





LORD'S DAY ACT.

Decision of the Supreme Court in Re Greene.

Sustaining the Conviction for Selling Cigars in St. John on a Sunday - A Test Case.

The Text of the Judgment of the Chief Justice, in Which the Other Judges Unanimously Concurred.

In re Greene—The appellant Greene was convicted before the police magistrate of Saint John for selling cigars on a Sunday and fined \$20. The conviction was made under the provisions of sec. 1 of 62 Vic., cap. 12, passed in April, 1898, by the provincial legislature, and the sole question involved in this application is whether that act, or at all events the section of it, is ultra vires of the local legislature. The act in question is entitled "An Act to Prevent the Profanation of the Lord's Day." Another section under which Greene was convicted is as follows: "No person shall on the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday, sell or publicly show, or expose, or offer for sale, or shall purchase any goods, chattels or other personal property or any real estate whatsoever or do or exercise any worldly labor, business or work of his ordinary calling (conveying travellers, or her majesty's mails by land or water, selling drugs or medicines and other works of necessity and charity excepted)." The act contains several other provisions to which it is unnecessary now to refer. The scope and object of the act are (1) to prohibit the sale of real estate, or the offering of real estate for sale, or the offering of real estate for sale on Sunday; (2) to prohibit such worldly labor, business or work from being done on Sunday as is not specially excepted from the operation of the act, and (3) to prohibit certain kinds of amusement or recreation on Sunday. The main ground upon which the validity of this conviction is questioned is that, not only the section in question, but the whole act, is ultra vires, because it relates and deals with the criminal law in the sense in which that term is used in section 91, No. 27, of the British North American Act, and which gives the exclusive right of legislation in reference to it to the federal parliament. For many years prior to confederation and up to the enactment of the statutes relating to the criminal law by the Dominion parliament, the criminal law in force in this province, cap. 144 of the Revised Statutes, intitled "Offences Against Religion," consisting of two sections. The first provided for a penalty of 40s. for the disturbance of any meeting of persons assembled for religious worship or for any persons officiating at such meeting, and the second provided for a similar penalty of five days' imprisonment for openly desecrating the Lord's Day by shooting, gaming, sporting, playing, drinking, or by the use of tipping houses or by servile labor, works of necessity or mercy excepted. The first of these sections has been superseded by Dominion legislation; (R. S. C., chap. 156, Cr. Code secs. 171, 172 and 173) and by the law as it now stands, the unlawful disturbance of divine service and violence to him while officiating in such service are indictable offences and punishable by two years' imprisonment, while the disturbance of public worship is an offence punishable in summary proceedings by a penalty not exceeding fifty (\$50) dollars. Sec. 2 of chap. 144 of the R. S. of N. B. has never been repealed, neither is there any legislation by the Dominion in the matter covered by that section, nor, as I believe, by any wider area covered by it under which the act as originally passed in this province in 1788 (2nd Geo. III., cap. 5) is entitled "An act against the profanation of the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday, and for the suppression of immorality." Some changes were made in 1831 by 4th Geo. IV., cap. 38, and by the act 12 Vic., cap. 29, passed in 1849, which consolidated the criminal law of that day. These two sections were included, one under the heading "of disturbing religious assemblies," and the other under the heading "of profaning the Lord's Day." Chap. 144 of the Revised Statutes of N. B. (1864) is simply a re-enactment of these two sections in a somewhat abbreviated form, and so they stood at the time of confederation.

The principal argument addressed to us against the constitutionality of the provisions under which the conviction was made is based on the fact that Sunday profanation was at the time of confederation recognized as a part of the criminal law of this province and made punishable under chap. 144 R. S. and it was said to be a legitimate result from that that Sunday profanation is included as a part of the "Criminal Law" within the meaning of that term as it is used in sec. 91, No. 27, of the B. N. A. Act, and therefore one of the subjects with which a provincial legislature cannot deal. And Mr. Pugsley ought to deduce a similar conclusion from the fact that the Dominion parliament had, by virtue of its right to legislate as to the criminal law, in fact legislated in the way I have already mentioned as to interference with public worship and with clergymen in the discharge of their official duties as offences against religion, and thereby occupied a part of the ground covered by chap. 144 R. S.; and it was claimed that it must be taken as conclusive of the right of the federal parliament to occupy the remainder of the field, to the exclusion of the provincial authority—not that provincial legislation on the subject was good until it should be superseded by that of the Dominion, but that the provincial legislation would be in-

valid as relating to a subject altogether outside of the area covered by the local authority. I am unable to agree with either of these views. It would, I think, be very unsafe to conclude that because for the sake of convenience or ready reference, or any other reason, the revisors of our statutes in 1864 had gathered into one group the existing Acts relating to offences and called it the Criminal Law, it therefore follows that the Dominion legislature had the exclusive right of legislation as to all matters therein dealt with. If this argument could prevail it would confer upon the federal parliament the exclusive right of legislating upon the subject of drunkenness as a part of the criminal law because chap. 145 of the Criminal Law of New Brunswick, as it stood at the time of confederation, made drunkenness an offence punishable with about the same severity as Sunday profanation was. In addition to that, to the extent that the criminal law of the various provinces differed—and it is well known that they did differ—the argument would not apply uniformly to each province. Obviously there is a large class of cases in reference to which the provincial legislatures have ample power to legislate, and which do not become a part of the criminal law simply because a breach of the law is punishable by fine, penalty or imprisonment. And the question here is whether the present case comes within that class. I do not think that any weight should be attached to the other branch of Mr. Pugsley's argument on this point. If I were driven to draw any inference from the fact that all legislation as to Sunday profanation had been omitted from the Criminal Code, I should think it a more reasonable inference that in legislating the whole Criminal Law of Canada into a code, parliament had dealt with all criminal matters in regard to which it had an exclusive right of legislation. Historically it is known (Burbridge's Law, No. 160, note) that the omission was by design. There are wide differences in character between the offence of disturbing religious assemblies for worship or interfering with clergymen in the discharge of their official duties and the offence of buying a cigar, or going to a picnic on a Sunday. Every person has an undoubted right to engage in the public worship of God according to his own particular method, without being disturbed or hindered. That is a right common to all and in all places. But what may be done on a Sunday without profaning it is a matter of opinion and largely of sentiment—dependent upon a variety of circumstances and conditions—and one upon which well-disposed people hold widely different views. And I am disposed to think that the Dominion parliament, in designedly refraining from legislating on this subject, did so because it was one which did not concern the general public or affect them all to the same extent or apply to them all in the same degree, but was rather to be regarded and dealt with as a police regulation, local in its character and in its application, and which required to be moulded so as to suit the requirements and meet the conditions of different localities and different classes of population, and in that way secure a reasonable cessation from labor and worldly business on Sunday and confine its recreations within reasonable limits. Such, at all events in my opinion, is the nature of legislation such as this, and I think the provision under which this conviction took place was enacted by a competent legislative authority.

