to be able to go with a good team. A sad case of parental neglect was brought to light in the police court last week, during the trial of an assault case, the parties to which were from the country. A girl of about 17 years was the person alleged to have been assaulted, and she was the principal witness. The girl on cross-examination, however, admitted that she could not read or write, and had never been at day school, Sunday school or church, did not know that it was wrong to swear to a lie, and had never heard of a future punishment. The magistrate decided that she could not convict on the evidence of the girl, and gave her father, who was in court, a severe lecture. Rev. John Read preached his closing sermon in Central Methodist church today. His morning subject was "A Review, and Evening Memorial Service." The choir furnished special music, and the evening Wesley Memorial church, and consequently the people of Moncton will be favored with his presence for another term.

DEATH OF SENATOR GLASIER.

The Veteran Representative of Sunbury Passes Away in Ottawa, Saturday. OTTAWA, July 7.—Senator Glasier died this morning. FREDERICTON, July 8.—The sad intelligence of Senator Glasier's death at Ottawa reached here Saturday afternoon. He died on Monday night, on which day his son Arthur left for Ottawa and was at his bedside up to the time of his death. The remains will arrive at Glasier's station tomorrow at noon and the funeral take place Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. MONTRÉAL, July 8.—Arthur Glasier, son of the late senator, arrived here this morning with his father's remains, and left this evening for home by the Canadian Pacific. Hon. Mr. Glasier's funeral will take place Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. [The late Senator Glasier was born at Lincoln, Sunbury Co., on Sept. 3rd, 1809. He had lived at Lincoln all his life, and had been closely identified with the lumbering and farming interests of the St. John river valley. He was formerly a director of the Fredericton Railway Co. He represented Sunbury county in the local legislature for a number of years prior to confederation, and on March 14th, 1868, was called to the senate of Canada. His wife, a daughter and son survive him. The son is Arthur Glasier, ex-M. P. P., who for a period represented Sunbury in the house. The late Senator Glasier had an excellent memory, and could recite the names of the days of the week in the St. John. He was the first to go up the river in 1816, and knew the whole history of steamboating since that time. He could recite the names of the pioneers of the lumber woods, and being with a gentleman of rare hospitality his handsomeness of face at Lincoln has always been a delightful place to visit.]

I. O. G. T. GRAND LODGE.

Twenty-Fourth Annual Session Now Being Held at Surrey, Alberta. SURREY, Alberta, July 5.—The twenty-fourth annual session of the Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T. of New Brunswick, was opened here at two p. m. today. W. D. Goss, Grand Master, presided. At roll call the grand officers present were: W. D. Baskin, G. C. T.; Mrs. W. W. Killam, G. V. T.; W. R. Robinson, G. S. J. T.; Rev. David Marshall, G. S. T.; Rev. Michael Goss, G. T.; Rev. John C. Burgess, G. G.; L. A. Fenwick, G. M.; D. Burgess, G. G.; John Farley, G. A. G. S. The standing committees for ensuing year are: On credentials—Rev. Thos. Marshall, Rev. S. H. Cornwall, Morton Baldwin, Bertram Goodspeed, Mrs. M. Goss. Finance—Dr. Preston, Mrs. W. W. Killam, L. A. Fenwick, W. M. Baskin, Rev. Michael Goss, G. T.; Appraisals—E. E. Peck, W. W. Adams, C. Powers, C. W. Pierce, David Burgess. The State of the Order—W. R. Robinson, Rev. M. Goss, John Farley, J. T. Stevens. Officers—Rev. W. D. Baskin, Rev. Wm. M. Goss, Misses M. Thora and Nellie Harper, and Rev. H. Cornwall. The committee on credentials reported forty members of the order in waiting in the ante-room, who, after qualifying, were initiated and received the degree of the grand body. The grand master's report was then read, followed by those of the grand secretary and grand treasurer. On motion these reports were received and handed to the committee on distribution. A letter was read from Miss Jessie Forsythe, right worthy G. S. J. T., regretting her inability to be present at this session of the grand body according to a former arrangement. On motion the letter was placed on file. The auditors' report was read and received. The report of the committee on the prohibition of plebeian read and filed. The committee on amalgamation of Royal Templars and I. O. G. T. was received and filed. Reports from district lodges of Finch, Northumberland, Queens, Carleton, Union, Garfield and Albert districts were of a very encouraging nature. E. E. Peck was on motion appointed official reporter to the press. Adjournment was ordered at 6 p. m. for tea. The evening session was opened promptly at 8 o'clock. Rev. J. C. Berrie, chairman of committee on by-laws, made a lengthy report, which was on motion laid on the table, and the committee granted leave to sit again. The finance committee, through Wm. M. Baskin, secretary, reported as follows: On motion the report was received and tabled, with leave to the committee to sit again. On state of the order, W. R. Robinson, chairman, reported. On motion it was taken-up section by section. A spirited discussion took place, and at the hour of 10.30 o'clock further discussion on the report was deferred until the passage of only two sections.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Labor Troubles Have a Depressing Effect on General Trade.

BRADSTREETS AND R. G. DANN & CO. ON THE BUSINESS SITUATION. NEW YORK, July 6.—Bradstreet's tomorrow, July 7, will say: Aside from the intervention of a holiday there is a sharp restriction of general trade and industrial production, due to troubles west of the Alleghenies and north of the Ohio river, which extended about southwest to the Pacific coast and make their influence felt in all directions. At the larger eastern centers there is no material gain in the situation beyond a speculative spur in wool which increased the volume of sale of the same at Boston to a total four times as large as that reported in the week a year ago. Six New England cities shipped 105,000 cases of shoes last week against 107,000 in the week a year ago; while Boston's receipts of hides were 310,000 of all varieties, compared with 247,000 in the week a year ago. One of the largest cotton manufacturing corporations in Rhode Island has closed down for a week, and other cotton mills continue to pile up stock. Trade continues quiet throughout the Dominion of Canada, particularly at Toronto, where the railway strike on this side of the line is having an effect. There are 39 failures reported in the Dominion of Canada this week; last week the total was 28; in the like week in June, 1893, it was 26, and the year before that it was 20.

NOVA SCOTIA.

A New Baptist Church at Amherst.

AMHERST, July 6.—The laying of the corner stone of the new Baptist church took place this afternoon. To Miss Annie Hickman was accorded the honor of laying the stone. Rev. J. H. McDonald, assistant pastor, took the inaugural part of the services in the opening formal. Scripture reading and prayer, after which the stone was placed in position, and declared well truly laid by contractor Rhodes. Church treasurer Wm. and placard box containing the records, and Thos. B. Black, M. P., read the contents of the box. Rev. Dr. Steele, pastor, gave a very interesting address, after singing a hymn specially prepared for the occasion by Rev. J. H. McDonald, the benediction was pronounced. Besides those named, the following clergymen were present: Rev. S. J. Black, editor of the Messenger and Visitor; R. Williams, Methodist; D. McGregor, Presbyterian; Prof. Max. M. Sierra had charge of the musical part of the programme. The weather was charming, the ceremony throughout most interesting and witnessed by a very large audience.

THE FARMER AND THE MERCHANT.

The Arrangement for Merchants' Week—A Proposed Board of Trade Conference.

The board of trade is trying not only to make the small country traders' interests more closely allied with those of the larger city, but also trying to interest the farming community. The arrangement for the merchants' week, so called, which will begin on Sept. 29th and end on Oct. 5th, inclusive, is a step in the right direction. This is an admission of the fact that the interests of the small country storekeepers all along the line of travel coming to this city for that period of eight or ten days at a very small cost, in many cases only half the regular ticket charge. Many of these traders who prefer to buy in St. John will be induced by this reduction to come here during that week and stay at least two or three days. It is possible that the merchants here will endeavor to have some excursion during that week to which the special customers of the wholesale dealers here would receive invitations. The farmer will be interested in the fact that Prof. Robertson is to be invited to lecture during merchants' week, on his favorite topic, "The farmer's position in this province." The lecture that this gentleman gave last month before the Board of Trade was of such a high class that those who were not present would be anxious to listen to him again. The sturdy farmer of this province has increased five-fold in the last five years, and it is hoped that through this part and Liverpool, the product of our province will find a ready sale in the mother country in competition with the other provinces. With the rate of freight from Woodstock to St. John, any cheese producing center direct through to Liverpool, the farmers and their middlemen (storekeepers) should place their butter and cheese cheaper than it could be done from Ontario. Another very practical attempt of the board to harmonize the interests of the different parts of the province is the proposal of having a convention here on October 4th, to which the different boards of trade in St. John, Woodstock, Fredericton, New Brunswick, and Miramichi are invited to attend as they wish. It is suggested that gentlemen who attend this convention would do well to have definite subjects to come before them. All are interested in the tariff readjustment, and particularly that part which bears more heavily upon the maritime provinces. The tariff readjustment which the board has put forward last week, which the board is allowing to stand up to and including 10th standard to come in duty free was granted by the government promptly. The merchants of this province are desirous of bringing in nice grades of Porto Rico sugar, which, coming into competition against the good qualities of the sugar produced in this province, the refiners are asking exorbitant prices. Fine salt in bags from Liverpool is now free; it formerly paid 15c. per bag. The tariff readjustment which the board has put forward last week is particularly of interest to the merchants of this province, and there is no doubt it will.

