

WOODSTOCK.

The Second Day of the Fair Was an Unmeasured Success.

Large Number of Excursionists in Town—Successful Horse Races—A River Parade and Promenade Concert.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., Sept. 27.—The exhibition opened under most favorable circumstances this afternoon. The weather was all that could be desired. A regular summer day. Governor McClellan, Mrs. McClellan, and R. S. Barker, private secretary, arrived last night and are at the Carlton Hotel.

At noon today Mr. Emmerson, the premier; Messrs. Tweedie, Labliss and Ferris; J. D. Hazen, leader of the opposition, and Judge Stevens, invited guests, all arrived early in the afternoon and were driven to the grounds, where a temporary platform was erected for them to speak from.

C. L. Smith, ex-M. P. P., presided, and introduced his honor the governor, who made a good practical address, dwelling upon the riches of Carleton county in particular, and the province of New Brunswick in general. He was followed by Mr. Emmerson, who was in good form, and made a pleasing speech.

Mr. Hazen followed, and like the other speakers, was given a hearty reception. He was exceedingly happy in his remarks. Messrs. Tweedie and Labliss finished the speech-making. As a guard of honor to the governor were Lt. Coles, Baird, Boyer, Vince and Hartley, Major Good, Capt. Bull, Lt. Bedell, Appleby and Flade.

The Houlton band furnished music, and while their efforts were heartily applauded, surprise is greatly expressed that on such an occasion as this Woodstock cannot furnish a band of its own.

The exhibits are really remarkably fine and mentions the display of live stock being something never before equaled at an exhibition in this county. Tomorrow will be the big day. There will be an excursion from Presque Isle, Caribou and Woodville, and the first day's trot in the park will take place.

At five o'clock the bicycle parade took place. It was a decidedly creditable turn-out. Especially creditable was the get-up of Messrs. Hill and Pickles, who with bicycles and a small boat, motor, sails and all, named the Shamrock. A number of young ladies had very pretty outfits, and there were also some grotesque characters. The Shamrock was given prizes and the second prize was divided between Misses Fay, Campbell and Ida Hayden, who were butterflyes. Roy Vanwart headed the procession on a pony, as a Wild Indian. He has been on a bicycle he would have won a prize.

This evening a grand concert was held in the rink, which was very prettily decorated. If the first day's preparation is an augury, the Woodstock exhibition will be pronounced a high success.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., Sept. 28.—The second day of the exhibition was an unmeasured success. The weather was as fine as midsummer and early in the forenoon the town began to fill up. Some 400 excursionists arrived on the special from Presque Isle, which had been engaged for the occasion. The governor and his party and the members of the government sat in town till well in the afternoon. In the morning the trades and firemen's parade took place and it was a highly attractive affair. The members of the two departments turned out in full uniform, and the hose carts and engine were prettily decorated with flags and flowers. A number of factories and businesses were advertised in the procession, including Small & Fisher Co., Ltd., Woodstock Wood Working Factory, Baird Co., Ltd., Atherton Bros., John McLachlan and several others. At noon there was a fire and hose practice on the square by No. 1 company, in which they did some creditable work. Early

in the afternoon the crowd flocked to the exhibition grounds. All through the afternoon the buildings were crowded and the grounds where the exhibits of stock were held was thronged. Especially noticeable is the exuberance and number were the exhibits of sheep and swine. The governor and party left for Fredericton by the Gibson train.

Right adjoining the exhibition grounds is the trotting park and there was a large attendance at the races, which were called in at 2 o'clock. The grand stand was filled and there was a large number of persons in carriages and on foot. The judges in the races were Elisha Shaw of Melrose Corner, Dr. Colter and E. P. Birmingham of Houlton. N. B. Grant was starter. The 2.35 class was very close between George S., and Almont Charter. The third was a dead heat. The result of the races are as follows:

Table with race results including names like George S., Almont Charter, Fred Duncanson, etc.

Black Beauty, Thomas Malin, Limestone, Mary Evans, J. A. Davis, Woodstock, Orio, Chas. Cook, Calais, 4 5 5, Tilley, Fred Johnston, St. John, 3 2 2, Saxon, A. W. Linn, Ellsworth, 3 4 2, Leah, T. H. Phin, Presque Isle, 4 3 2, Time, 2:14, 2:30, 2:34.

The river parade in the evening was an attractive and successful affair, and there were a large crowd of spectators. The promenade concert opened at 9 o'clock in the rink, the music by the Presque Isle band. It was attended by a large gathering.

THREE RIVERS, Que., Sept. 28.—The recent heavy rains caused a flow of several feet in the St. Maurice river last night, with the result that much damage was done. The boom at the St. Maurice Lumber Company's mill broke, carrying away a floating saw mill and about 20,000 logs. At Grand Mere, the flood broke the big boom of the Laurentide Pulp Co., an American concern, in which ex-Secretary of War Alger holds a large interest, setting loose 200,000 saw logs, which were swept out into the St. Lawrence. The government boom at Three Rivers also broke, adding 50,000 logs belonging to different mills to the quota. The flood also did considerable damage to the construction plant at Shawmagasin Falls, where large works are in course of construction for the water and power company.