In the first place, as the provincial legislature has passed the act, presumably the power has been constitutionally exercised. It was said that selling cigars on a Sunday was an indictable offence at common law. This proposition does not seem to be supported by authority. In *R. v. Sparrow*, 4 Bing. 84, Park J. says: "The common law indeed is founded on our holy religion, and no law can be good which is not. But at common law the observance of the Sabbath is a duty of imperfect obligation, as we find in *R. v. Brotherton*, 11 Car. 2, 539, where it was held that selling meat on a Sunday was no offence at common law." In the *Atty. Gen. v. Radcliffe*, 10 Ex. 96, Martin B. says: "There are many crimes properly so called which are liable to be punished only in summary proceedings. But these are a vast number of acts which in no sense are crimes which are also punishable, such for instance as keeping open public houses after certain hours and a variety of breaches of police regulations which will readily occur to the mind of any one." See also *R. v. Boardman*, 30 U. C. Q. 7, 539. Acts like this one in question, intended to prevent what is ordinarily spoken of as Sunday profanation, have always been regarded as police, or municipal regulations designed to promote morality and good health by the restraint of labor, and these which they enforced. And all writers give prominence to the value of Sunday as a mere civil institution for the reason that it is a day of rest. Blackstone speaks of the admirable service to the state it is to keep one day in seven as a time of relaxation and refreshment, as well as for public worship, and says that it enables the industrious workman to pursue his occupation in the ensuing week with health and cheerfulness. In *King v. Crowley*, 113 U. S. 703, Mr. Justice Field says: "Laws setting aside Sunday as a day of rest are upheld, not from any right of the government to legislate for the promotion of religious observances, but from its right to protect all persons from the physical and moral debasement which comes from unintermitted labor." And in *Stov. v. State of Mississippi*, 101 U. S. 814, Chief Justice Waite says: "Many attempts have been made in this court and elsewhere to define the police power, but never with entire success. It is always easier to determine whether a particular case comes within a given abstract definition of the power itself, which will be in all respects accurate. No one denies, however, that it extends to all matters affecting the public health or the public morals." In this province at least, the Dominion parliament had authority to make by-laws among other things "to prevent the profanation of the Sabbath." 1 R. S., chap. 45, as amended by 18 Vic. 22,

acts of 1855, p. 90. And by chap. 99 of the Con. Stat. at present in force the different municipalities in the province, which include the whole province, have power to make by-laws for preventing vice, immorality and indecency in the streets, highways and other public places and for preventing the profanation of the Sabbath. It is clear, therefore, whether it adds weight to the argument or not, that the legislature of this province, both before confederation and since, has repeatedly recognized Sunday profanation as a matter to be dealt with and controlled by the several municipalities—each in the way which seemed most suitable to its conditions and requirements—and that by-laws made for that purpose were regarded in no other light than mere police or municipal regulations.

It is true that the act in question relates alike to the whole province, but it is not to my mind less local in its character than by-laws embodying local provisions would be when enacted by the several municipalities in the province, and in that way including the whole province. This, however, is not a case of a by-law, and is therefore free from many of the questions involved in the case of *Mayor of Toronto v. Virgo* (1896) Appeal Cases, 22 S. C. R. 447. In that case the by-law in question prohibited hawkers from carrying on their trade in certain streets in the city of Toronto. It was enacted by the municipal council of the city of Toronto, Ontario (cap. 184 R. S. of O., 1887), which authorized the city council to pass by-laws "for licensing, regulating and governing hawkers," etc. And it was finally determined that upon a fair construction of the statute such a power did not exist in the hands of a municipal council. The argument was used in all the courts that the by-law was ultra vires, as being in restraint of trade and an interference with trade and commerce. The general power to regulate the market was disputed, but various other sections in the statute expressly authorizing prohibitive by-laws were not claimed to be outside of the legislative authority of the province. Lord Davey says: "No doubt the regulation and governance of a trade may involve the exercise of a power which is common to all and to a certain extent as to time and to a certain extent as to place when such restrictions are in the opinion of the public authority necessary to prevent a nuisance or for the maintenance of order." And in *Slatery v. Taylor*, 13 App. 446, Lord Hobhouse said: "It is difficult to see how the council can make efficient by-laws for such objects as preventing fires, preventing and regulating places of amusement, regulating the killing of cattle and sale of butcher's meat, preventing the sale of liquor, preventing bathing, preventing the general health of the community, and other matters which have substantial powers of restraining people, both in their freedom of action and in their enjoyment of property."

In *Hodge v. The Queen*, 9 App. Cod. 117, where the validity of a local ordinance prohibiting the sale of liquor in taverns on Sunday, made under a provincial license act, which, like the one now in force in this province, prohibited the sale of liquor on Sunday, Sir Barnes Peacock says: "These seem to be all the powers which merely local municipalities possess, and to be similar to, though not identical in all respects with, the powers then belonging to municipal institutions under the previously existing laws passed by the local legislatures. Their powers are to be conferred by the Act in question, when properly understood, are to make regulations in the nature of police or municipal regulations of a merely local character for the good government of towns, cities, etc., and such as are calculated to preserve in the municipalities peace and public decency and repress drunkenness and disorderly and riotous conduct. As such they cannot be said to interfere with the general regulation of trade and commerce, which belongs to the Dominion parliament." Speaking of this case, the present Chief Justice of Canada, in *Huson v. The Township of South Norwich*, 24 S. C. R., at page 147 says: "That these words, 'municipal institutions,' do confer a power of regulation and control by the privy council in the case of *Hodge v. The Queen*." Hence the various license acts in force in this and other provinces and passed by the provincial legislatures contain special provisions prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sundays and some other special days, because such suppression is deemed expedient or necessary for the preservation of good order and government.

Appellant would contend that if parliament has not enacted such a law, the provincial legislatures have the right to regulate trade and commerce within their territorial limits, which may yet be legislated upon by the federal parliament for the Dominion at large. Take, for instance, the closing of stores and cessation of trade on Sundays. Parliament, I take it for granted, has the power to legislate on the subject for the Dominion, but until it does so the provinces have, each for itself, the same power.

I am unable to distinguish this case in principle from those which have cited. Many of them relate to the sale of spirituous liquors, but that fact has no special significance. Spirituous liquor is not one of the class of subjects enumerated in sec. 91 of the B. N. A. Act, in reference to which the Dominion parliament has alone the right to legislate. It stands so far as that is concerned, on the same footing as any other trade or business. If by an act of the provincial legislature, either operating directly or through the medium of a municipality, the sale of liquor, or the playing of billiards in public houses, or the playing of billiards as a police regulation, why may not the sale of cigars or the playing of other games be prohibited on the same ground? The evil caused by the one may be greater than that caused by

the other—the one may lead to more disorderly conduct than the other—that is merely a question of degree. The object of the legislation in both cases is the same, the reason for it is the same, and in my opinion the power to enact it is the same. I desire to confine what I have said to the particular case before us. There may be other features of the Act (I do not mean to suggest that there are) to which some of my remarks might not apply. These are not involved here and have not been discussed.

I think the conviction should be sustained. In this judgment of the Chief Justice the other judges unanimously concurred.

WAR PLANS FOR CANADA.

Imperial Government Fixing Schemes of Attack and Defence - Canal Route for Sending Warships into the Great Lakes.

(New York Sun Cable.) LONDON, Aug. 12.—By an order of the cabinet issued on the recommendation of the junta, known as the cabinet committee on national defence, the Intelligence department of the war office has been engaged for several months investigating the preparedness for war of Canada and the Australasian colonies. The investigation is understood to have been completed so far as the latter are concerned, and a scheme of defence is being prepared which will form the basis upon which the government of the federated colonies will work. The dominant idea of this scheme is the constitution from various military posts and in the present colonies of one homogeneous colonial army, recruited voluntarily, but with power reserved of enforcing a modified form of conscription known as the militia ballot. Concurrently Australia will be raised to the rank of a second-class naval station. The Canadian scheme is not far advanced as the Australasian, for the reason that it is much more complex, and because Canada not only has to be prepared against outside attack, but must be placed in a position to attack. Anxious consideration has been given the question how best to defend the long land frontier and furnish adequate protection to the ports. In this matter the war office Intelligence department has been co-operating with a small committee of naval experts appointed by the lord of the admiralty. The integral part of the Canadian scheme is the obtaining of safe and easy access for ships of war to the great lakes. Some such route is said to have been found, and the house of commons will be asked at the next session to vote money toward the cost of the works. Their magnitude is so great that Canada could not well be asked to undertake them from her own resources, particularly as the ultimate object is part of the general scheme of Imperial defence and offence.