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Howard King Drowned While Bathing in River Philip.

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CARSON'S ORIGINAL Anti-Corrosion Paint

PRIZE MEDALS: VIENNA.....1873 MELBOURNE.....1880 PARIS.....1875 PARIS.....1885

W. H. THORNE & CO., Sole Agents For Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

Just the Article you want, Roasted and Ground Daily, which Insures freshness which Not only makes Everyone feel Satisfied but Compels them to tell Of it to their Friends, who pronounce its Flavor and quality Extra Fine and Excelled by no other Coffee

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THE "FLYING BLUEHOSE."

Beginning of the Third Season for this Magnificent Train of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway.

That the public can appreciate a good thing is evidenced by the way they have taken advantage of the many improvements and the wonderful enterprise of the management of the Windsor & Annapolis railway—the famous "Land of Evangeline" route. The merits of that railway for the business traveller and pleasure seeker are becoming thoroughly well known, not only because of the speed and the comfort of the train, but because those who have once been over the Annapolis route like it so well they cannot help recommending it to others. To enable people to so recommend the Windsor & Annapolis railway is the motive that actuated the management in its progressive policy. Nothing in speed or comfort in the Windsor & Annapolis railway is to be compared with the Land of Evangeline route pleasant and even luxurious. Nature has left nothing undone in the way of scenery to delight the traveller, and when man and nature work so well in harmony success is sure to come—as it has come.

Death of Thomas Hunter.

The news of the death of Thomas Hunter of Carleton, which reached the city Sunday morning, caused the greatest surprise among the large circle of the deceased's friends. On Saturday evening he was in his store in apparent good health, and about half past nine o'clock started to drive to W. W. Beal's place near Westfield. In about an hour and a half he reached his place, where he had supper and then retired to his room. Soon after he was heard to cough once or twice, and then to call for help. When found in his room he was suffering from a severe hemorrhage of the lungs. A doctor was near at hand and hastily summoned, but no help could be given. In a few minutes Mr. Hunter died. The body was brought to Carleton in the morning and taken to the undertaking establishment of O. Beattie, where it will remain until directions which it is thought deceased had left as to his funeral arrangements, are thoroughly searched for. Deceased was 46 years of age and had been many years in business in Carleton, where he was very successful. He was lately occupying two stores. Mr. Hunter had no relations in this country. He had two nieces in Portland, Maine, a sister in Chicago, a brother in Texas and some other kin in Ireland. His friends have been commiserated with as far as practicable.

He Likes New Brunswick.

"Do I like New Brunswick? Yes, I do, certainly; otherwise I should not be here after my visit last summer." It was James Foss of Lincoln, N. Y., who made the foregoing remark on Saturday in answer to a St. John question. Mr. Foss was accompanied by two friends. They had made the trip from Lincoln on bicycles, and were en route to the North shore, where they intend spending several weeks, fishing, rowing, and having a general good time. Mr. Foss was at the North shore last year, and was delighted with the trip. He is a member of the "Land of Evangeline" route and is a devotee of the rolling stock of the road. The covers are adorned with the choicest of the scenic views of the coast, while within the twenty-four pages is found the fullest information, including every detail as to the route, of more than 100 tours in which the Windsor & Annapolis forms the choicest part. The "tourist tickets" issued by the "Land of Evangeline" route are not the ordinary postcard, but are delightful specimens of the printer's and lithographer's art. The front cover of the ticket bears a picture of Evangeline and the "Flying Bluenose" train, while on the back is a distinct map of the Windsor & Annapolis railway and its connections. Copies of the "Holiday tours" and tickets can be obtained of the city agent of the road, or by application to the head office at Kenville. General Manager W. R. Campbell, Resident Manager K. Sutherland, General Passenger Agent P. Giffins, and, indeed, all the officials of the Windsor & Annapolis, as well as the agents at Kenville—the Hotel Aberdeen. The hotel is situated at the head of Church street, in a most commanding position. It has a wide and roomy office, spacious salons, parlors, light and airy bedrooms, bath rooms fitted with hot and cold water, building lighted with electricity, and with every convenience for the accommodation of forty or more guests. Enoch McLeod's enterprise in the management of the Windsor & Annapolis is a success which has made the "Land of Evangeline" route known over the continent. One of the finest hotels in the province is the new hotel just ready for the accommodation of guests at Kenville—the Hotel Aberdeen. The hotel is situated at the head of Church street, in a most commanding position. It has a wide and roomy office, spacious salons, parlors, light and airy bedrooms, bath rooms fitted with hot and cold water, building lighted with electricity, and with every convenience for the accommodation of forty or more guests. Enoch McLeod's enterprise in the management of the Windsor & Annapolis is a success which has made the "Land of Evangeline" route known over the continent.

WOODSTOCK ARTILLERY CAMP.

Something About the Camp—A Good Show-Being Made by the Men.

The Woodstock Field Battery went under canvas last Monday for their annual drill. The camp ground is beautifully situated on the Dougherty farm, between Woodstock and the Upper Corner, sometimes called Hard Scrabble. This name in no way indicates the nature of the rich agricultural country, but was earned some forty years ago, when a desperate struggle was made to remove the camp from its present locality to the more populous center, and which was only defeated, as was said at the time, by a very "hard scrabble." The battery consists of four modern 8-pounder guns, rifled muzzle loading. Each gun has its own team of four horses, and each team is well matched and sized. One team is particularly handsome, consisting of descendants of the government imported Percheron, Prince Imperial. This horse was perhaps the most valuable as a stock getter of modern times in this vicinity, but Carleton county horsemen claim for nearly all their horses a strain of the Messenger horse, which for a long time, besides other services, towed on the river bank. It is said that this horse could be taken out of its towing harness at any time and could trot under saddle in 2:50 and then go on with his ordinary work. A second team consists of four well matched Clydesdale "bays," a third of blacks, and the fourth consists of a pair of hackneys from the Galloway horse, which had been brought out from England to Fredericton, was then taken to Truro, afterwards changed hands at a high price and went to Ontario, then to the United States, and later on was purchased at some \$30,000 and taken back to the old country. Besides the horses of the gun team, the officers have their mounts and some of the N. C. O., among them can be found some excellent chargers. The battery is about up to strength, being recruited mostly from the well-to-do young farmers of the neighborhood. Altogether there are 77 officers and men and 29 horses. All the officers hold commissions from the Royal School of Artillery, the six sergeants, four corporals and trumpeters have similar certificates for the rank they hold. The horses are all picketed out in a grove just back of the camp. A delightful spot, cool and free from mosquito life. Major Drury, commandant of a battery, Kingston, is in attendance for the special purpose of seeing that the recent changes in drill up to date are complied with, and his thorough knowledge, gained from long experience and a special course of instruction last summer with the Royal Artillery in the old country give him that power and popularity which can only be obtained through knowledge. Muster parade has been set down for the 11th and range firing and shell practice for the 12th instant. The ranges lie directly across the river, from its right to its left bank, the distance being about 1,800 yards. The competent officers of the battery in camp are Capt. Colborne Dibble, commandant and Lieut. Doherty, adjutant. The latter officer went to England in 1886 with the Shroobertian corps. Besides these there are the doctor, Surgeon Hand, and the veterinary surgeon, Dr. Harry Doherty. The battery can be counted on to make a good showing, as it is well officered, well equipped and well drilled.

REWARD FOR NOT KICKING.

The Landlord has put up the rent on the family that have the second flat.

Selfish men who seek to monopolize more than their share of seat should be rebuked. Herr Dowe, inventor of a bullet-proof coat, had it tested in Germany with himself inside of it. There is more sentiment than fact about the window seat being most desirable.

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THE WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 11, 1894.

(FROM THE DAILY SUN OF THE 6TH.) A DANGEROUS POWER.

There is something startling in the light-throwing of thousands of men to cease work at a moment's notice. It is not the business of the railway men in the United States to reason why they should cease to earn money to provide for their families. They are not expected to consider what means of subsistence are left to them, or to reflect on the probability of the success of the movement. Their duty is to obey the order of a single young man whom the most of them have never seen, and who, for all they know, may have no good reason for the action he has taken.