ST. HYACINTHE, Que., Sept. 27.—An intercolonial express from Montreal while approaching St. Hyacinthe yesterday afternoon, instead of running into the station, turned into a siding, where a freight train was being made up. The engine went into the rear car, driving a drawbar in and smashing the cowcatcher to pieces. The tender was also crushed into the engine and tender into the baggage car. Eugene Dufresne, a tailor, of this place, was standing on the siding between two cars when the collision occurred and was instantly killed. Premier Marchand of Quebec and other prominent liberals were on the express, bound for the liberal demonstration at Drummondville, but escaped unhurt. The engineer says he did not see the open switch owing to fog and heavy rain at the time.

NEWFOUNDLAND. ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Sept. 28.—The British schooner Mystery arrived here today and reported that while off the Grand Banks she was run down by the steamer Ulverston, Capt. Robertson, from Pensacola, Sept. 4, for Sharpness.

Information from Bloemfontein this evening leaves little doubt that the Orange Free State volksraad is unanimous in supporting the Transvaal. Most important light is thrown on the situation by a Frank statement today in the Associated Press by Sir Walter Peace, agent general for Natal in London, who fought against the Boers in former years. Sir Walter Peace said:

"The attitude of the Orange Free State means its inevitable acquisition by Great Britain. Peace in South Africa can only be accomplished by war. In my opinion a war would not last more than two months. In order to make pacification effective Great Britain must assume absolute control over the whole of South Africa."

"So far as the position of Natal is concerned, all this talk about poor, unfortunate Natal is nonsense. There will be little or no fighting in Natal, if it comes to war, and I fear that no other issue is now possible. What do you think 10,000 British troops would be doing, while this much-talked-of Boer raid was in progress? Our railways are in good working order and our troops can be transported quickly."

"Two months from the day General Sir Redvers Buller lands the Boers will be over. If the Free State had been loyal, fighting would not have lasted fourteen days. It is the luckiest thing in the world, however, that the Boers have been foolish enough to take a hostile attitude, for that means the addition to British possessions. The Free State will always have a disturbing factor in the quiet of South Africa."

"Great Britain has the power to work out ultimate peace. It remains to be seen whether she has the spirit. Upon the conclusion of war, which must be unfeeling in order to be effective, British troops must be sent over all South Africa, in Cape Colony, Natal and other sections."

"I have known the Boers as well as any man has lived among them and I have fought them. To exist peacefully so close to them is an utter impossibility. Negotiations are well enough in their way, but British control of the Transvaal must come eventually. My idea is that if the Boers were caught in the open once or twice, the thing would be ended. Kill five hundred of them and all that would remain for England to do would be to send a few shipments of crops."

"I have not the slightest fears for the safety of my colony or its towns. It is possible that a few Boer incursions might get a few miles into Natal, but no further; and it must be remembered that the Boers are on the edge of the Natal border are themselves Boers."

MORE WARLIKE!

Orange Free State Volksraad Sides With the Transvaal.

Two Thousand Burgers Assembled Eight Miles from the Natal Border.

The First Lord of the Treasury Says That It is a Peaceful Solution of the Difficulty is Not Arrived at the Fault Will Not be Great Britain's.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The secretary of state for the home department, Sir Matthew White Seligson, speaking this evening at Blackpool, indicated that the question of suzerainty would not be used to force an issue in the Transvaal. He said, however, that the British government would insist upon a redress of the grievances of the Uitlanders under the conventions of 1851 and 1854. If these conventions had not been observed, he declared, the quarrel would never have been heard of.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt writes to the Times denying that the Transvaal's independence was introduced by the Transvaal government. He says it was originated by Mr. Chamberlain in his despatch of Sept. 16, 1897.

"The Transvaal's independence," says Sir William, "is complete. Even in foreign affairs the only thing reserved is the final approval of the Queen to treaties negotiated. It is unfortunate that the suzerainty question will ever be raised and the whole dispute is dismissed the better. Nothing but mischief can come from the employment of vague terms like 'suzerainty' and 'paramountcy.'"

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Transvaal situation remains unchanged, though if anything the feeling of gloom has deepened. Cablegrams from Pretoria and Cape Town show the general impression prevails there that the Boers will not recede from their position, and the feeling of unrest at Pretoria has been intensified. A despatch this morning announces that the Transvaal government has begun to appoint officers to go to the front in case of hostilities. The executive council of the Transvaal had a prolonged sitting yesterday, and has been in constant telegraphic communication with the Orange Free State. No decision is now said regarding the attitude of the Free State has yet been arranged. The Transvaal's reply to the despatch of the colonial secretary of Great Britain, which was drafted today and submitted to the cabinet in secret session. The members appear convinced that Great Britain is determined on war. Being anxious not to force Great Britain's hand, the Boers have not taken any definite step until the drift of the reply is considered, but notice has been issued to the burghers to be in readiness for commanding, which commences shortly.

An armored train hurriedly completed at Cape Town left here at midnight for Lady Smith. It consists of a powerful engine with a 24-inch boiler, a tender and three twenty-ton cars. The whole outfit is painted khaki color, is loop-holed for rifles and a magazine gun, and is capable of carrying 120 men.