The Canadian scheme further provides for an increase in the garrisons at Halifax and Esquimaux, the raising of a considerable force of Canadian regular troops if the Dominion government's consent can be obtained, which there is said to be some doubt, and the raising of the North American naval station to first rank, with an effort to tap for the royal navy an unlimited supply of recruits afforded by the fishing population of the Dominion and Newfoundland.

BLOOMFIELD STATION.

The painters have been at work on the station and freight house this week, making a great improvement in their appearance. The work of prospecting for coal at Central Norton in the ravine back of Henry Baxter's place, which was begun about two years ago and discontinued, has been resumed this summer with favorable indications. An excavation about 25 feet deep has been made in the rock, but so far has yielded nothing but a shaly black laminated slate, and specimens are approaching lignite. As the true coal, if found, is likely to be at a considerable depth, application has been made for the government drill.

Warren Bettle, a young man of Passakeag, who was taken very ill last week underwent an operation on Tuesday for appendicitis with but little hopes, however, of his recovery. Drs. Burnett and Wetmore are attending him.

N. B. UNIVERSITY.

Subscriptions to the building fund: Already acknowledged, \$5,974. His honor the lieutenant governor, 200. R. B. Phillips, B. A., 10. Francis Baird, B. A., 25. H. C. Henderson, M. A., 20. W. H. Harrison, M. A., 10. H. H. Harrison, M. A., 10. Ladies' society U. N. B., 5. J. Z. Currie, Ph. D., 25. W. B. Coulthard, 50. F. C. Green, B. A., 25. Percy H. Smith, 25. J. E. Edwards, 5. P. St. J. Bliss, B. A., 25. Patrick Farrell, 2nd sub., 5. John Harvey, 10. \$6,434.

THE CENTRAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The Sun's Cole's Island, Queens Co., correspondent writes: Jas. McErierty, who was injured in the railway accident on the Central railway, is rapidly recovering. Mrs. Nan B. Hetherington and child, who were also in the wreck, are much better. Frank Campbell, brakeman on the train, has been able to be removed to his home at Norton. All of the other injured are reported to be doing well.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound. It is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effective. Ladies call your Druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other as all Miraculous pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, \$1 per box. No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, \$2 per box. No. 3, mildest and most recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada. No. 1 and No. 2 sold in St. John by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists.

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T-H-E F-O-N-T-H-I-L-L N-U-R-S-E-R-I-E-S. We have the largest nurseries in Canada; 800 acres, and can therefore give the best assortment of stock.

STEADY EMPLOYMENT TO WORKERS and good pay, weekly; all supplies free. We are sole agents for Dr. Mole's celebrated Caterpillarine which protects trees from the caterpillar. Highest testimonials. Our agents cover their expenses by carrying this as a side line. It is in great demand. Write at once for terms.

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MEMRAMCOOK

Educational Institutions Connected With St. Joseph's University.

The Convent of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart - A Staff of Nine Members of the Sacred Heart Sisterhood

MONCTON, Aug. 16.—The traveller along the I. C. R. cannot fail to be favorably impressed with the Memramcook valley, one of the most fertile districts in the province. A great improvement is noticeable from year to year in the character of the buildings in this valley, and progress is undoubtedly being made, but the people have as yet merely entered upon the vast possibilities before them. As a dairying district, Memramcook from its fertile marshes and excellent pasturage should rank among the first in the country, but this industry is as yet in its infancy. The McLaughlin butter and cheese factory, established some years ago, has of late confined its output, entirely to butter, for which a ready market is found in Halifax. The manager, Mr. McLaughlin, says the principal assistants have been Sister Edouard, teacher of 2nd French class; Sister Leo, who has a splendid voice in addition to being skilful in instrumental music; and Sister Eudalia, painting and fancy work, whose work in statuary, etc., is the admiration of all visitors. This year the staff will be increased by another first class teacher, Sister Redemptor of St. John, formerly of Fredericton, but for several years principal of St. Peter's school in St. John. Sister Redemptor will have the assistance of Sister Bernadine in English literature, in which she excels, and this department of the work is expected to receive a great impetus, typewriting and shorthand being added to the special studies. The convent buildings have been brightened on the exterior by a new coat of paint, while hardwood floors have been laid in many of the interior rooms and other improvements effected, including the repainting and renovating throughout, while the arrangements in the grounds for comfort and recreation are being materially increased.

THE BAPTIST SCHOOLS AT WOLFVILLE.

The Baptist educational institutions at Wolfville are making preparations for the work of the next session, concerning which announcement is given in another part of this paper. Acadia College has been steadily enlarging and strengthening its staff, and the number of students last year was the largest in the history of the university. President Trotter's vigorous and aggressive spirit has in no wise caused a departure from the traditions of sound culture and scholarship which prevailed under his predecessor. Acadia College for Young Ladies gives a preparatory course for college, and offers for those who require it excellent courses of study in music, elocution and the fine arts. For those of a business turn instruction is given in stenography and typewriting. Principal MacDonald has given great attention to the equipment of this school and many has done everything for the surroundings. Horton Collegiate Academy does for boys what the seminary does for girls, except that it makes larger provision for those who are entering business or professional life, or preparing for work in applied science. It offers a business course, and is in advance of any other school in eastern Canada in having a well equipped manual training hall. All these schools have the advantage of location in a spot of great beauty, and of undying historical and poetic interest.

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY. ALFRED MARKEHAM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN. ST. JOHN, N. B. AUGUST 22, 1900.

TAXATION NO CONSEQUENCE. The valued Telegraph is replete with information on the subject of federal taxation.

At the present time it is futile for the Sun to be figuring up percentages of taxation when the people are prosperous and trade is flourishing.

Some of our valued grit contemporaries are trying to get up a panic over the prospect of the sale of the Intercolonial to the Canadian Pacific company.

It is true that while the late government was in power there was an agitation in favor of the transfer of the government railway to the Canadian Pacific.

THE ATLANTIC RECORD. The German marine architecture has again triumphed over the world.

SIR WILFRID'S MUSKET. A correspondent asks this question: Having heard it stated that Hon. Wilfrid Laurier said on a certain occasion that he had been on the banks of the Saskatchewan at the time of the rebellion in the Northwest.

The unanimous vote of the Maritime Provinces Board of Trade in favor of mutual preferential trade within the empire, is a fair expression of Canadian business and political sentiment.

The Japanese troops seem to have held their own with the other allied forces in the advance on Peking and in the fighting.

the present premier at the Champ de Mars meeting: Henceforth there will be neither liberal nor conservative, only the great national party, composed of the old liberals and the old conservatives.

The execution of Louis Riel is an outrage to justice and humanity, and an outrage to our nationality, and that the ministers and the French Canadian journalists who are responsible for this execution are deserving of public reprobation.

The organization of this so called National party was a great political success. It made Mr. Mercier premier of Quebec province.

Mr. Fielding, Mr. Blair and Sir Louis Davies say that they were only on a holiday trip. We thought as much.

The Sun offers congratulations to Mr. Fred Cook, its Ottawa correspondent, who has been elected to the supreme presidency of the Sons of England.

FURIOUS STORMS. Preceded by intense heat and darkness in Wisconsin.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 20.—A terrific storm struck here this afternoon. Crey's store on Main street was wrecked, and several other buildings were badly damaged.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Aug. 20.—A terrific wind storm struck this city this afternoon. Several houses were blown down and a number of persons are believed to have been crushed under the ruins.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 20.—A telephone despatch to the Evening Wisconsin says the storm at Sheboygan wrecked eight buildings, including the Crocker car factory, the brewery of the Conrad Schrier Co., Kilmall's brick yard and about 200 houses.

WOODSTOCK. Two Ladies Thrown from Their Carriage and Somewhat Injured.—Horse Killed.

WOODSTOCK, Aug. 19.—Mrs. James Harvey, wife of the chief of police, and Mrs. Wm. Blake were out driving yesterday evening with Mr. Harvey's team.