Two years ago a few millions of workmen were subject to the arbitrary will of a man of undoubted ability and supposed high character. This same despot has since been condemned, with or without sufficient reason, by the organization of which he was the head, and has been deemed unworthy of membership in the body. But while he had the power it was absolute. In the nature of things there must be a well concentrated authority in these brotherhoods. Perhaps it is necessary that the final resort should be the will of one individual. But there is not a man in a hundred thousand fit to be trusted with the power which is exercised by President Debs of the American railway union, who says that an order from him will cause a million men to leave off work.

It is wonderful that a man under forty, with little experience in administration, should be able with a word to stop nearly all the railways in the United States, to obstruct all the mails, to cut off half the nation from its source of food supply, to paralyze trade, to stop the factories and workshops, to leave ruined farmers, fruit growers and provision dealers mourning over stacks of rotting food, in short to be able to bring on the nation the horrors of famine and perhaps of pestilence and war. Yet this is what the head of a great labor organization may claim. No party would think of giving the president of the United States the power exercised by the president, or the grand master, or the chief of a great labor organization. President Cleveland, with his cabinet and a majority of both houses of congress, could not bring about in months what President Debs, Chief Arthur, or Grand Master Sovereign might do in a few minutes. The president, backed by his administration and two-thirds of his parliament, has been for two months trying to get a few changes made in regard to the duty to be paid on goods brought into the country. Mr. Debs, who a year or two ago had never been heard of by ninety-nine per cent. of the people, can in a less number of hours practically forbid the transport of goods, either domestic or foreign, on any terms. Feasibly the czar of all the Russias, who is supposed to be somewhat absolute, might issue a proclamation of an equally sweeping character, but it would take his councilors considerable time to put it in force. The Kaiser could not stop work in Germany as the grand master can in America.

While the labor president seems to have ample power to make the men stop work, he has not authority to make them refrain from interfering with the rights and property of others. His power to constrain is greater than his power to restrain, after the workmen have once been removed from the discipline of regular employment. No longer ago than Tuesday of this week Mr. Debs said to the New York Sun, when asked what effect the injunction would have on the boycott:

"I first saw the injunction as it was printed in the newspapers. It seeks to restrain the men from doing exactly what we have always forbidden them to do—of interfering with the movement of the trains, committing acts of violence, and violation of the laws of the land generally."

Railroad employes have the unquestioned right to withdraw individually or in a body from the service of the company, but they have no right to interfere with others who may be employed to take their places. Their rights end where the company's rights begin, and if the company can secure the services of men to successfully operate their roads, they have the unquestioned right to do so. So far as law and order are concerned, police injunctions are not required, since the policy of non-resistance is always in force, and will be to restrain members from committing acts of violence, and those who violate our instructions should be held individually liable, and punished accordingly. The despatches printed this morning show that the employes have been doing what Mr. Debs says their own officers have forbidden them to do.

(FROM THE DAILY SUN OF THE 6TH.) THE PRESS AND THE MOOSEHEAD ACCIDENT.

In general the esteemed Telegraph is a mild, steady and sober journal, but on one question it is as mad as a March hare. The subject which sends our valued contemporary into hysterics is the Canadian Pacific railway, whose relations to the Telegraph are of such a character that any failure on the part of man or beast to pay more adoration to the corporation causes a dangerous editorial delirium. A few months ago, when THE SUN ventured to object to the transfer of the Intercolonial to the Canadian Pacific, the Telegraph foamed and frothed like a wild Texan steer on Broadway in midsummer. Still later, when Mr. Van Horne and other Canadian Pacific men, with the managing director of the Telegraph, bought the street railway, another series of convulsions followed the suggestion that the city should require some assurance from the street railway people before giving them unlimited power and privileges on the highway. And now there is a third

fringed outbreak because THE SUN has not hastened to attribute the Moosehead disaster to train wreckers. Elsewhere we publish the Telegraph's lurid complaints concerning this paper, together with the matter of fact and we fear rather commonplace editorial remarks of THE SUN which called them forth. Fortunately we are not obliged to show the relation between the cause and the effect, or to account for the cause and the effect, whereof the Telegraph complains have no existence. It is not worth while to state that the work of THE SUN's reporters is equally innocent of the wrong which the Telegraph finds in it. THE SUN's industrious young men performed what they conceived to be their duty when they wrote down what Mr. Timmerman and other officers told them, and also what persons said who were on the spot where the accident occurred. It was their business to report the facts as far as they could be obtained, and they were not instructed to suppress anything. If the relations of the Telegraph with the Canadian Pacific company make it necessary that only one man's story should appear in its columns, that is the misfortune of the Telegraph. Another journal may agree, as THE SUN does, that the Canadian Pacific is a well managed road, and that its main line is well built, well equipped and well operated, without feeling itself under an obligation to renege its road bed, wrap its curses, reverence its grades and humbly adore its trestlework. If it is true, as seems possible, that the wreck at Moosehead was caused by train wreckers, the fact will probably be made clear in the course of the enquiry which will, or should take place. Then we can all take in the ghastly truth by the usual intellectual process. This will be a more satisfactory way for the public to adopt the theory than to have it rammed down their throats with a rough and ragged crowbar.

STILL AT IT. Prison bars do not cage the tongue of Mr. Wiman. We hear from the Tomb a delightful sound to the effect that the colonial congress at Ottawa is a bad thing for the continent. Mr. Wiman entertained his fourth of July visitors with a discussion of the subject, and informed them that such meetings as that now taking place at Ottawa were liable to perpetuate British power in America and shut the United States out from their natural heritage. But he is good enough to point out the remedy. He says: "All this can be knocked sky high, so far as Canada is concerned, if congress in its final session on the 15th of July, 1894, insists upon getting as much as it gives. If the members of the United States congress by the new tariff is freely opened to Canada for raw material and food products, as now proposed, Canada gets what she could ask for nothing. If, however, a proviso is added, as suggested by the chamberlain, that the tariff should only be operative for Canada when American manufactures were admitted in exchange for raw material, all the loyalty for Great Britain would come out in the name of the electorate to accept it."

A great Canadian to Mr. Wiman, whose effusive bursts of loyalty when he was leading the grip party in Canada were all humbug, like everything else about him.

AN ACADIAN OPINION. The Bathurst Courier, an Acadian paper, devotes a column and a half leader to the case of Rev. Mr. Alexander and Professor Stockley. The Courier is of the opinion that "Minister Davenport" will not be a safe and disinterested guide to Mr. Alexander in this time of doubt. It explains that Mr. Davenport "is the same man whom a young St. John barrister, Dr. Quigley, once founded and floored (a *condemna, terrasse*) in a series of letters published in the St. John Globe in 1888 and since issued in book form."

... a work which has brought the greatest praise to the author. Our Acadian contemporary ventures the opinion that if Mr. Alexander will read this book with the attention that it deserves he will cease to doubt the legitimacy of the worship which the Roman Catholic church pays to the Virgin. If indeed he still doubts. The study of the book will greatly aid him in judging other doctrines of the church." The Courier also remarks that if Mr. Alexander becomes a Roman Catholic, he will not be the first minister of his church to do so. Even in the little village of Bathurst the editor can count two—Minister Clarke, converted thirty years ago, and Minister Lutz, more recently.

SENATOR GLASIER. The death of Senator Glasier removes another of the older members of the upper house, and reduces by one the links that connect the senate of today with that of the first years of confederation. Though Mr. Glasier was not called in the original royal proclamation and did not sit in the chamber at the beginning of the first session, he and Senator Dever were fairly entitled to be called original senators of Canada. Mr. Todd and Mr. Chandler, whose places they were nominated to fill, declined appointment, and never took their seats, so that on the March following the first dominion day Messrs. Glasier and Dever were appointed in their place. Of those who were called from New Brunswick by royal proclamation only three are now living and of these but two, Senators Wark and McOlelan, remain members. The other was Mr. Mitchell, who left the senate for the more noisy room occupied by the house of commons. The past few years have removed several of Mr. Glasier's first colleagues to that still more quiet chamber whether he now goes to his tomb. Senators Botsford and Flett have within a few months fallen under the weight of their four score years and ten. Senator Wark is something older than either of these survivors, and is still able to use his pen to good purpose. But of the senate which met in the first autumn session of the parliament of Canada, there remain now but ten of the seventy. Of these New Brunswick has two, and Nova Scotia two.

Senator Glasier retained a good deal of vigor for a man of eighty-five, but those whose memory goes back from a quarter to half a century and who have some knowledge of the condition of the commerce, the industries and the transportation interests of the lower St. John during that period do not need to be told that Mr. Glasier in his prime was one of the most energetic, influential and sagacious business men in the middle counties. Though he was rather a man of affairs than a politician he saw service in the representative body in New Brunswick a good many years before he became a federal senator a quarter of a century ago. A younger generation has come up and almost grown old since the days of Mr. Glasier's greatest activity, but among those more advanced in years there will be many who will feel a touch of sadness when they learn that a worthy, public spirited and honorable old man has seen the last of earth.