The Currie line has just received an order from the admiralty to prepare the British schooner Mystery for a sail for the Cape on October 6 with 1,400 officers and men.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Notices for the adjourned cabinet council were forwarded this afternoon, and the chief government will be on hand to give immediate effect to any decision arrived at regarding the re-assembly of parliament.

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State will honestly and faithfully fulfill its obligations towards the Transvaal by virtue of the political alliance between the two republics."

The Press Association issues the following statement this evening: "We learn that the centres of interest in the Transvaal crisis are in reality at Lisbon and Berlin, and this consideration, after it is thought in some quarters, may cause further adjournment of the cabinet."

"The future administration and financial control of the Portuguese possessions in South Africa are held to be an intricate and difficult problem. The friends of President Kruger urge that it would be manifestly unfair to insist upon a partial reduction of the forts at Pretoria and Johannesburg so long as Lorenzo Marques remains under the Portuguese government, and it is probable that the negotiations between London, Berlin and Lisbon may not be concluded until after the cabinet council adjourns in a few days."

A despatch to the Daily Mail from Cape Town says: "Commandeering is proceeding in the Wakkerstroom district and probably throughout the Transvaal. Two thousand burghers are assembled at Wakkerstroom, which is eight miles from the Natal border and eleven from Laings Nek. Twelve hundred have been ordered to Sandfontein, thirteen miles west of the Natal border, where they will meet the Orange Free State artillery, which has been lying low in this neighborhood for a fortnight."

As the second battalion of Grenadiers embarked on a transport at Gibraltar, for London, this afternoon, they received a hurry call ordering them to proceed to the Cape, and they will start tomorrow.

The secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, arrived at the foreign office this afternoon. The cabinet council will meet at 1.30 p. m. tomorrow.

The speaker of the house of commons, Mr. Gully, is returning to London, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the liberal leader in the house, and Herbert Gladstone, the chief liberal whip, will arrive here Monday.

DUNDEE, Sept. 28.—On receiving the freedom of the city of Dundee today, A. J. Balfour, the first lord of the treasury, and government leader in the house of commons, said the government had "longed for and had striven for a peaceful and honorable solution of the perennial South African difficulty," and "if that honorable solution does not prove a peaceful solution, the fault rests on other heads than ours."

Mr. Balfour would not say he had given up all hope, but he now spoke in very different tones from what he should have done a month or even a fortnight ago. They had reached a point, he said, where he could not judge aright, those responsible for the policy of the Dutch republic refused to give way, and a point on which "we cannot and will not give way."

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 28.—The British government chartered two big steamships yesterday in Liverpool, of the Elder-Dempster line, to sail for New Orleans and load mules, supplies, forage and teamsters for some South African port. The first of the vessels will be due in this port October 4th or 5th, and the second a few days later. One will carry 700 mules, the other 1,200.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Daily Chronicle says: "We understand on the best authority that the delay attending the Boer reply is due to hopes still entertained by the Transvaal of a peaceful settlement. The Boers distrust Mr. Chamberlain. They fear that if they make concessions he will only increase his demands. Therefore they have been trying to approach Lord Salisbury directly."

"They trust the premier as much as they distrust the colonial secretary, and if Lord Salisbury give his pledge that the golden bridge was meant seriously, they would venture upon it. We regret to say that this last desperate effort has broken down, and since Lord Salisbury cannot go behind Mr. Chamberlain without creating a cabinet crisis."

"It is deplorable, nevertheless, that such a situation should be strong enough to obstruct the path to peace. We hope it is not true that Mr. Chamberlain intends to demand disarmament in heavy indemnity and the withdrawal of Dr. Leyds, which could only result in war."

The paper suggests that the Orange Free State should appeal for arbitration under the arrangements concluded at the Hague.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Pretoria correspondent of the Standard telegraphs a rumor that Germany recently suggested to Russia the advisability of mediation between Great Britain and the Transvaal, and that Russia declined to have anything to do with the matter.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Times appeals to President Kruger and the crisis in South Africa a spirited poem by Rudyard Kipling, published in its columns today.

Mr. Kipling's poem, which will appear in McClure's Magazine in full: (Copyright, 1899, by Rudyard Kipling.) "All we have of freedom—all we use or lose is what we have a right to. This our fathers bought for us, long and slow ago. Another right untried is the breath we draw. Men die by no man's hand, underneath the law. 'So they bought us freedom—not at little wherefore must we watch the king let our game be lost? Ours is what's certain, this is sure in death. 'Suffer not the old king, for we know the road.'"

"However great their clamor, whatso'er their claim, suffer not the old king under any name. Rise is what's certain, this is sure in death. 'Suffer not the old king, for we know the road.'"

"'Cruel is the shadow, crafty is the sun. Far beyond his borders shall his teaching run. Laying on his hands, he'll teach the world, slaying on a new land evil of the old.'"

"Here 's taught approval, here is nothing to be done. Step for step and word for word—the old kings die. Step by step and word by word, who is ruled may read. 'Suffer not the old king, for we know the road.'"

"All the right they promise, all the wrong they bring. Stewards of the judgment, suffer not this king."