FOR LIFE! Verdict in the Notorious Kentucky Murder Trial. Nobody Believed the Jury Would Agree in Finding Powers Guilty.

GEORGETOWN, Kentucky, Aug. 18.—"We, the jury, find the defendant guilty, and fix his punishment at confinement in the penitentiary for the rest of his natural life."

GOOD NEWS FROM INDIA. LONDON, Aug. 20.—The vicerey of India, Lord Curzon, of Kedleston, telegraphs that the heavy general rainfall has continued in most of the affected tracts.

No Summer Vacation. No better time for entering than just now. St. John summer weather is always cool.

BOSTON LETTER. There is Little New in the Political Situation.

Deaths of Former Provincialists.—General News.—The Lumber and Fish Markets.—The Weather.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) BOSTON, Aug. 14.—From 68 on Saturday last, the uncertain memory was this morning down to 65, thus burying over-heralded humanity with a life and death certainty from one extreme to another.

There is little new in the political situation. The anti-imperialists are still hammering away at President McKinley and making things as unpalatable as possible for the Boston last week and attempted to stir up enthusiasm among the regulars of his party.

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THEY SAW A BALLOON. Still Another Andree Story Reaches Vancouver from the Far North.

Indians Claim They Saw the Strange Visitor on Mackenzie River.

(Vancouver Colonist, Aug. 11th.) The steamer Tees, which arrived yesterday morning, brought a belated report of the sighting of a balloon—presumably that of the missing Andree and his companions—near the mouth of the Mackenzie river in the winter of 1899.

The news is given in a letter written by a miner at Fort Yukon to a friend at Selkirk. The letter was shown to Fred Harrison of Montreal, who copied it and forwarded its contents to Victoria. The letter said: "I think you were right in what you said about Andree. A short time ago some Indians arrived here from the Mackenzie, and I learned from them that a balloon was seen to land near the mouth of that river during the winter before last. Some men landed from it and made a camp. They remained a short time and then got into the car. They then threw something out, the natives said, on to the ice, and the balloon rose into the air. It was some time before the natives were afraid and did not visit the camp. The natives who came here (Fort Yukon) did not see the balloon themselves, but were told of its coming by people living to the northward of them. I could not find out anything about the matter at all."

Mr. Harrison, who is bound to Dawson, says in his letter that he will make every endeavor to ascertain the truth of the story of the Indians, and if possible learn more.

It is considered not at all improbable that the Indians may have given out this report in the hope of getting a reward, for some months ago notices were sent to all the northern trading posts and freely circulated in the Northwest, from Lyaun Canal to the Arctic, in which a reward was offered by the Scandinavian government for the information of the lost men of the expedition.

You will be surprised to learn the loss of the Andree expedition up north. In the early part of this spring an Eskimo named Old Donald's Son, with his wife and two children, came in some reports about the missing Andree party. After the two Eskimos, who all went out to know if the balloon had started up north last summer, and it was supposed they had come from the balloon.

Stocky's brother, whilst hunting musk oxen last summer, came across a party of four white men shooting deer. A party of Eskimos who were approaching at the time did not see the deer, and thought the white men were shooting at them. They therefore drew their bows and arrows and shot two of the whites, killing them on the spot. The Eskimos, and it is not known if they escaped or not. Stocky's brother saw the poor fellows lying dead, with arrows through them. One was a middle-aged man, short, broad and stout; the other was a young boy, the elder had on a knickerbocker suit, with striped stockings; the younger had on a cloth suit, and they both had on cheese-cutter or badge caps. The Eskimos wanted the brother to go back with them, as there was a big round thing in the north full of tobacco, clothes, ammunition, etc., but he did not go. He, however, brought in two wolf-skin carpets and a part of the dress worn by Eskimos in the Far North, just to prove that he had been as far as he said. I have reported this to the commissioner.

This letter was printed last winter in London. Then, too, there was a more recent report from the same locality, telling of a tragedy in which the expedition ended. The details were published about a month ago in these columns. A party, it was said, had been sent to verify that report, and this party has not reported up to date.

SIXTEEN TO ONE. (Manitoba Free Press.) The following explanation of the meaning of 16 to 1 is given by the Democratic National Convention at Kansas: A gold dollar weighs 23.22 grains, the remainder being alloy. A silver dollar weighs 412.5 grains, of which 336.5 is pure silver, the remainder being alloy. Thus the pure silver in a silver dollar weighs about sixteen times as much as the pure gold in a gold dollar, and this is the meaning of "16 to 1."

SEND FOR CATALOGUE. S. Kerr & Son.

PICTURES OF F. M. LORD KITCHENER, MAJOR-GENERAL. BADEN-POWELL. A Great Offer to New Subscribers.

The Sun has secured magnificent portraits, 1824 inches, of F. M. Lord Roberts and General Lord Kitchener, printed in fifteen colors, and Major-General Baden-Powell in khaki, on coated calendered paper suitable for framing. The pictures are art gems, fit to grace any Canadian home, and are pronounced by military men to be the most life-like portraits of British leaders of the South African campaign ever placed on the market.

For Seventy-Five Cents Cash in advance, one of these pictures, a war map, and the Semi-Weekly Sun for one year will be mailed post free to any address in Canada. A picture alone is worth one dollar.

Sample portraits are now on public view in the Sun's business offices. Call and see them.

Sun Printing Co., St. John.

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A special to the Chicago Times-Herald from Walsh, Ind., says: "Remissible grain dealers from all parts of the state have collected statistics showing the total yield of wheat in Indiana for the present year to be the smallest for many years, not exceeding 5,000,000 bushels against 18,000,000 to 40,000,000 for several years in succession prior to 1899. The crop is a practical failure, there being but little more than enough grain raised for seeding."

For the MILLIONS! Only 25c. 25c. 25c. Only THE SCIENCE OF LIFE. KNOW THYSELF! The Science of Life, or Self Preservation, Only 25c. in Paper Covers, Cloth, full gilt, \$1. Write for this book today, by mail sealed. Non-irrevocable prescriptions for Acute and Chronic Diseases. It is the Prize Treatise, for which the National Association awarded the Gold Medal. It is as standard as American Gold. It is an encyclopedic treatise on Hygiene, Dietetics, and the treatment of ALL DISEASES AND WEAKNESSES OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN, whether young, middle-aged or old. Every man should have it. It is from the pen of a distinguished author and HERO Specialist, who graduated from Harvard Medical College in 1884, and has been the Chief Consulting Physician to the Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4, 1/2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 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982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

CITY NEWS. Recent Events Around St. John. Together With Correspondence from Exhilarated.

When ordering the WEEKLY SUN to be sent to you, please specify the NAME of the person to whom the paper is to be sent. Remember! The Office must be sent to ensure prompt communication. THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Bentley's Liniment. The Woodstock visit St. John early in the I. C. R. for the St. John excursion. The railway annual picnic at St. August 25th. A Halifax telegraph flagstaff Crescent for St. John on Saturday. The pain of a strain relieved by Bentley's Liniment. Regular bottles 25c. A workman by the had his head badly bruised, removed to the city. THERE IS RUMOR of a line of prize dangles of letting itself. The surviving Volunteer Fire Co. Free Public Library. The heroic work in a years ago, when banded, they gave Marcus M. Joy wealthy citizen died at the Duffie S. Aug. 17th, from a retired thread held the position of the Mayor and ex-Governor with their family. Word has just been received from Glasgow his wife. Florence was also his St. John as steward one of the years ago. Late steward of the cordia. The story that Flood cut her ear to ear. Flood prompted Flood. At the organization of the Shediac and Coal directors A. P. Skinner of St. J. Shediac; N. S. L. A. B. Capp of Irving of Bucto was appointed vice-president. They were given for plans to the DESECRATING. The following John Railway Co. handed by the Sabbath by their employers; Alward, John M. Akerley and Thos. Holland. C. A. Faddock, are also reported on Sunday. Lou dock and S. B. selling cigars. Just what act regard to these determined.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN. ST. JOHN, N. B. AUGUST 22, 1900.