THE DECLARATIONS. The amendment to the declaratory law which permits the same load to be carried to the West Indies as to South America, is an advance in the direction of practical legislation. It will probably, in due time be followed by the extension of the privilege to ships carrying lumber to the Canary Islands. The St. John members of parliament with Mr. Boyd, have taken the grip with this matter and have been able to prove that there is no greater risk in carrying lumber to the West Indies than to South America. They have now turned their attention to the Canary Islands, and though they have not yet convinced the minister that the conditions of the trade to these islands permits the larger declaratory, they will doubtless be able to do so. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper very properly recognizes the fact that he must not be guided in his conclusion by shipowners alone. He must seek information from all sources. Fortunately it will not be difficult for him to learn that his St. John supporters are right and his other informants are wrong, when the latter state and the former deny that the ships in the Canary Island lumber trade are of a different class from those engaged in carrying lumber to South America. This is a matter which does not call for speculation, because the public records contain the names and tonnage of the vessels clearing for both places. It will be found that lumber shipped to the Canary Islands is carried largely in schooners, as it is to the West Indies, while the vessels which carry lumber to Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and Rosario are larger rather than smaller than those which go to the Canaries. The minister will be surprised to learn how little difference there is between the vessels which carry lumber to the Argentine Republic and those which take it to Great Britain. The theories of the department would be badly shattered if its officers would trace the history of ships in the lumber trade, and would find how many of them go sometimes to South America with lumber, sometimes to Great Britain or the continent with a like cargo, and sometimes are away to the West Indies with cargoes of another character. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper occupies a position of great responsibility, and it is bound to consider many things which stand in the way of the wishes of the shipowners. Respect must be paid to British law and opinion, and the fact must be recognized that the restrictions are based on wholesome desire to save the lives of men. Subject to these considerations the minister of marine shows a desire to meet as far as he can the views of the shipping men in respect to the deck load regulations as well as in regard to the lead line, and now lately to the Manning bill. It must be admitted by all that the shipping interests have been strongly and effectively presented by the St. John and Queens county representatives, who, nevertheless, do not ask for any such relaxations as will endanger the crews or expose the men to hardship.

PROFESSOR WELDON, member of parliament for Albert County, has generally been regarded as a man of some moral respectability. But the Moncton Transcript is determined to banish that impression and present Dr. Weldon in his true light as a villain of the deepest dye. The doctor has, it appears, voted basely, but this does not surprise the Transcript, who, it will be observed from the following extract, expected nothing better:

But what can be expected from a man who on a public platform boasted of the infallible memory, and in doing so invoked the name of the Almighty who with the name of God on his lips had made a statement in reference to a colleague which was afterwards demonstrated to have been a falsehood, and whose memory is so conveniently eccentric whenever he is called upon to testify in a court of law, which in others would be called uttering falsehoods. It is evident that the dean of the Dalhousie law school is rapidly approaching a felon's doom.

MR. CHARLES A. EVERETT, who this week will retire from the chief position in the Sons of Temperance of the continent of North America, has given to his official duties a large share of his time during the last two years. The position of most worthy patriarch does not go by favor. It requires executive ability, a clear head, wide knowledge, a capacity for and willingness to work. New Brunswick has given two chiefs to the national division, Sir Leonard Tilley and Mr. Everett, and they have done so discreetly to the province.

C. P. R. DISASTER.

Views of Persons who Were on the Train

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The doctors did all for the relief of the sufferers that was possible. The special train was a long time in getting started for St. John. The mail bags, etc., were sent and covered with mud, and much of the mail matter badly soiled. The three cars are not worth \$10 each except probably for building wood. The locomotive will require a great deal of repairing before she will haul a train. All the mails and passengers had to be transferred at the bridge that day, but a crowd of men were at hand and all except to have the bridge repaired today. A number of the C. P. R. officials were approached by a SUN reporter yesterday morning, and they were asked whether they were sure that the accident was not caused by an obstruction on the track. They were all of the opinion that the accident was not due to defective parts of the road, where the slightest accident would not fail to result in the sacrifice of many lives.

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Yarmouth's New Hotel.

The above is a good picture of Yarmouth's new hotel, which was opened for business on Monday last. It is called the Grand Hotel, and is the largest in the maritime provinces. It is built of brick and furnished with special reference to the demands of modern tourist travel. The hotel contains about one hundred sleeping rooms, and a number of them are en suite with a private parlor and bath. The building occupies a block of land on Main street, with ample grounds in the rear. The hotel overlooks the park and harbor, and from the upper windows and balconies delightful views are afforded of the town, the Milton lakes and the Bay of Fundy.

It is obvious that upon the evidence of Fireman McDonald hinges the question which is now being debated by the general public, namely, whether or not obstructions were placed on the track which caused the wreck. Mr. Pidgeon, one of the mail clerks who runs between this city and Montreal, arrived home on the C. P. R. express late yesterday afternoon. He left St. John Sunday night and visited the place of the wreck twice, to and from Montreal. Mr. Pidgeon was seen last night by a SUN reporter. He was very willing to give all the information touching the wreck that he possessed. In St. John, Mr. Pidgeon corroborated the statements made in THE SUN Tuesday morning, which was to the effect that the late Walter Starkey was afraid of Moosehead bridge. He says it was crossed by all the clerks, himself included, and not only so, but that all the trestles on the C. P. R. between St. John and Montreal are crossed by the great deal of something that is very much like fear. Mr. Pidgeon told the reporter last night that of these trestles were built of wood and that when the train was upon them they could be heard creak. These trestles are over the most dangerous parts of the road, where the slightest accident would not fail to result in the sacrifice of many lives.

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CITY NEWS.

The Chief Events of the Week in St. John.

Together with Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents are requested to keep their news letters down to the smallest possible limit during the session of Parliament.

TO CARLETON CO. SUBSCRIBERS.

MR. I. D. PARSON, traveller for the DAILY and WEEKLY SUN is now in Carleton county and will call on subscribers, who will please be ready to pay all arrears.

GREEN PEAS coming in more plentifully and the price has dropped down to 40 cents per peck. Most of the peas which come to the country market recently were brought down by Wm. Sherrett, Nathaniel Gorham and Al. McLeary of the Long Reach.

DEED ABROAD.—The sad news of the death of Walter C. Miller has been learned by his cousin, J. C. Miller of Newcastle. Whether he died in Austria (where he was stationed as manager of an extract factory) or in Egypt, the cable did not state.

THE MISSING MAN HORN.—It was reported to Officer Anderson late Sunday night that the railway company in Chicago, so large a found brown-branded brook, near the chanted lake, where Horn is supposed to have gone. It is also stated that Horn's coat was found near the brook.

THE CALAIS ELECTRIC RAILWAY.—The new electric railway at Calais was opened on the 1st inst. and has been a great success. The road is not yet completed, but it is possible the work along as rapidly as possible and expects to have it in full operation by the first of September.

A BODY OF AN UNKNOWN MAN FOUND.—A gentleman who arrived in the city 3rd inst., from Black Brook, Miramichi, said the body of a man floated in the river at Black Brook, near the falls, and was examined and identified. It was not identified, but it was thought it was the body of a sailor who was drowned a short time ago from Black Brook about a fortnight ago.

THE PROHIBITION CONVENTION.—The maritime province delegates who signed the roll at the first meeting of the National prohibition convention at Montreal were: Joseph McLeod, representing the P. C. B. Conference of New Brunswick; A. E. Hanington, Gurney Division, St. John; R. D. Dickie, M. P., for Cumberland; and T. B. Flint, M. P., for Miramichi, representing the Dominion Alliance.

WILL CALL AT ST. JOHN.—Fleeting that the American tourists could be drawn away from St. John the Yarmouth Steamship company are making arrangements for their Rev. Joseph McLeod, representing the P. C. B. Conference of New Brunswick; A. E. Hanington, Gurney Division, St. John; R. D. Dickie, M. P., for Cumberland; and T. B. Flint, M. P., for Miramichi, representing the Dominion Alliance.

LOST OFF THE STATE OF MAINE.—The steamer State of Maine, which arrived from Boston 4th inst., reports the loss of Cape Ann on Tuesday night of James Johnston, one of the firemen. Johnston was sitting on the rail, when the vessel made a sudden pitch throwing him overboard. The body could not be recovered, of course. Johnston was a native of Cape Ann, and was a member of the Firemen's Association of that town.