OTTAWA. Militia Authorities Will Ignore the Demand of Christian Guardian—Plenty Horses in Canada—Dr. Hannay Liable.

OTTAWA, Sept. 28.—The premier gets another letter. He did not act on it, but he did not act on it in the shape of a letter from the Queen, as with his G. C. M. G. ship, but in today's militia general orders, which announce that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been appointed honorary lieutenant colonel of the 8th Quebec Voltigeurs.

8th New Brunswick Hussars—To be lieutenant, 2nd Lieut. R. H. Arnold, W. H. Fairweather.

10th Woodstock Field Battery—Veterinary Lieut. H. Donville having left the limits, his name is removed from the list of officers of militia. To be veterinary lieutenant, H. L. Pugsley, vice H. Donville.

12th St. John Fusiliers Battalion—Provisional 2nd Lieut. D. Robertson retired.

13th York Battalion—To be captain, Lieut. W. H. Gray, vice J. Boone, deceased. To be 2nd lieutenant provisionally, Sergt. T. M. Wright, vice W. H. Gray, promoted. To be 2nd lieutenant provisionally, A. E. Maasie, S. H. Stevenson.

The Northumberland will be chartered to be chartered, with a new rank of captain, Sergt. J. H. Powell, vice R. Murray, appointed paymaster.

L. C. Col. Peter of military district No. 11 has been appointed honorary A. D. C. to Lord Minto.

The imports for August show an increase of \$3,127,220, duty collected an increase of \$775,259, and exports an increase of \$5,890,584.

Lord Minto will go to New York to see the yacht race, thence to Chicago to attend the laying of the cornerstone of the new public building there.

Hon. Mr. Flatter leave for British Columbia tomorrow.

The family of Mr. Devlin, Canadian commissioner at Dublin, are all down with typhoid fever. Mr. Devlin may surrender his post there.

Gen. Hutton left for the Northwest and Pacific Coast today. His present arrangements will keep him away six weeks at least, unless in the event of an outbreak of hostilities in South Africa, when he will at once return to Ottawa to organize a Canadian contingent.

The formal opening of the Soulanges canal will take place some day next week, the opening having been delayed by wet weather.

Analysis of the inland revenue department are engaged upon samples of condensed milk, cloves and baking powder.

The department of public works was notified today of the death at Vancouver from typhoid fever of E. LaFontaine, assistant engineer of the department. Mr. LaFontaine had been on leave of absence for some weeks to enable him to visit Dawson.

OTTAWA, Sept. 27.—The governor general today wired the Chicago authorities that he would not be able, owing to pressure of business, to visit that city next month. He goes to New York on Saturday to see the yacht race and will be the guest of Governor Roosevelt.

The department of public works is advised that the telegraph line to Dawson City is not likely to be completed before the 15th of next month.

Gen. Hutton has written a sharp note to Col. Sam Hughes over his proposed volunteer corps for the Transvaal. Under the British army act it appears Col. Hughes rendered himself liable to a fine of £20 for attempting to procure recruits for the army without authority.

Prospect Salvie has been appointed wharfinger of the government wharf at Tracadie, N. B.; Theo. Salvie has been appointed harbor master at that port.

OTTAWA, Sept. 28.—The militia authorities say it is the intention to hold an official enquiry, as demanded by the Christian Guardian, the Methodist church newspaper, into the management of the camps of military instruction.

The secretary of state sent a message to the high commissioners tonight to ask him to represent in the war of 1862 that Canada is well able to furnish the imperial government with horses for artillery purposes.

The Journal points out that the editor of the St. John Telegraph is also liable with Col. Sam Hughes to a fine of \$100 for seeking recruits for the British army without authority.

The marine department will send a steamer to the assistance of the wrecked steamer Scotman.

Mr. Kipling, describing an old, despotic king: "Sloven, Sullen, Savage, Secret, uncontrolled. 'Lays on a new land evil of the old.' Concludes the poem as follows: 'All the right they promise, all the wrong they bring. Stewards of the judgment, suffer not this king.'"

The following stanzas are part of

Advertisement for W. H. THORNE & CO. Ltd. featuring 'Shooting Supplies' and 'We have a large stock of' various firearms and equipment. Address: Market Square, St. John, N. B.

Advertisement for HENRY T. SEABS, M. D., located at 475 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.

GOAT'S LYMPH CURES INSANITY.

Irvin F. Bush, Who Had Been Declared Hopelessly Deranged Now Mentally Sound.

Dr. Joseph R. Hawley Says the Man's Recovery is Due Entirely to Lymph.

Restored the Brain Cells—Patient Was Given Hypodermic Injections, and in Ninety Days Returned Home.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 25.—After having been pronounced hopelessly insane by expert alienists, and so marked on the records of Kankakee asylum, Irvin Fuller Bush, a young man prominent in the social and business life of Joliet, is now at his home, with his mental faculties fully restored, keen and active both in mind and body, and ready to resume the management of his extensive business affairs.

Recovery from the form of insanity from which he suffered is rare, and in this instance the interest is increased by reason of the novelty of the treatment employed. Mr. Bush was cured by injections of goat's lymph, a remedy first suggested by Dr. E. F. Roberts, a country physician in Missouri, who is now on his way to Europe, where he has been invited to tell medical savans of the old country about the new form of treatment.