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CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges.

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

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

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, issuing weekly 8,500 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces. Advertisers, please make a note of this.

Bentley's Liniment cures Neuralgia. The Woodstock golf experts may visit St. John early next month.

A carload of plumes from Germany is on the I. C. R. siding, all intended for the St. John exhibition.

The railway employees hold their annual picnic at Sussex on Saturday, August 25th.

A Halifax telegram states that the flagship Crescent will leave that port for St. John on September 3rd.

The I. C. R. employees of this city will hold their annual picnic at Sussex on Saturday.

The pain of a strain or sprain quickly relieved by rubbing in Bentley's Liniment. Regular size 10c. Large bottles 25c.

A workman by the name of Perkins had his head badly cut at Mooney's pulp mill, Missisquoi, yesterday. He was removed to the city hospital for treatment.

THERE IS REALLY no room in four lines of print to set forth the danger of letting a cough "get well of itself." Take no chance of that sort. Use Adams's Botanic Cough Balsam. See all Druggists.

The surviving members of No. 9 Volunteer Fire Co. have presented the Free Public Library with a beautiful silver trumpet, a gift to them for their heroic work in a fire in 1856. Fifteen years ago, when the company disbanded, they gave the library \$500.

Marcus M. Johnson, aged 60, a wealthy citizen of Williamstown, Conn., died at the Hotel Hotel, Digby, N. S., Aug. 17th, from apoplexy. He was a retired thread manufacturer, but held the position of president-treasurer of the American Thread Co. He and ex-Governor Cook of Connecticut, with their families, were visiting Digby.

Word has just been received here to the effect that Henry Flood is to be hanged at Glasgow for the murder of his wife. Flood was a well known citizen of St. John as steward and stewardess of one of the Furness line steamers years ago. Later on Flood became steward of the Donaldson liner Concordia. The story of the murder is that Flood cut his wife's throat from ear to ear. Jealousy is said to have prompted Flood to the act.

At the organization meeting of the Shediac and Coast railway the following directors were elected: A. I. Trueman, A. P. Barnhill and G. N. Skinner of St. John; E. A. Smith of Shediac; N. S. LeBlanc of Cape Bald; A. B. Capp of Pt. de Bute, and R. S. Irving of Buctouche. A. I. Trueman was elected president, and A. B. Capp vice-president. J. McQueen of Shediac was appointed secretary. Directors were given for a preliminary survey and plans to the made at once.

DESCRATING THE LORD'S DAY.

The following employees of the St. John Railway Company have been reported by the police for desecrating the Sabbath by performing work for their employers: Henry Elliott, Frank Alward, John McCallum, Fred Coates, Henry Kennedy, Bart Duffy, Geo. E. Akerley and Thos. Cosman. John Holland, John H. Owens and C. A. Padock, corner grocery people, are also reported for doing business on Sunday. Louis Green, M. V. Padock and S. Richey are accused of selling cigars. Just what action will be taken with regard to these people has yet to be determined.

WE ARE MAKING A SPECIALTY OF BOYS' CLOTHING Stylish, Strong and Durable Suits for Boys of any Age. Tweed Suits (all shades) \$2.00 to \$5.25. Sailor Suits 1.35 to 4.00. Blouses and Kilts 1.35 to 3.40. Blouses (separate) 60c. to 1.00. Boys' Pants 38c. to 85c. Per Pair. EXCELLENT CHOOSING AT LITTLE COST. SHARP & McMACKIN, 385 Main Street, St. John, North End.

HAMPTON.

Liberal Conservative Mass Meeting in Curling Rink, Thursday Evening.

To be Addressed by the Hon. Geo. E. Foster, J. D. Hazen, M. P. P., and Other Sneakers.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Hampton Liberal Conservative association will be held in the large curling rink near the station on Thursday evening of this week. Hon. George E. Foster, J. D. Hazen, M. P. P., and other speakers will address the meeting.

All are cordially invited. St. John friends of the party will be made welcome. The chair will be taken at 8 o'clock.

ANOTHER ST. JOHN HERO RETURNS.

Ambrose Pelkey of G. Co., first Canadian contingent, arrived in the city yesterday by the Quebec express, and was warmly greeted by his old friends, particularly so by his comrades of the St. John Fusiliers. He was wounded in the right arm at Cronje's Laager, February 27th, and two of his fingers are still useless, as a result of the shot. Otherwise he is in good condition. He says he was well treated in hospital. Pelkey was one of the first of the Canadians to volunteer for active service.

INHERITING MONEY.

The best thing that can happen to a young man is for him to realize, at the very outset of his career, that whatever real success he is to achieve must come from his own exertions. Whenever a young man begins life by depending on the favor or indulgence of friends, or upon an inheritance of money that some one else has earned, he might as well make up his mind that failure is to be his lot. We do not believe any young man can do a more prudent or sensible thing than to get a business and shorthand education. The work done at the Currie Business University of this city comprises the very cream of practical and useful education, such an education as every youth should have who expects to become a useful and industrious citizen.

THE DEANERY OF KINGSTON.

The quarterly meeting of this deanery was held at Springfield on Wednesday and Thursday, August 8th and 9th. Eight clergy (including the Rev. T. R. DeW. Cowie), were present throughout the entire session. On the matter of business that came before the meeting, two, at least, were of general interest. The programme for the annual meeting of the Kingston Deanery Sunday School Teachers' Union (to be held at Sussex on Thursday, August 23rd), was laid on the table. It includes papers or addresses by Very Rev. Dean Partridge; Rev. J. A. Richardson, rector of Trinity church, St. John; and Rev. T. R. DeW. Cowie, the newly appointed organizing secretary for D. M. F. The next annual meeting of Kingston Deanery Choral Union was also appointed to be held at Rothsay on Wednesday, Jan. 30th, 1901.

When the business had been concluded, the Rev. T. R. DeW. Cowie spoke at some length concerning his work as organizing secretary of the diocese. After consideration a committee of the deanery was appointed to arrange for a visitation of each parish in the deanery by the secretary. At each centre it is proposed to organize a meeting, when the speaking will have an opportunity to speak to the people of the state of the work in the diocese.

The remainder of the session was spent in the reading of papers and discussions thereon. The rural dean and Rev. C. D. Schofield read papers on "Eternal Punishment." The chapter addressed itself to the subject with the seriousness the topic demanded, and a lengthy discussion ensued, in which everyone took part. It was felt that the subject should receive more notice from the pulpit than is customary in these days.

The Rev. A. T. Cresswell read a paper dealing with the matters treated of in the second portion of "Pastor Pastorum." The members of the deanery still continue their interest in reading this work in common.

Public services were held in Trinity church, Springfield, on Wednesday evening, when Rev. H. I. Lynds was the preacher; and on Thursday morning, when the rural dean was celebrant at the service of the Holy Communion.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 16.—The Allan steamer Carthaginian collided with the steamer Grecian of the same line tonight in the outer harbor.

The Carthaginian was bound inward from Liverpool, and the Grecian outward bound for Liverpool. The latter cleared several days ago for that port, but was delayed sailing. It was in the night's accident, as the captain concluded to wait till morning for a diver's investigation. The Grecian was a schooner in the stream. Her injuries, it is feared, are serious, although both ships were moving slowly when they struck. The Carthaginian proceeded to her dock after the collision, undamaged, but her deck was to thick watered. The accident was due to thick weather.

CORNWALLIS, N. S., Aug. 17.—Rev. William Boggs, president of the Theological seminary, Ramepatam, India, has purchased the residence of Fred Woodworth at Wolfville.