BRAGG BROUGHT TO THE CITY.—Detective Ring arrived from Vancouver on Saturday night, and was met by Mr. Bragg, a young man charged with accepting in all the cash and valuables that were to be got at on Friday night in Ada Wilson's house. I know several persons in this district who have been cured by the Syrup after all other means had failed. You are at liberty to publish my letter if you think it might be of benefit to others afflicted as I was. Yours truly, (signed) Mrs. M. Ward, 174 Hileston Road, Radford, Nottingham, April 18, 1892.

THE NATIONAL DIVISION, S. of T.—The National Division S. of T. of North America will meet at Waterville, Maine, on the 11th inst. C. A. Everett, the most worthy participant, expects to leave on Monday next. Among the delegates who will attend from this province are Rev. J. D. Murray of Redbank, Northumberland, who is grand worthy patriarch, Rev. George Steel of Chatham, and W. O. Anslow, who are past grand worthy patriarchs. Sir Leonard Tilley is also expected to be present. Mr. Bragg's strength will go off other engagements permit. Mr. Anslow, who is accompanied by Miss Anslow, leaves by boat for Boston today and will take the next National Division on his return journey.

DRIVING ACCIDENT.—John Cole and his wife of Cole's Island, Queens county, were seriously injured on Monday last near their own home. They were both out driving when the horse ran away. The occupants of the carriage were thrown out. When discovered they were lying beside the road unconscious. They were at once taken to the home, where Dr. Armstrong rendered the necessary surgical aid. Mrs. Cole's shoulder is broken, her left ear is almost severed from her head and she is badly injured internally. Mr. Cole has several ribs broken and has several deep cuts about the head. He is also injured internally, and is feared, fatally. He was still unconscious yesterday morning. The carriage was smashed all to pieces. The horse was more or less injured.

this train got to taking a different way of crossing the structure it had to submerge. The first class car was in a dangerous position, but it was rescued. The mail, baggage and collector cars are very badly damaged. The locomotive is not seriously injured. The frame and machinery seem to have escaped from what can be observed. It will be quite a task to get it up on the rails again, though.

YANKEEBORO, Me., July 5.—Monday's accident on the C. P. R. at Moosehead has been thoroughly investigated by the proper authorities, said investigation conclusively proving that the catastrophe was not caused by collapse of the trestle, but by some person placing ties on the track and removing fish plates from the rails. The ties used for this were new ones, not a spike hole in them. Fireman McDonald jumped from the engine and was seriously hurt. He recovered consciousness yesterday, but is yet unable to speak. The engineer reversed his engine, showing that he saw an obstruction on the track, but too late to save the train or his life. The trestle was examined by the railway commissioners less than two weeks since and by the C. P. R. engineer two months ago, in both instances being found perfectly sound.

(From the DAILY SUN of the 7th.) The Bangor Commercial says that a coroner's jury has been sworn in and an inquest will be held on the bodies of the persons killed in the C. P. R. accident. The Maine railway commissioners, as already stated, will also hold an investigation.

John G. Miller, the mail clerk who so narrowly escaped with his life at the Moosehead disaster, was seen last night by a SUN man, he having sufficiently recovered to receive a reporter. Mr. Miller was very guarded in his statements. He said he did not know what might come up, and that he did not like to figure before the public as expressing his opinion one way or another. He said his chief reason for this was the fact that he really knew very little about the accident.

Mr. Miller was asked whether or not he thought a railroad would derail a train. His answer was that very little had been known to throw a locomotive off the track. He was surprised that a man should place one on the track, and he believed none of the authorities contended that the obstruction, if there was one, consisted of more than one tie.

J. D. Landry the well known music dealer, was a passenger on board the Montreal on Sunday night. This train was detained at Greenville on account of the accident and he in company with two friends visited the scene of the wreck. They walked out on the bridge together and about eight o'clock they came across a portion of a new cedar sleeper. Mr. Landry said he and his friend at once concluded that this sleeper was the one that had caused the accident.

There was one man who, on account of his religious convictions, was arrested by a despotic government and thrown into prison. Looking at the strong stone walls that shut him in, he naturally concluded that he must rest the rest of his days in this lonely and dismal place. Yet he was not so. He was, there was some comfort in the thought that he was a victim of oppression, and not undergoing punishment as a violator of any good and righteous law. All that he would have been glad to get out, as he had a right to do if he could.

Now here comes an incident both like and unlike that of the martyr; like it because there was loss of free action, unlike it because the sufferer was not imprisoned, as he was. The story is in the form of a letter, one of those letters we all prefer to get—short and made up of short words. The writer, a lady, says: "For the past six years I have been greatly afflicted with biliousness, flatulency and weakness. I was always tired, weak and low-spirited. I had no appetite, and when food was placed before me I could not touch it. For days I could scarcely eat anything. At times I was troubled with sickness and heaving at the stomach, spitting up a thick phlegm. I had a troublesome cough, with pain in my chest and difficulty of breathing. I got very weak and could scarcely drag myself in and out of the shop. In December, 1891, I began to take a medicine I had heard well spoken of by many of my customers, called Mother Selig's Curative Syrup. After I had taken only a few doses I felt relief, and I had not long before I was able to eat and sleep. I felt better than I had done for years. This encouraged me, I kept on with it until I was restored to good health. My son Arthur had suffered on and on for a year from pain and heaviness after meals, with a sinking feeling at the pit of the stomach. He was induced to try Mother Selig's Curative Syrup and the result was the same as in my own case. I know several persons in this district who have been cured by the Syrup after all other means had failed. You are at liberty to publish my letter if you think it might be of benefit to others afflicted as I was. Yours truly, (signed) Mrs. M. Ward, 174 Hileston Road, Radford, Nottingham, April 18, 1892."

We congratulate Mrs. Ward upon her deliverance from a distressing and dangerous disease. What a pity she did not sooner learn how easily and certainly she could be cured. Sixteen years is too large a price of one's life to spend in bodily and mental misery. Very few of us can have wealth in any case, but health should be a blessing common and universal as sunshine. And it might be if everybody knew how to preserve it when they possess it, or to regain it when lost. This lady's disease was of the digestive organs—indigestion and dyspepsia—the most afflictive and perilous of all because it involves every function of the body, scattering its poison at every point through the medium of the blood. Nearly all the ailments are but differently named results and symptoms of this prolific parent of evil. That is why the remedy she mentions should be used. Her will not surprise those who know its well-founded reputation. Many worse cases constantly yield to it.

Our friend there has been ignorant of the simple way out. If the reader of these lines is a captive to disease he has no excuse for remaining so. In her short and honest letter our correspondent points to the open door.

SS. Ormsall, now on passage from Maryport to St. John, has on board a cargo of steel rails for the St. John street railway. Her rate is 8.

which I fear has been left upon the public mind by the reports published in different St. John papers of statements purporting to have been made by me with reference to the unfortunate accident which recently happened to the C. P. R. company's train at Moosehead, on which I was unfortunately a passenger. I say unfortunately, because certainly the experience was not one which a sane man would covet; but, at the same time, I appreciate my good fortune in escaping without serious injury or inconvenience. To my knowledge I only talked over the accident with the newspaper man with whom I was connected with the Telegraph, but the report of the interview published in the Telegraph is not in accordance with statements made by me. It is overdrawn and exaggerated, although, doubtless, not intentionally on the reporter's part. For several days after the unfortunate accident I was in a very nervous state, querulous and perhaps not unnaturally disposed to find fault with things generally because of what was to me a very trying experience. In justice to the C. P. R. company and in order, if possible, to remedy any injury I may have done them and which I now realize was unwarranted, I wish now to state:

That I did not examine the timbers of the wrecked trestle; although I walked through it I do not remember looking at it; I was very nervous and upset at the time and made no examination of any of the parts or members; I looked at the wreck from a distance and now believe that what I pronounced to be rotten timbers were sound, but splintered and broken in the accident. If I stated the trestle or its members to be rotten I did the railway company an injustice. I also fully realize that the position of the buffet car, the many things calling for the attention of its attendants, the needs of the dead and seriously wounded, and the many things to be done at such a time by the railway employees certainly crowded them from getting food for passengers who were really not seriously injured to the neglect of their other important duties.

I now, after calm consideration, wish to state that I do not see that if other of the passengers on the ill-fated train have reason to complain of the company; but it is rather true that, we have reason to be grateful for kindness and attention on the part of the employees of the road.

I do not now remember distinctly what I said about the theory that a sleeper had been placed on the track being untenable, but if I so stated it was because the atrocity of such an act makes it almost impossible of belief.

If the subsequent investigation has established the fact that an obstruction was placed on the track, as published reports lead one to suppose, it must be the earnest wish of all that the crime be located. The course of the investigation should be such as to reward merit and commend itself to all.