Mr. Bush's family is one of the best known in Joliet. He is about thirty years of age, married and has two children. Mr. Bush was a robust and healthy man up to two years ago, when he was seized with peculiar attacks that produced a churning sensation and were accompanied by temporary fits of aberration.

So far as the physicians could ascertain, there were no predisposing causes of a functional or congenital nature. These attacks at first did not interfere with his capacity to attend to business affairs, but after a while they became more frequent and violent, and the physicians who were called feared he would choke to death during the paroxysms.

Each attack weakened the patient's nervous system, his mind became affected, and at last it was apparent that he was insane. He grew worse, and finally had to abandon all business cares.

HIS MALADY PARANOIA. The doctors diagnosed Mr. Bush's malady as paranoia, a form of insanity from which there is little hope of relief.

From early in January until March 1st, Mr. Bush was kept at home under the care of a special attendant, but on March 7 he was committed to Kankakee asylum.

At the asylum the case attracted special attention because of its unusual nature. These attacks at first did not seem to be a perfect blank. He was unable to think, or plan, or execute.

Dr. Joseph R. Hawley of this city, who had been experimenting with goat's lymph, as obtained by the Roberts process, suggested to Dr. Lowenthal, of the asylum, that the treatment be tried on Bush.

Mrs. Bush consenting, Bush was brought to Chicago on June 10. He was placed in a room at No. 3,900 Prairie avenue, where there is a school of instruction for physicians using the lymph.

TREATED FOR NINETY DAYS. At first he was given four injections of lymph every day, the fluid being injected hypodermically in the arms and hips. Gradually these injections were reduced in number to one a week.

Last Tuesday, about 90 days after Bush was brought to Chicago a helpless maniac, he returned to his home in Joliet in the full possession of his mental faculties.

At first the treatment had an apparently bad effect on Mr. Bush, and his friends were disheartened. Then came a slow change for the better, and he began to improve steadily.

From a wreck of 119 pounds he gained in weight rapidly, and now he turns the scales at 145 pounds. He looks well and healthy, talks rationally, and persons who know him intimately say he is now mentally sound. When seen Friday at his home, Mr. Bush said: "I cannot say just when my reason came back to me. I know that I have been growing better for some weeks. It was last Monday or Tuesday that the climax came which lifted me entirely out of my insanity. It is certainly a most remarkable cure. I have taken up my business affairs where I was compelled to drop them, and find everything clear to me. I am not yet as strong physically as I would like to be, but am gaining right along."

TONES DISBURSED BRAIN CELLS. Dr. Hawley, speaking of the case, said: "Specialists had pronounced him a congenital paranoiac and incurable. He was so marked on the records at Kankakee. Today he is mentally sound. I take no special credit to myself, neither do the other gentlemen who were interested with me in the experiment. Neither is there any secret about the treatment. We used goat's lymph in the doses and manner described.

"Briefly, my theory is this: Insanity is a result of degenerated condition of the brain cells. The goat's lymph contains healthy cells. By injecting the lymph into the human system these healthy cells are carried to the seat of disease, where they tone up the affected brain cells and assist in restoring them to a normal condition.

Senior Koch, Dr. Brown Squard, Dr. W. A. Hammond, Pasteur and others have been seeking for years. Certainly it is a compliment to the genius of a Missouri country doctor, for that is what Dr. Roberts is, when the scientists of Europe are unable to cure him for instruction on a subject of which they have made a life study."

OTHER CURES. CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 26.—Dr. Joseph R. Hawley, medical director of the institution where the cure of Irvin Fuller Bush, who was considered "hopelessly insane," was effected, leaves for New York this week to preside at a convention of physicians familiar with the use of Dr. E. F. Roberts' goat lymph.

Fifty-five experts in the use of the lymph compound will attend the convention, which will be held on Saturday and Sunday, and plans will be laid for the extension of the method of treatment throughout the country.

"Although the cure of Mr. Bush was most gratifying," said Dr. Hawley yesterday, "it is by no means the most wonderful which has been effected by the Roberts method. It is probably the most sensational one, and therefore attracts the most attention. We do not anticipate that our method will prove a positive cure for all kinds and forms of insanity. In fact, the treatment in its present stage of development will probably cure only about forty per cent. of the types of insanity known to physicians.

"We have had our greatest success in treating the diseases peculiar to old age. There are about ninety-five institutions in the United States at the present time giving treatment according to the Roberts method. During the last two years accurate and systematic records have been kept of the patients treated, and we are able to gather some very interesting data from them.

"During the time our records have been kept 1,200 cases have been treated. The average age of the patients has been forty-seven years, and over three-fourths of the cases are usually regarded as incurable. Of these eighty-five per cent. were cured, a half per cent. were complete failures, although in many cases the patient was much benefited in other ways than the disease for which treatment was given.

"Of the entire number treated 905 were completely cured—that is, all signs and symptoms of the disease were removed and the patient restored to the normal condition."

AN ESTATE DIVIDED. The Will of Mrs. Susan Weldon, Filed at the Probate Court.