William Meek of Woodside has had a grandson from Denver, Colorado, visiting him, who, though little more than six years of age, weighs one hundred and ten pounds.

The funeral of Mrs. Rogers, a woman of ninety-eight years of age, took place from her home near Cape Blomidon on Thursday.

Mrs. Chipman Parker, a well-known resident of Berwick, died on Sunday. A few days previous to her death her infant son also died.

DIGBY, Aug. 17.—A gentleman by the name of Johnson, from Williamstown, Mass., who was going through yesterday with a party of friends, was taken suddenly ill. He was taken to the Dufferin and two doctors at once called. They pronounced his malady apoplexy, and grave fears are entertained for his life. He is a manufacturer of thread in Massachusetts. His wife, daughter and some friends are with him here.

A strange vessel was reported to be purse sailing for fish in St. Mary's bay. Information as to her movements has been sent to Halifax. There is a suspicion that it is an American vessel, but her name has not yet been found out.

RECENT DEATHS.

The death of Mrs. John Fennell of Boston was heard with surprise and regret. Although Mrs. Fennell had not been in good health for some months, serious consequences were not apprehended. She was on a visit to St. John, however, while on a visit to St. John, and death followed on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Fennell was a daughter of the late P. D. Quinn, a prominent St. John business man in his day. Her husband and one sister survive her. Charles Edward Raymond, whose death took place on Thursday, was the son of a Loyalist who settled in Kings county, and the son was born December 29, 1807. In 1834, Mr. Raymond removed to St. John and lived in the town of Kings county. He was a regular trade of carpenter, and soon started in business for himself. For many years there was no more active citizen, and in his day and generation dwellings, halls, warehouses, wharves, public halls, churches, were erected by him and faithfully carried out contracts. From 1864 to 1887 he sat at the civic board as councillor for Dulkes ward. He was a very active fireman in the days of the volunteer department, and for a long time captain of the hook and ladder company. In some years he was a Trinity church vestryman. He was also an active member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he was initiated in September, 1838, until declining years compelled his retirement. He had presided over his lodge over the old Carleton Mark lodge, now extinct, over Carleton Royal Arch Chapter, was a charter member of Corinthian R. A. Charter, established at Hampton in 1859, and a charter member and first Marshal of the Encampment of St. John, R. T. M. Raymond was an accomplished and an honorable citizen. He was full of life, a cheery, cheerful man, with a large fund of anecdote about his contemporaries. He has lived in honorable retirement for some years, in full possession of his faculties, and carrying lightly his weight of years. The Raymond race is a sturdy one. One of Mr. Raymond's brothers died a couple of years ago at Norton, nearly a nonagenarian, two sisters, venerable ladies, still live at the Queen street residence, where Mr. Raymond died. His wife, Henrietta Baldwin, pre-deceased him, leaving no children. With his death the firm of Fenestry & Raymond, the greatest contractors of their day in St. John, became a memory—Globe.

The death occurred quite suddenly Friday of the wife of James Beattie, agent of the Shore line at St. Stephen. Mrs. Beattie has been visiting her father-in-law at Carleton for some days and it was at his home that she died. The deceased, who was a most popular lady, was formerly a Miss Bethoun of Carleton. An infant child survives.

William Roxborough of the customs parcel post system died very suddenly Monday morning at his home in Carleton. On Sunday evening Mr. Roxborough attended divine service, and when he retired was in his usual good health. About 1 o'clock he awoke his wife and complained of feeling unwell. Restoratives were applied, and for a time he seemed better, but in an hour or so had another ill turn and died before medical help arrived. Mr. Roxborough was born on Aug. 1, 1842, and was therefore just a little over 58 years of age. He resided for some years at South Bay, and was appointed a tide waiter in the customs and shortly after moved into Carleton, purchasing a house on Guilford street, in which he resided. His wife, who with two sons and two daughters survive, was a sister of Mrs. Edward Sutton of South Bay, and of Mrs. Jas. G. Ellis of Brockville, Ont. formerly of Fairville. His eldest daughter is the wife of W. O. Dunham of Carleton. Mr. Roxborough was a prominent member of the Orange Fraternity and held many important offices in the order. He was also for some years identified with the artillery, and was a second lieutenant in old No. 9, afterwards No. 5 battery, at Fairville. His death caused deep sorrow among hundreds of friends who found in him the sterling qualities which make a good citizen and an agreeable companion.

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Mrs. Chipman Parker, wife of the secretary of the Fruit Growers' Association, died suddenly at her home in Berwick on Wednesday. She was a Miss Illsley of Berwick.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 19.—Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier arrived from Sydney shortly after one o'clock Sunday morning. A delegation consisting of Mayor Hamilton, Chairman Rogers, Secretary Pickering and Alderman MacBreith, representing the gardens' commission, were there with carriages to escort the premier and party to the hotel. Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier arrived at 11 o'clock. They were entertained at dinner at the residence of B. Russell, M. P. Sir Wilfrid will address a gathering at the public gardens on Monday night, and afterwards will hold a reception there. Lady Laurier is an ex-soldier, 65 years of age, while in a state of despondency following excessive drinking, attempted suicide twice. He fired three shots into his head through his mouth. He may recover, though the bullets entered through his head, coming out at the back, below the brain.

WOLFVILLE, N. S., Aug. 20.—Miss Charlotte Sandford, daughter of the Rev. Rufus Sandford, missionary in

Notice to Subscribers.

The following agents are travelling in New Brunswick in the interests of the Sun.

John E. Austin in Queens County. Edgar Canning in Kings County.

IN NOVA SCOTIA.

L. M. Curren in Cumberland County, N. S.

India, has completed her course of training for a nurse at the Western hospital and has arrived in Wolfville. A very pleasant home was given by Dr. Kelstead and Miss Kelstead to the members of the Acadia faculty and other friends on Saturday evening in honor of Dr. Atwater, professor in the Wesleyan university, and a noted writer of Middletown, Conn., who with his family is doing Evangelical land.

Dr. Benjamin Rand, Acadia '75, of Harvard university, well known as a writer on economic subjects, is spending his vacation in his native county of Kings.

A memorial service for the late Mrs. Tufts was held by the Wolfville W. C. T. U. on Sunday afternoon. Appropriate papers were read, of Her Educational and Intellectual Life by Mrs. (Dr.) Trotter; on Her Home Life by Mrs. A. E. Caldwell, and on Her Work in connection with the Union by Mrs. R. V. Jones. Mrs. Joseph Kempton spoke of the loss the union had sustained during the year by the death of Mrs. James Morse, Mrs. J. E. Forsyth and Mrs. D. O. Parker. Mrs. J. B. Hemson closed by a few words on the passing away of Mrs. Tufts.

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THE ST. JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

Mailed to Your Post Office Every Wednesday and Saturday.

The South African war, the threatened hostilities in China and the general election within the year, will make this paper especially interesting.

The Sun has special correspondents with 1st and 2nd Canadian Contingents and other costly arrangements for obtaining news of the operations in South Africa and China, which no other New Brunswick paper possesses.

The Sun has also a paid correspondent in every town, village and hamlet in New Brunswick, with several in P. E. I. and Nova Scotia, also a weekly letter on Provincial matters from Boston, Mass., thus the paper is made interesting to every section of the Maritime Provinces.

The regular subscription price is \$1.00 a year, but SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS sent to the SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ST. JOHN, by a new subscriber will ensure the SEMI-WEEKLY SUN to any address in Canada or the United States for twelve months, together with a splendid portrait—18 x 24 inches, in fifteen colors, of FIELD MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS, or GENERAL LORD KITCHENER, or of LIBUT.-GENERAL BADEN-POWELL, in khaki, and a map of the seat of war in South Africa.

This is unquestionably the best business offer ever made by any Maritime Province publisher of a first-class FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Any present subscriber for the SUN who sends SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS for his own subscription in advance, and the name of a new subscriber with SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS will get a picture for himself, as well as one for the new subscriber.

Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application to

SUN PRINTING COMPANY,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

BIRTHDAY PARTY AT SHEDIAC.

A Shediac correspondent sends the following: The other evening the guests at the Sheldon house got up a party in honor of Miss Lulu Weidon, whose birthday was on that date. The hotel parlors were tastefully decorated for the occasion with ferns, flowers, etc. Early in the evening Miss Weidon, who had been kept in profound ignorance of what was going on, was called to the guests of the house, presented her with a beautiful silver hand mirror, accompanied by a box of handkerchiefs. Dr. White made the presentation in a very neat and well worded speech.

The guests then settled down to progressive whist. The gentleman's first prize was captured by V. Fleux of New York, while Mrs. P. S. MacNutt of St. John and Mrs. Scovill of the same city were tie for the ladies' first prize. The evening's enjoyment was brought to a conclusion with a dance. The following are the names of those present: Mr. and Mrs. Vincent, St. John; Mrs. Fleux and Mr. and Mrs. Ronkie, New York; Mrs. Lawton, Miss Minnie Lawton and Miss Bert, Shediac; Miss Wilson, St. John; Miss L. Wilson, New York; the Misses Welch, Mr. and Mrs. Walter, St. John; Mr. and Mrs. McCully, Moncton; Mrs. MacNutt and Mrs. Trueman, St. John; and Messrs. MacLean, White, Robertson, Jones, Grant, Fleux Weidon and Trueman. The party was a very successful affair and reflected much credit upon Mrs. Vincent, whose is due the honor of getting it up.

THANKS OF MICHAEL AND CARIB KELLY.

Please permit us through the valuable columns of the Sun to express our heartfelt gratitude to those who have unsolicited and in a most substantial manner, expressed their sympathy with us in the great loss which we sustained in the disastrous fire which destroyed on May 30 last a portion of our fair village. The names of those from whom we have received aid and to whom we wish to return thanks are: Capt. Henry Calhoun, Albert Mines, N. B.; John Kelly, Noank, Conn.; U. S.; George Kelly, Brooklyn, N. Y.; U. S.; H. H. McLean, St. John; John C. Taughan, St. Martins; William O'Neil, St. Martins; William Shaw, M. P. P., St. John; Bowman & Angevine, St. John; A. Miller & Co., St. John; S. Hayward & Co., St. John; Mrs. E. McCormick, Lewiston, Maine; Mrs. Hannah Moran, Montreal; Mrs. Hannah Vaughan, St. John; Mrs. Horace Hutchings, Montreal; Capt. Robert Carson, St. Martins; C. S. Everett, St. John; Master Herbert Everett, St. John; Hon. A. T. Dunn, M. P. P., Musquash; Hon. A. S. White, M. P. P., Sussex; William Smith, St. Martins; Samuel Osborn, St. Martins; J. Kimball, St. John; Mrs. B. Keith, San Francisco, Cal.; Capt. William Fownes, Havelock; James Hoey, St. Martins; Miss Gillis, New Brunswick; Mr. and Mrs. George, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kennedy, St. Martins; C. M. Bostwick, St. John; W. S. Carter, St. John; Miss Lizzie Flewelling, St. Martins; John Dunlap, Jr., St. Martins; Temple Lam bert, Deer Island, N. B.; H. H. Mott, St. John; J. and J. Titus, St. Martins; Mr. and Mrs. Treadwell, Simons, N. B.; Mr. and Mrs. Cosman, Hotel Ottawa, St. John; Robert Maxwell, St. John; Mr. Murdoch, St. John; Hon. H. A. McKeown, M. P. P., St. John; H. T. Colpitts, St. Martins; J. P. Mosher, St. Martins; Mrs. Annie Dimock, St. Martins; Mrs. Isaac Brown, St. Martins; Mrs. G. G. King, Chipman; Harry Davies, St. Martins; A Friend, un-

WANTED

WANTED.—Men I can put you in the way of securing a good position if ready to begin work at once or shortly. No charge for my services. C. A. NEWTON, Ridgeville, Ont.

\$3 A DAY SURK. SEND US YOUR ADDRESS as we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$2 for every day's work; absolutely sure; don't fail to write today. Imperial Silverware Co., Box 415, Windsor, Ont.

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C. FLOOD & SONS,

King Street, St. John.

known, St. John; P. Garneau & Sons, Quebec; Mrs. Caroline Bradshaw, St. Martins; Benjamin Black, St. Martins; Mrs. James Cookson, St. Martins; Rev. S. H. Cornwall, St. Martins; Joseph Carson, St. Martins. MICHAEL AND CARRIE KELLY, St. Martins, Aug. 18, 1900.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED ON S. S. ORURO.

Charles Mitchell, a ship laborer, lost his life Saturday afternoon on board the West India steamer Oruro. He with other men was engaged in the placing of the hatches. One of the planks did not easily fit into position and the man began to apply extra efforts. The plank went down into the hold and Mitchell went with it. His head struck on the cargo in the hold, causing a large depressed fracture of the skull. The man died almost instantly. The body was removed to the morgue, and coroner's inquest was at once called upon to hold an inquiry. Dr. Walker secured a jury, had them view the body, and then to enable the steamer to get away began the inquiry on board the ship. The first and second officers gave their evidence, which showed that the hatches were in first-class shape, as well as the fittings. The stevedores, they said, had all to do with putting on the hatch planks. The inquiry will probably be resumed this evening.

Chas. Mitchell, who came here a couple of years ago from Nova Scotia, lived at 14 Harding street. He left a widow and one child.

CHINESE RITES AT FERNHILL.

On Sunday afternoon seven of the Chinese residents of St. John drove out to the rural cemetery and at the grave of one of their countrymen, the single lot section of Fernhill, indulged in those rites peculiar to this peculiar people. They lighted one hundred or more perfumed tapers, and burned much prayer paper. On the grave they placed a repast for the departed consisting of roast chicken stuffed with rice and other dainties that tickle the Chinese palate. Chop sticks were laid by the side of the food. And then the Celestials drove slowly back to town. Should they return to Fernhill today they would find that the repast had disappeared. And who could successfully contradict them if they were there to report that the spirit of the departed one had appeared in the night and eaten the chicken and other "fixins."





SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived.

Aug 17—St. Croix, 1074, Pike, from Boston, W. G. Lee, mds and pass.

Aug 18—St. Croix, 1074, Pike, from Boston, W. G. Lee, mds and pass.

Aug 19—St. Croix, 1074, Pike, from Boston, W. G. Lee, mds and pass.

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THE ROYAL CANADIANS.

Their Experiences a Fort-night After Entering Pretoria.

Very Uncertain—Finally Sent to the Collieries at Springs—After Rolling Stock.

Contradictory Orders—A Day of Rest—The Great Change Fought in the Ranks of the Officers.

THE SPRINGS COLLIERIES.

Transvaal, June 15.—(In Camp with the Royal Canadian Regiment.)—A green young plantation on a bit of rising ground to the west, three or four very black coal dumps to the east, a scattering of cottages between the two, and a remarkably fine railway station, terminating a spur line to Johannesburg; there you have the Springs, an important source of the coal supply of Johannesburg, and the headquarters of the Royal Canadian Regiment.

MEMORANDA.

Str. Lakes Superior passed Cape Magdalen, 17, at 4.30 yesterday morning.

Passed Hathi Island, Aug 15, bark Enterprise, Calhoun, from Preston for Hillsboro, N. S.

Passed Sydney Light, Aug 15, bark Sunny South, McDonald, from Sydney, for St. John; 17th, sch. Westworth, Fitzpatrick, from Cork for Sydney.

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THE LEWIN ESTATE.

Several Heirs Will Contest Late Senator Lewin's Will.

Amount Involved is Over Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.

From Monday's Daily Sun.