Yours, etc., W. E. WILLIAMS, of Manchester, Eng.

He Might Have Escaped Any Day.

There was one man who, on account of his religious convictions, was arrested by a despotic government and thrown into prison. Looking at the strong stone walls that shut him in, he naturally concluded that he must rest the rest of his days in this lonely and dismal place. Yet he was not so. He was, there was some comfort in the thought that he was a victim of oppression, and not undergoing punishment as a violator of any good and righteous law. All that he would have been glad to get out, as he had a right to do if he could.

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WESTFIELD, July 6, 1894. To the Editor of the Sun: Sir—I take the liberty of writing you with a view to correcting the false impression

STURGEON FISHING.—Fishermen should bear in mind that sturgeon fishing is prohibited in the counties of Victoria, Carleton, York, Sunbury, Queens and Kings. Any person caught violating the law will be prosecuted.

THE HARRIS ESTATE.—Clarence H. Ferguson, executor of the estate of the late Wm. Harris, receiver for the James Bay and the Arctic regions, has been appointed receiver for the estate of the late Wm. Harris, receiver for the James Bay and the Arctic regions.

NEW POTATOES.—The first new potatoes of the season were shown in the country market (at Dickson's stall) Saturday. They were raised by Wm. Hazen of Kingston creek, Kings county, and were beautiful, the average price of 50c. per peck being asked for them.

ARRIVALS FROM SEA.—The arrivals at this port Sunday were numerous. The Plymouth Castle came in from the West Indies, the New Brunswick from Portland, the bark Kelvin from Rio Janeiro, the bark Tongoy from Chatham, N. B., and the bark Ashlow from Sydney with coal. In addition there were three lumber schooners arrived.

THE WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY of Portland street Methodist church gave Rev. W. Lippert a farewell supper a few evenings ago. The attendance was large and the evening was a most enjoyable one to all present. The rev. gentleman was presented with an address expressing regret at his departure.

THE JOGGING STRIKE OVER.—A Macon despatch to the Times, dated Sunday evening, says: "After several lengthy interviews between the management and a new committee of the P. W. A. a settlement of the jogging strike was arrived at and work will be resumed on Monday. The management admit that the strike was a mistake and it is expected matters will now run smoothly."

A NARROW ESCAPE.—On Saturday evening Edwin Ongler of No 6 Howe St., was driving along the fire hose on King street, Carleton, when an iron bar which served as a guide for the chain about forty feet above the ground, broke away and fell, narrowly missing the driver's head. He narrowly escaped serious injury, but the bar on the head would undoubtedly have killed him.

A GENEROUS DONATION.—J. T. Windsor, Mr. Miller, Restigouche, generously donated upwards of one hundred books, including history, travel, biography, poetry, etc., prizes to the schools in the parish of Durham, and to a few in the parish of Colchester. The books were presented and awarded at the close of the last term. It was announced in the various schools at the beginning of the term that prizes would be awarded, which had a stimulating influence on the pupils in their studies.

RETURNING HOME.—The Halifax express train morning was the largest ordinary express train ever hauled out of this city. It consisted of ten overworked passenger coaches, three baggage coaches, and one mail coach. The train was composed of persons who had been working in Massachusetts towns and were out of employment. They belonged to points in Nova Scotia and N. B. Islands and it is needless to say they were heartily glad to be on Canadian soil once more.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—A council was held in the Congregational church, Sunday evening, on Tuesday evening, July 10th, at 8 o'clock. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Moore and Norman McKinnon were examined and ordained. These gentlemen were formerly graduates of Bangor Theological Seminary, and recently post-graduates of Bowdoin College. The Rev. Mr. Hyde of Bowdoin college preached the ordination sermon. Mr. McKinnon arrived in this city yesterday and will act as co-officiant at the service. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Moore, is in the city and will act as co-officiant at the service. His address is 145 Duke street.

DRINKING FROM THE MILK CANS.—At an early hour Sunday morning the officer on duty at Haymarket square arrested Arthur Quinn, aged 40 years, "moonshiner," who was drinking from the milk cans left at the doors of some of the residents in that locality. The policeman saw Quinn take drinks out of several of the milk cans and it just as well to put a stop to that sort of thing. Quinn is a very sorry fellow by this time that he did not take all water as he may have to go to jail for a term with bread and water.

WEDDING BELL.—At St. James' church in this city a few days ago Rev. Mr. Barron of Hampton united in marriage John Morrell of Darling's Island, Kings county, and Miss Robt. Kolreid of Collins. Miss Lisa Kierstead, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid, while John Morrell, son of the groom, acted as groomsmen. After the ceremony the happy couple received the congratulations of their friends at the Royal Hotel, and later proceeded to their future home at Darling's Island. The bride received many beautiful presents.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.—The steamer Taymouth Castle, Capt. Forbes, arrived Sunday from the West Indies, with 100 passengers and about 1,400 tons of general cargo. She had a good run up. The passenger list is made up of Capt. Montanaro, wife and child, from St. John's; Mr. Charles Armer, wife and five children; J. Richardson, the Misses Nugent, J. C. Parsons, Miss Cameron and A. S. Luster from Bermuda; Mr. George, from St. Lucia for Halifax; and Mr. Barron from St. John's for Halifax. The boat also brought three Chinamen from Trinidad. They are in bond to go to Hong Kong. Some 300 tons of the Taymouth Castle's cargo will be discharged here. She will remain till Thursday.

FOR THE RIGHTS OF ST. JOHN.—At the recent meeting of the board of trade, the president, W. F. Hatheway, in his short, verbal report relative to the delegation to Ottawa in the past Autumn, said that the matter, said E. McLeod, M. P., had shown himself most zealous in his support of St. John's claims. After the delegation had made their statement before the committee, Mr. McLeod took the floor, and after being given permission to speak, set out in the most forcible manner the claim which St. John had on the government. He recited the many promises made to the people by the administration, and insisted that they should be fulfilled. Mr. Hatheway said no man could have come out more squarely in the advocacy of St. John's rights than the city member did.

S. S. TEACHER'S EXAMINATION.—The marks for those who attempted the examination in connection with the Church of England Sunday School Institute have been received for the most part. In St. John and reflect the greatest credit on those who attempted the examination and those who aided them in their preparations. These examinations are held at the various centres connected with the Institute in London, England, and are spread all over Great Britain and her many colonies. Three young ladies attempted the preliminary examination, and of these Miss Edna Gregory has taken one of the largest prizes. Misses Kate M. Crookshank and M. Armstrong and Misses Ethel H. Jarvis, Sarah Murray and Isabel Bruce first-class certificates.

Barkin, Antilla, Capt. Reed, at Drogheda from this port, reports the loss of her decked and an anchor and chain.

2,629 CENTS IN THE JAR.

M. P. McKeen, 106 Waterloo st. Miss A. McMullin, Brussels st. T. A. Grant, St. John Hotel. Gussed the exact number. The Bicycle is theirs, to be divided or drawn for just as they see fit.

SCOVILL, FRASER & CO., OAK HALL, King street, THE Corner BIG STORE. St. John.

LEINSTER STREET BAPTIST CHURCH. A Missionary from Armenia in the Pulpit Sunday Morning.

The pulpit in Leinster street Baptist church was occupied Sunday morning by Rev. K. H. Bamajian, late of Armenia. He is accompanied by his wife and little son. The latter is eight years old and is one of the most wonderful little singers ever heard in this city. Monday morning he sang one verse of From Greenland's Joy Mountains, in Armenian. For a child of eight years his voice is wonderfully clear and strong. Rev. Mr. Bamajian is himself a good singer. His voice possesses that peculiar sweetness characteristic of all orientals.

The subject of his discourse yesterday morning was the Oriental Church. He spoke first of the high moral and religious standing of this church far back in the history of the world and drew a comparison with the Armenian church as it was then and the same church as it is today, showing how it had degenerated. Yet he pointed out that it was not so difficult to be a Christian today as it was when the church flourished. Nor was it the case in the Oriental church lands. He had spent several years in the Orient, and he had discovered even in that country that churches were not active or progressive. One Boston church paid its pastor \$5,000 salary and only contributed \$1 for missionary purposes. He did not know whether it was laziness or the selfishness of the pastor or the ambition of the congregation.

The Armenian church baptized children when they were seven or eight days old. The speaker said he had been baptized when he was that age. When he was eight or nine years old he was one of the singers in the church, and he believed to this day. The Oriental church was very much unlike the European or American churches. The former had no seats; the congregation sat on the floor. They had no organ and no choir. The pastor preached twice each week whether there was any person to come to it or not. The ordinary church services lasted from three to four hours, and the special services from six to seven hours. But the congregation never complained; in fact they seemed to enjoy it. The pastor had no colleges or theological seminaries in that country, and there were many persons who did not hear a sermon once in a year.