The will of Susan Weldon, signed in 1896, leaves to her step-daughter, Mary Odell, \$2,000; also the further sum of \$4,000 bequeathed to testatrix by her husband.

Thomas J. Odell, \$2,000; Testatrix's nephew, Edwin Gilpin, Jr., Ralph, Alfred and Arthur Gilpin, each \$200; Nicolas, Gertrude and Florence Gilpin, each \$200; Elizabeth Chipman Lee, \$2,000; Testatrix's step-son, J. Upham Weldon, \$2,000; Agnes Ray, wife of Charles R. Ray, \$2,000; Protestant Infants' Home, \$200; St. Paul's Arms House of Industry, \$200; Diocesan Church Society of N. S., \$1,000; Kings College, Windsor, \$1,000.

The sum of \$4,000 is left in trust to be invested, the income to be paid to testatrix's step-son. At his death half the principal goes to the Diocesan Church Society of N. B., and the other half to Mary Odell. Testatrix's and the proceeds become part of her personal property. Testatrix leaves an antique silver set to Laura Cunard, her sister; her father's gold watch and chain to Mary Odell; piano to E. Gilpin, Jr., and waltz and painting to her sister Emma.

WEDDED AT MEDUCCIO. The 20th of September witnessed a wedding at the residence of Mrs. Stephen Wiggins, Meduccio, York Co., in which Miss Elouise Wiggins of Lewiston, Me., formerly of Meduccio, and Hazel E. South of Bath, Me., were united in marriage by the Rev. J. E. Flewelling. The bride was supported by Miss Ella Grant of Lewiston, as bridesmaid, and the groom by S. Camp Wiggins as groomsmen. As the party paraded into the parlor at the wedding mass was gratefully rendered by Guy Moore of Mt. Allison, formerly of Meduccio. The bride was dressed in cream silk, with cream satin and pearl trimmings, and carried a bouquet of precious flowers.

The bridesmaid was beautifully attired in blue and white organdie over white. The bride was given away by her brother, W. E. Wiggins. Many valuable gifts were presented to the bride at her home, as well as handsome presents from friends in Lewiston and Bath. After the ceremony the many friends of the bride and groom sat down to an enjoyable repast. The bride and groom will leave in a few days for their future home in Bath, Maine, with best wishes of all who know them.

A JURY OF WOMEN. Who have tested the merits of Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills return the verdict that for backache and kidney troubles there is no preparation in any way equal to this great discovery of Dr. A. W. Chase, America's greatest physician. This kidney cure is sold by all dealers at 25 cents a box, and has proved most effectual as a remedy for the many ills to which woman is subject.

HOPES DEFERRED IN GEORGIA. (Atlanta Constitution.) "Jim," she said, "I don't reckon we kin get married this fall. Dad's give me a bale o' cotton, but cotton's down to 8 cents."

"I was jest a-thinking," said Jim. "I give me ten acres, but I hain't nary mule to plow 'em."

"Oh, Jim!" she cried, rapturously, "et cetera would jest go up in price, an' them long mules was reasonable, jest think—would be ones."

TUPPER DAY.

Speech by Sir Charles Tupper the Feature of the Halifax Fair.

The Opposition Leader Greeted Enthusiastically, and His Discourse Listened to With Much Interest.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 27.—The feature of today at the provincial exhibition was the appearance, before the grand stand, of Sir Charles Tupper. It was "Tupper day" at the fair, and despite the continued wet weather, 3,000 people paid 25 cents besides the admission to the grounds to see and hear the opposition leader. He was greeted enthusiastically, and his speech was listened to with much interest.

It was a fine effort, lasting forty minutes, and was non-political and wise. He was non-political and wise. He was greeted enthusiastically, and his speech was listened to with much interest. It was a fine effort, lasting forty minutes, and was non-political and wise.

"During the time our records have been kept 1,200 cases have been treated. The average age of the patients has been forty-seven years, and over three-fourths of the cases are usually regarded as incurable. Of these eighty-five per cent. were cured, a half per cent. were complete failures, although in many cases the patient was much benefited in other ways than the disease for which treatment was given.

"Of the entire number treated 905 were completely cured—that is, all signs and symptoms of the disease were removed and the patient restored to the normal condition."

THE OLD MAN DID. Who built them splendid buildings? The glowing fields amid? Who built them tall and stately? The old man did!

Who let the caterpillar? Who let the spider? Who let the scorpion? The young man did!

Who let the homestead crumble? Who wrecked the old verandah? The young man did!

Who let the flower's winning name? The sweet forget-me-not? Never to be forgot.

DECLARATION OF THE FREE.

(Ingersoll's poem, entitled "Declaration of the Free," was published in June 3, 1899. It is said to have been his last literary work.)

We have no falsehoods to defend— We want the facts; Our force, our thought, we do not spend In vain attacks. And we will never, never try To save some fair and pleasing lie.

The simple truth is what we seek. Not the ideal; We've set ourselves the noble task To find the best, and dare All things, all facts that really are.

We have no God to serve or fear, No deity, no heaven; When life is done An endless sleep may close our eyes, A sleep with neither dreams nor fears.