A matter is to come before the probate court today, the proceedings in which will be watched with interest by the whole community. Proof will be made in solemn form of the will of the late Senator Lewin.

The children of Mr. Lewin will be by heirs at law were the will of Percival L. Lewin of Schenectady, N. Y., who has two daughters, Mrs. Montgomery and Mrs. Fisher.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cook, who has one son, Chas. Cook.

Richard S. Lewin of London, England, the husband of Mrs. Margaret Lewin and father of Pollard and the Misses Sarah Elizabeth and Mary Louise Lewin.

James D. Lewin of Toronto.

The late Dr. Samuel Lewin of Chatham, who left five daughters, Mrs. Peterson of Moncton and Mrs. Hammond of Minneapolis.

The late F. L. Lewin, who left a widow and son, Dr. Arthur Lewin of Bellisle.

The amount of money involved is \$321,000, of which \$65,000 is real and \$256,000 personal property. Of this \$256,000, \$105,000 is disposed of by specific provisions in the will. This leaves \$151,000 as the residue, which is divided into three parts, say, \$70,000 each, disposition of which is made as follows:

Pollard Lewin gets all the plate, pictures, watches and rings, and all the real estate after his mother's death, say \$8,000.

On his mother's death, say \$7,000.

On the death of his daughter, Mrs. Cook, he gets one half of her third (\$70,000), say \$35,000.

On reaching 25 years, one half of the third left in trust to his mother for him (\$70,000), say \$35,000.

Pollard Lewin's sister, Sarah Elizabeth Lewin, gets on reaching 25 years, say \$8,000.

Again on reaching 25 years she gets a quarter of the third left to her mother in trust for her, say \$17,500.

On the death of her mother, one quarter of \$14,000, say \$3,500.

Pollard Lewin's sister, Mary Louise Clark Lewin, gets on reaching 25 years, say \$8,000.

On reaching 25 years she gets a quarter of the third left to her mother in trust for the children, say \$17,500.

On the death of her mother, one quarter of \$14,000, say \$3,500.

Percival L. Lewin gets a specific legacy of \$12,000.

One third of residue, say \$82,000.

Percival Lewin's daughters, Mrs. Montgomery and Mrs. Fisher, each get \$50,000, say \$100,000.

Dr. Arthur Allan Lewin, son of the late Frank Lewin, receives a legacy of \$5,000, and on the death of his mother, \$6,000 more. The will originally provided that he was to receive an equal share with Pollard Lewin in Mrs. Cook's \$70,000, that is \$35,000, but by a codicil this portion in his regard was revoked and Mrs. Cook's son divides with Pollard Lewin.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cook, Senator Lewin's daughter, receives an annuity of \$1,000 and the income of \$70,000 during her life time. On her death he son, Charles Lewin, receives \$14,000, also one half of \$70,000, \$35,000—\$49,000.

Mrs. Margaret Lewin gets the house in Lancaster during her life time and the household furniture and effects absolutely.

Also an annuity of \$700 for herself and \$500. Of all the rest she is but a trustee for her children.

Senator Lewin's sons Richard Samuel Lewin (husband of Mrs. Margaret Lewin) of London, England, and Jas. D. Lewin of Toronto, and his granddaughters, Mrs. Peterson of Moncton and Mrs. Hammond of Minneapolis, children of the late Dr. Samuel Lewin of Chatham are utterly disinherited.

In the original will Richard Lewin was left a legacy of \$6,000, but by a codicil made about three months before Senator Lewin's death this was revoked.

The will will be contested by Richard Lewin, J. D. Lewin, Mrs. Peterson and Mrs. Hammond, who have engaged as counsel R. F. Quigley, C. A. A. Stockton, C. C. and C. N. Sargent, Q. C. B. S. Smith and William Pusey, Q. C., will support the will.

Richard Lewin is expected to arrive from England at once.

With reference to the real estate it is understood an action for ejectment will be commenced at once to secure possession of it.

Mrs. Margaret Lewin has been appointed guardian of her son, Percival Lewin, and her daughter, Mary Louise Lewin. Pollard Lewin is in a student's first-year year and is a student at the University of New Brunswick. Miss Mary Louise Lewin is in her nineteenth year, and Miss Sarah Elizabeth Lewin is in her twenty-third year.

While playing the violin for the first time in the presence of anyone, it forbodes ill to the player if a string breaks.

THE CHANGE IN OFFICERS.

As the campaign draws to an end a list of the officers at this moment with the battalion may be of interest.

It vividly illustrates the changes wrought by a campaign. Only three companies are commanded by the captain; the other two are left of the original 26; only 17 company officers out of the 36 who have been sent out.

Staff—Lieut. Col. Otter, in command, Lieut. Col. Buchanan, Major Pelletier, Lieutenants Rogers, Major Pelletier, Lieutenants Lafferty, quarter-master, Surgeon Major Wilson, Surgeon-captain Pitt; Capt. Weeks, signalling officer; Rev. Mr. Almond, Rev. Mr. Fullerton.

A Co.—Capt. Burstall, Lieutenant Lafferty, Lieutenants Marshall, Lieutenant Temple.

D Co.—Capt. Rogers, Lieutenant Lawson, Lieutenant Stewart.

E Co.—Capt. Fraser, Lieutenant Swift.

F Co.—Lieut. Leduc, Lieutenant Pelletier.

G Co.—Lieutenant Jones, Lieutenant McDonald.

H Co.—Captain Stairs, Lieutenant Boyd.

FREDERICK HAMILTON.

SPORTING MATTERS.

CRICKET.

A Good Match Between Lakeside and Hampton.

HAMPTON, Kings Co., Aug. 14.—On Saturday afternoon an interesting cricket match was played between Lakeside and Hampton. The former was victorious by a score of 100 runs.

The match was played on a very level ground, and the batsmen were very successful. The bowlers were also very good, and the game was well contested.

The result of the match was a very good one for Lakeside, and the players were very well pleased with their performance.

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WINDOW SCREENS,

17c. BLACH.

Only a limited number, order early

HAMMOCKS, 75c. to \$5.00.

A. M. ROWAN'S, 331 Main St.

THE LEWIN ESTATE.

Several Heirs Will Contest Late Senator Lewin's Will.

Amount Involved is Over Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.

From Monday's Daily Sun.

A matter is to come before the probate court today, the proceedings in which will be watched with interest by the whole community. Proof will be made in solemn form of the will of the late Senator Lewin.

The children of Mr. Lewin will be by heirs at law were the will of Percival L. Lewin of Schenectady, N. Y., who has two daughters, Mrs. Montgomery and Mrs. Fisher.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cook, who has one son, Chas. Cook.

Richard S. Lewin of London, England, the husband of Mrs. Margaret Lewin and father of Pollard and the Misses Sarah Elizabeth and Mary Louise Lewin.

James D. Lewin of Toronto.

The late Dr. Samuel Lewin of Chatham, who left five daughters, Mrs. Peterson of Moncton and Mrs. Hammond of Minneapolis.

The late F. L. Lewin, who left a widow and son, Dr. Arthur Lewin of Bellisle.

The amount of money involved is \$321,000, of which \$65,000 is real and \$256,000 personal property. Of this \$256,000, \$105,000 is disposed of by specific provisions in the will. This leaves \$151,000 as the residue, which is divided into three parts, say, \$70,000 each, disposition of which is made as follows:

Pollard Lewin gets all the plate, pictures, watches and rings, and all the real estate after his mother's death, say \$8,000.

On his mother's death, say \$7,000.

On the death of his daughter, Mrs. Cook, he gets one half of her third (\$70,000), say \$35,000.

On reaching 25 years, one half of the third left in trust to his mother for him (\$70,000), say \$35,000.

Pollard Lewin's sister, Sarah Elizabeth Lewin, gets on reaching 25 years, say \$8,000.

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