It was his greatest desire that this church should be revived and elevated to the position from which she had fallen. Much of the church service was not exactly biblical; but, on the other hand, very little of it was of that nature, and he had discovered that the church service was generally preached from two hours. When they became tired standing they sat and talked on just the same. Their dress was most expensive. When riding or sitting down the women wore high collared dresses and long gowns. The Armenian church had 150 fast days in the year. The Sabbath was observed only while they were inside the church; after they came out they were at liberty to open their shops or do anything they liked.

The speaker said when he was 17 years old he came into possession of a Bible. He read it, and he had a result he could not testate. When the priest learned of this he told his father that unless he turned his son out of his home the curse of God would rest upon him. His father listened to him, and as a consequence he was forbidden to come home until he was prepared to renounce his Protestant doctrines. However, after his father's death he was free to do as he liked. He had been a missionary in Constantinople. He intended returning home after his visit in the maritime provinces.

THE CHURCH AT FORT LAWRENCE.—A few weeks ago Rev. Dr. Chapman of the city, assisted by one or two other Methodist clergymen formally opened the new Methodist church at Fort Lawrence, Westmorland county. There had been considerable diversity of opinion among those supposed to be most interested, while the church was being built and at one time it even looked as though the Fort Lawrence people would have no church after all. However, a slight reconciliation was arrived at and the work went on and the church was finally completed. But now matters have again become slightly muddled. This time the misunderstanding was occasioned by the sale of the pews. It is understood that some of the members favored selling the pews and some were opposed to it. At any rate matters are badly mixed up there at present.

AN OLD ST. JOHN RESIDENT.—A Grand Harbor, Grand Manan, correspondent writes: "Robert Carson, son of the late Wm. Carson of St. John, died on June 28th. He was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1836, and came to St. John in 1848. During the past twenty years he has been a resident of Grand Manan, where he has done much good work. In 1867, he was made a freeman of the city of St. John. He joined the Loyal Orange Institution of the United States in 1860. He was only 58 years of age. He was sick a few weeks, but during that time was a great sufferer. He leaves, besides a large number of friends and relatives, a widow, five sons, one daughter and two sisters in St. John."

MANITOBA NEWS. Reported mishap to Prof. Tyrell's Exploring Party.

WINNIPEG, Man., July 9.—A report has reached here that a mishap has befallen Prof. Tyrell's exploring party which left Winnipeg three weeks ago to explore the barren lands in the north. The report states that all the gear and instruments carried in the canoes had been lost by a capsizing in poraging a river, and that Tyrell and his companions had a narrow escape from drowning. Most of their provisions were also lost. Robt. Mullin's stable and barn at Virden, with all their contents, were totally destroyed yesterday by being struck by lightning. The Manitoba full court today confirmed the verdict of the jury at the last session which ordered Holman, one of the deputy returning officers at the last dominion election here to pay a fine of \$500. Holman's offence was that he opened his polling booth half an hour before the proper hour and admitted a number of bogus votes. Australian fruit is now being received here in large quantities and finds a ready sale, as owing to the strike it is impossible to get fruit from the states. The Australian fruit is arriving at a very opportune time. The Northern Pacific sent out a train today, the first in a week. The non-union firemen and brakemen were hooted by a crowd of strikers, but no violence was resorted to. The chief of the provincial police and a couple of his men were on the train as a guard. The Standard Oil company's warehouse at Glenora was struck by lightning today and totally consumed. The agitation for Sunday street cars is growing here, and a petition is being largely signed, asking the city council to pass a by-law sanctioning them.

James Woodcock, a C. P. R. coach repairer, was struck by an electric car Saturday, and now lies in the hospital in a critical state. Sidney Rollinson, a well-known young farmer of Carman, attempted to insert a cartridge that was too tight into his rifle. An explosion resulted. Rollinson will lose his eyesight.

MILITARY ORDERS.—The Globe is in error in stating that the 8th Hussars are the only cavalry regiment from drill this year. General orders relieve all rural cavalry from drill. The 8th being one of this class, no exception is being made in their case.

St. John Conservatory of Music and Elocution. 158 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET. A thorough Graduating Course Given in Piano, Violin, Singing and Elocution. Fall Term Opens Sept. 1. Liverpool, N. S. M. S. WHITMAN, Director.

Consultation! Our Consulting Physician is at Our Office, 85 1-2 Prince William Street, Mondays and Thursdays at 4 p.m.

DRESTON'S HOMEOPATHIC PELLETS. 44 KINDS. FOR SALE BY 25c A BOTTLE. DRUGGISTS. Special treatment by mail. Write us if you are ailing, others are doing so and are BEING CURED. Preston Pellet Co., Ltd. St. John, N. B.

AN ACHING HEAD. DEAR SIR:—I had severe headache for the past three years, and was not free from it a single day. I used doctors' medicines and all others. I could think of, but it did me no good. My cousin said I must TRY B.B.B.

because it is the best medicine ever made, and I took three bottles of it, with the result that it has completely cured me. I think Burdock Blood Purifiers, good for headaches and as a blood purifier, is the BEST IN THE WORLD, and am glad to recommend it to all my friends. MISS FLORENCE McDONALD, Glen Norman, Ont.

ANGLICAN SYNOD.

Homeric Battle Over Rothersey and Windsor Girls' Schools.

Preliminary Action in the Case of Rev. Mr. Little and Sussex Parish.

Discussion and Resolution on Sabbath Observance—D. G. Society Matters.

(Continued from Page Five.)

WOODSTOCK, July 6.—There was a Homeric battle at last night's synod. The exceptionally spicy and sensational proceedings were listened to by an unusually large audience. After the usual scandal had been referred to the standing committee, Dr. Farber of St. Andrew resumed the debate on Judge Hanington's resolution endorsing the Windsor Girls' school and commending it to New Brunswick clergymen. The doctor, in endorsing the resolution, urged the abandonment of the attempt to start a church school at Rothersey, and assured Rev. Mr. deSoyres that Judge Hanington had not intended to refer personally on him.

Archdeacon Brigstocke, in endorsing Judge Hanington's eulogy of the Windsor school, said if the synod members visited it they would want no others. Rev. Mr. deSoyres, who replied in an admirably concise and to the point speech to Judge Hanington, left to the rector of Rothersey the defence of the school, which was the work of Miss Gregory of Fredericton, a lady of whose church views he had no knowledge. To the charge that he had not been in the country long enough to understand its genius and its requirements, his answer was that he stood on a certain ground side by side with the late C. H. Fairweather, Sir Leonard Tilley and others, and in explanation of his ecclesiastical position, repudiated all party predilections and following the footsteps of the Bishop of Darham who stood up for the good of all. He warned the young men in holy orders of the dangers of misunderstanding the laity, who although slow to speak were keen in perception, and by cultivating them to get hold of that golden key which would unlock the full measure of their generosity. It was not, he said, put down any school that they would build up Windsor, but rather by bidding God-speed to all institutions of learning. Mr. deSoyres intimated in his opening remarks that had an adjournment not intervened he might have replied to Judge Hanington's eulogy, loud, and what seemed to him violent attack, but the lapse of time and Dr. Farber's inspired assurance that no offence was intended had materially modified the tone of his remarks.

Warden Forster, who continued the debate, read the correspondence that had passed between himself and Rev. Mr. Lloyd, for which he was charged by many members with disregarding the seal of privacy. The correspondence was spicy and excitement ran high during its reading, and before order was restored it was proposed to expel all outsiders. The question should go over, as he felt some of the clergy were under great misapprehension as to the amount of religious instruction given in the public schools.

Bishop Kingdon said the opportunity for reply and free discussion would be given next year. In an admirable reply to the synod's vote of thanks to the people of Woodstock, Canon Neales intimated that Woodstock would be happy to repeat their hospitality at an early date. J. V. Ellis replied to the vote of thanks to the press. Secretary Newnham was not forgotten in the synod's thanksgiving, and warmly complimented by the bishop on his zeal and thoroughness. The vote of thanks was accompanied by a purse of twenty-five dollars.

Rev. Mr. deSoyres and the archdeacon moved and seconded a vote to the bishop, who replied in graceful terms, all standing. Messrs. Jarvis, C. F. Kincaid and the secretary were appointed a committee on printing.—Adjourned.

Notes. The Medley memorial committee met tonight. Arthur Lea of Rothersey college and Ernest Simonsen of Woodstock are to be ordained deacons here on Sunday. A number of the clergy will remain over for the ceremonies.

Dioecesan Church Society. WOODSTOCK, July 4th.—The Dioecesan Church Society met at eight o'clock tonight, pursuant to adjournment, in the parish hall, the Lord Bishop in the chair. There was a large attendance of the clergy and lay delegates, many of whom had arrived since the opening meeting.