We love no phantom of the skies, With passion's soft and soulful eyes, Lips warm and fresh, And cheeks with beauty's red and fair unfurled. The breathing angels of this world.

We do not pray, or weep, or wail; We have no joy, no grief, no pain; No love to pass beyond the veil; No faith to lead us on.

Who built them splendid buildings? The glowing fields amid? Who built them tall and stately? The old man did!

Who let the caterpillar? Who let the spider? Who let the scorpion? The young man did!

Who let the homestead crumble? Who wrecked the old verandah? The young man did!

OVER THE EARTH.

Furious Storms in India, With Great Loss of Life.

Much Dissatisfaction Over Doukhobor Immigration—Hurricanes on Alaska Coast—The C. P. R.'s Great Exhibit for Paris.

At a meeting of citizens of Kingston, Ont., on Monday night \$12,500 was subscribed towards building a summer hotel.

Rudyard Kipling intends to revisit Australia, and will possibly stay for a short time in South Africa while en route.

Ladybugs have destroyed 2,000,000 bushels of small pickles and the entire crop of cucumbers in the district northeast of Benton Harbor, Mich.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company has received permission to cross the lines of the Canadian Pacific and Manitoba and North-West Railways.

The annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal church of the Diocese of New York began in New York City, Sept. 27, in the Church of the Incarnation.

The United States cutter Grant, which reached Port Townsend, Wash., Sept. 26, from the north, reports hurricanes and storms of great violence prevailing along the entire Alaskan coast.

There still seems to be much dissatisfaction in Yorkton district over the settlement there of the Doukhobors and Gilelites. A number of English-speaking ranchers are moving away.

A Calcutta despatch of Sept. 27th says: A fire gathering at the head of the bay, a storm moving north today, giving heavy rain in Calcutta, Dinapore, Rangpur and Jalpaiguri, and falling with great fury at Darjeeling.

GROSS IN CON NORTH

Following Board of election of the Liberal or date. Alex. organizer province, was a delinquent, a Liberal C. much about Breithaupt four weeks Breithaupt was a usual was treated Breithaupt was a usual was treated Breithaupt was a usual was treated

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Children Cry for CASTORIA. The military household of the Char is composed of 98 officers of various ranks, 33 of whom belong to the army, and 15 to the navy.

Subscribe for the Semi-Weekly Sun. \$4.00

GROSS CORRUPTION

In Connection With the North Waterloo Election.

How the Contest Was Conducted on Behalf of Breithaupt, the Grit Candidate.

The Evidence of One Albert Bossard of Berlin, a Member of the Young Liberal Club of That Town.

Following is the testimony of Albert Bossard of Berlin in the North Waterloo election trial. It may be explained that Breithaupt is the name of the liberal or Ontario government candidate...

THE FAST MAIL

A Woman Accomplished Saw Her Child.

It has been outside again, Carter's famous "Fast Mail" to take a black seat. The depot platform was a scene of a far more thrilling and picturesque than any after 3 o'clock a man came running into the station at the time of the next train. He was a woman, Mr. and Mrs. Allen had been by a message that they were to catch the train, but the United States mails at the railroad officials...

THE FIRST MONEY HE GOT

"The first money I got," continued witness "in the only occasion I don't remember whether I got \$200 from him or from Gorman. I think I got \$200 from one and \$150 from the other."

SETTLED UP THEIR ACCOUNTS

"After the election Lewis and Vance came to my house, and the man to come down to see me about the election. Mr. Woollard, a delegate at the convention, introduced him to me. Woollard told me that he was one of our party. They went away then and didn't say much more than that. I saw them after. He came down with Vance and Smith. I can't say who introduced him to Vance and Smith. They were down two or three times at the house of Vance and Smith. I can't recall whether they were all there together."

GOT \$500 ALTOGETHER

"They said I should go over and find out how much it would take to work that section for the reform party. Gorman gave me \$200 then. He and I went when he gave it to me. I got between \$400 and \$500 altogether. I have no account of money received. I kept track of money spent in a little book. I got either \$150 or \$200 from Lewis, and either \$150 or \$200 from Gorman. I got \$200 from Lewis and \$150 from Gorman. I received from Gorman."

AT THE LIBRARY

"I got the money I went to New Germany. When I came back I saw Lewis and Gorman. I can't say whether they were together for a while. I think I needed about \$25 apiece for the men out there. I saw Frank Scherer in New Germany. I had a list of names for whom I required \$25 each. Frank Scherer and Barney Scherer got the names for me. The list produced is the one made out by F. Scherer."

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FOURTEENTH SESSION

Of Kent County Sunday School Association.

A Large Attendance and Most Interesting Series of Meetings—The Officers and Executive for the Year.

The fourteenth annual session of Kent Co. Sunday School Association convened in the Methodist church, Buctouche, Sept. 19th, at 2 p. m. Rev. R. G. Vans led the prayer and prayer of the association was read.

The business of A. T. Stewart was transferred to Judge Hilton in lieu of the legacy. From the hour Judge Hilton took charge of it the business began to decline. For a time it ran along on its old prestige, but the spirit that had built it up was dead.