The following were constituted members of the Book Depository Committee—Rev. J. deSoyres, A. G. H. Poirer, Rev. W. Eastough, C. F. Kincaid, J. R. Campbell, C. N. Vroom, R. W. Hewson, Hon. J. P. Burhill, T. B. Robinson, and C. E. L. Jarvis. A vote of the committee to be a quorum.

It was voted to hold the next annual meeting at Moncton. The report of the Board of Home Missions with checks attached was presented by Geo. A. Schofield, who made a concise explanation of the changes in the missions and parishes of the diocese. The schedule of assessments on and grants to the various parishes and missions provoked considerable discussion.

Rev. Mr. Wilkinson objected to the people of Bay du Vin being assessed \$310, and moved that it be reduced to \$305, on the ground that the limits of their ability had been reached last year and that it was useless to look for a larger sum. The debate was participated in by several speakers and on Mr. Schofield contended that the contributions were cut down it would mean the abandonment of some mission work.

Col. Armstrong pointed out that if the missions now vacant were not filled there would be a balance of \$2,300 to come and go on, and on that ground he urged the committee to vote for Mr. Wilkinson's motion. The reduction was then carried. It came out during the debate that the committee had under consideration the closing of Bay du Vin as a separate mission and furnishing supply from Chatham.

The assessment on Bright was reduced from \$285 to \$280. When the grant to the new district whereby part of Westfield and Land's End were added to Greenwood was moved Rev. Mr. Farley said he had not been consulted in the matter. He said the gifts had to be proposed to hand over belonged to St. Peter's church, the parish church of Westfield, and no person could divert it, although the committee had proposed to do so. The balance of \$280 was to be added to Peter's. He pleaded for justice for this, one of the oldest parishes in the diocese in financial as well as spiritual matters and protested strongly against the proposed arrangement of the

bounda, which could be re-arranged without extra cost to the diocese. He contended there was not an intelligent plan of assessment on the parishes of the diocese, rich and poor being assessed alike, and warned the society that the present plan would kill the parish of Westfield, which was fast becoming a popular summer resort and would soon, if properly treated, require a resident clergyman. He suggested that the grants to the parishes of Westfield and Peter'sville and Greenwood be undisturbed and that the rector of Westfield temporarily take charge of the parish of Greenwood, thus preserving the integrity of all the parishes till the society was able to open them all up properly.

Bishop Kingdon said the proposed change had been suggested to the committee by himself as the result of a conversation he had with Mr. Farley, whose remarks to him he had evidently misunderstood. The fact that Mr. Farley had not been notified by the committee was due to his (Bishop Kingdon's) absence in England.

Canon Forsyth said he was to blame for neglecting to notify Mr. Farley, which, by accident, he had not done. Rev. Mr. Armstrong, of Wolford, corroborated Mr. Farley's statements. The speaker's parish was 20 miles long, and to add 14 miles more would make it too long. Furthermore, while his work was to be increased, he would be further burdened of anxiety as to his stipend.

Rev. D. W. Pickett of Greenwood agreed with the two preceding speakers. The benefits that will accrue from the re-arrangement committee was instructed last year to keep the work open as far as possible with the money available; as things changed, however, an assessment of \$50 on every parish was inevitable, and that was out of the question. He was glad to hear the explanations as to how it came about, and the falling away in England of the view of the evident misunderstanding of the facts of the case he moved that the proposed grants to Greenwood and Westfield and Peter'sville and Upper Westfield be referred to the board of home missions.—Carried.

The assessment on Johnston was reduced by \$5 on division. When Lacombe was reached, Rev. Mr. Spike said for many years Plarino had been attached to the ecclesiastical parish of Musquash. He pointed out that to take it away from him now would mean the contribution of his parish by \$50.

Mr. Schofield accepted Mr. Spike's explanation and the schedule of assessment was amended so far as related to Lacombe. Rev. Mr. McKel said to work Plarino from Fairville would put him to the expense of a horse, etc., without any increase in stipend. In consequence of this explanation the case of Lacombe and Musquash was then referred back to the board.

Lover Norton, and Springfield and Central were also referred back, as was St. Martin's. The grant to the vacant mission of Prince William was likewise referred back to the board.

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C. N. Vroom opposed the motion, and Judge Hanington, who wanted to know what bequests it affected, hoped it would never pass, but that the money, if diverted at all, be used to send supply to the church missions. He would appeal to the church people of the province for the funds necessary to bring up the incapacitated clergy fund. Mr. Schofield explained that there were unappropriated funds that did not belong to the general fund of the society, and that the committee for the society to transfer such funds, some \$12,000, or part thereof, to any special purpose, as the motion intended.

Judge Wilkinson was impressed with the \$15,000 the fund on it could not be used, and it was to make that interest available, that it was now proposed to take enough of the general funds to raise it to that amount. Judge Wilkinson was impressed with the idea that money should not be hoarded to the prejudice of the work of saving souls. He would vote for the resolution.

Archdeacon Brigstocke had not anticipated any opposition to this proposal to take some \$3,000 of the society's general funds to enlarge a special fund, thereby relieving great burdens from some veterans in the ministry. C. N. Vroom repeated his objection and stated that some of the funds it was proposed to divert were definitely left in aid of poor missions—a statement that was promptly contradicted by Judge Hanington.

Bishop Kingdon pointed out that failure to carry this resolution would affect the whole schedule, and from the bottom of his heart hoped the resolution would carry. Judge Hanington on this explanation withdrew his objection. Col. Armstrong, while voting for the resolution, said he hoped the day would never return when the capital would be reduced. Mr. Vroom raised the point of order that the society had no power to touch these funds, but that the resolution must be carried. The resolution was then adopted.

WOODSTOCK, July 5.—The synod is a conservative body, but it is beginning to realize that a year's business cannot be properly transacted in three or four days. The experiment of a shorter session must be paid to the fact more to be added to Peter'sville. He pleaded for justice for this, one of the oldest parishes in the diocese in financial as well as spiritual matters and protested strongly against the proposed arrangement of the

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Mr. Schofield moved that the sum of \$3,649.66 be transferred from the unappropriated funds of the society to the capital of the incapacitated clergy fund, thereby making the special fund \$10,000, and that the special fund be then merged in the ordinary fund, and the income used under the rules that now govern the fund.

C. N. Vroom opposed the motion, and Judge Hanington, who wanted to know what bequests it affected, hoped it would never pass, but that the money, if diverted at all, be used to send supply to the church missions. He would appeal to the church people of the province for the funds necessary to bring up the incapacitated clergy fund. Mr. Schofield explained that there were unappropriated funds that did not belong to the general fund of the society, and that the committee for the society to transfer such funds, some \$12,000, or part thereof, to any special purpose, as the motion intended.

Judge Wilkinson was impressed with the \$15,000 the fund on it could not be used, and it was to make that interest available, that it was now proposed to take enough of the general funds to raise it to that amount. Judge Wilkinson was impressed with the idea that money should not be hoarded to the prejudice of the work of saving souls. He would vote for the resolution.

Archdeacon Brigstocke had not anticipated any opposition to this proposal to take some \$3,000 of the society's general funds to enlarge a special fund, thereby relieving great burdens from some veterans in the ministry. C. N. Vroom repeated his objection and stated that some of the funds it was proposed to divert were definitely left in aid of poor missions—a statement that was promptly contradicted by Judge Hanington.

Bishop Kingdon pointed out that failure to carry this resolution would affect the whole schedule, and from the bottom of his heart hoped the resolution would carry. Judge Hanington on this explanation withdrew his objection. Col. Armstrong, while voting for the resolution, said he hoped the day would never return when the capital would be reduced. Mr. Vroom raised the point of order that the society had no power to touch these funds, but that the resolution must be carried. The resolution was then adopted.

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TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN. Express for Campbellton, Piquash, Platon and Halifax..... 7.00. Accommodation for Point du Chene..... 10.10. Express for Halifax..... 13.10. Express for Quebec and Montreal..... 16.35. Commencing 2nd July, Express for Halifax..... 21.55.

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CHICAGO, July 6. Incessant rain has followed day after day, and the fires are raging in the numerous rail cars and tons of the of merchandise, the smoke or been carried mob of rioters. Incendiaries are alarm has followed day after day, and the fires are raging in the numerous rail cars and tons of the of merchandise, the smoke or been carried mob of rioters.

CHICAGO, July 6. A slight breeze has shown a slight improvement in the weather, but the smoke or been carried mob of rioters. Incendiaries are alarm has followed day after day, and the fires are raging in the numerous rail cars and tons of the of merchandise, the smoke or been carried mob of rioters.

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