There were rivals in the field, who were open to the operation of the law. When Judge Hilton changed the firm name to E. J. Denning & Co., and then to Hilton, Hughes & Co. They used printers ink to blot out the strong impression of A. T. Stewart on the mercantile world. Hilton did nothing to counteract the advertising of his rivals until they crowded him from the markets, and in 1896 the firm went to the wall, with liabilities amounting to \$2,535,997 and no available assets.

To this pass had the attempt to do business without constant and shrewd advertising reduced the greatest dry goods concern known in the United States twenty years ago. A. T. Stewart knew his business, but Henry Hilton knew his business. He did not advertise, but he was transacted best in a back office. In keeping the A. T. Stewart business in silks and cottons out of print Hilton secured privacy in that line, but killed the goose that laid the Stewart golden egg.

Has the Ontario legislature power to amend the Lord's Day Act? Has the legislature power to prohibit worldly labor, business or work in connection with the operation of steam or other ships, railways, canals, telegraphs and other works and undertakings to which the exclusive legislative authority of the dominion parliament extends under the British North America Act?

Do the words "other persons whatsoever" in the act include all classes of persons other than those enumerated? Are individuals who do the labor for corporations prohibited, whether the corporations are or are not within the prohibition?

Do the words "conveying travellers" apply exclusively to the carrying of or towards their destination of persons who are in the course of a journey at the commencement of the Lord's Day? Do the words "work of necessity" include the doing of that which is necessary for the care or preservation of property so as to prevent irreparable damage other than mere loss of time for the period during which the prohibition extends? If so, what is the nature of the work of necessity which is necessary for the care or preservation of property so as to prevent irreparable damage other than mere loss of time for the period during which the prohibition extends?

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Through his wife's relationship with Mrs. A. T. Stewart, ex-Judge Henry Hilton was brought into social and professional relations with the great merchant, and before the latter's death it was generally understood that Mr. Stewart took no important step without consulting Hilton. By his will Mr. Stewart made Hilton his executor, with a specific legacy of \$1,000,000 to pay for his services.

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MINE ENEMY.

Once in my life I judged a man. The manner of his death was a mystery. I said, "Here I'll be—span by span I measured all his faults anew."

And therefore marked in bitter mood The manner of his death was a mystery. I said, "Here I'll be—span by span I measured all his faults anew."

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LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Sunday Excursions. To the Editor of the Sun: Sir—I was informed that the letter of the Rev. G. W. Macdonald in regard to the action of the Evangelical Alliance on the Sunday excursion question had not been published, and so I did not send you a copy of my reply. I learned today that I had been misinformed, and hasten to express my regret for the unintentional discourtesy. I regret it all the more because the Telegraph did not see fit to publish my letter. Why, I can only surmise, as no explanation has been given. Yours sincerely, T. F. POTTERINGHAM.

Sunday Excursions. To the Editor of the Sun: Dear Sir—I have to thank the Rev. G. W. Macdonald for the information he gives. I have tried to get a copy of the minutes of the Reformed Baptist conference, but have been given to understand that they do not exist in pamphlet form. If Mr. Macdonald will kindly supply me with one and if it is not contained in it, a financial statement (detailed) of the Beulah Camp I shall be greatly obliged to him. I am pleased to learn that the Reformed Baptist Alliance recognizes the evil of the excursions referred to and has sought to free itself from a partaker in other men's sins. It is satisfactory to know that we have in our campaign against the growing evil of Sabbath desecration. My motion was not exactly as reported. What I wished the Evangelical Alliance to do was to make a respectful representation to the authorities of the Beulah Camp ground, pointing out the evils that we believed to result from keeping their grounds open on Sunday and to request their co-operation in our endeavor to suppress them. It seemed to me discourteous to make measures with a view to prevent the running of these excursions next summer without inviting the consent of the Beulah Camp authorities. No one present seemed to know that the Reformed Baptist Alliance had passed the resolution referred to, but if the fact had been mentioned, it would only have encouraged me to press my motion with a more confident assurance of meeting with a cordial response from Mr. Macdonald and his brethren. I am afraid that I must part with the Beulah Camp ground, but I will see that my motion did not require that I should be.

Mr. Macdonald asserts that similar excursions have been carried on for the last forty years. I do not know what cases he refers to. I have made enquiries and have not been able to hear of any steamboat excursion on Sunday, in our country, since the Reformed Baptist Alliance was

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

SUN PRINTING COMPANY. ALFRED MAREHAM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN. ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPT. 30, 1899.

THE SLAVE IN CANADA.

Rev. T. Watson Smith, author of "The History of Methodism in Eastern British America," observes in the preface to his paper on "The Slave in Canada" that some of the best-informed provincialists were sceptical "as to the presence at any time of negro slaves on the soil of Canada."

Dr. Smith carries his inquiry into Ontario, and finds that the loyalists in that province were also well provided with bond men and bond women. He also gives some interesting facts relating to slavery on Prince Edward Island.

A large number of transactions in slaves are recorded between 1783 and 1800. They include importations, baptisms, private sales, transfers by will, leases, auctions and barter.

It was in 1783 that Dr. McGregor, the older Presbyterian of Nova Scotia, entered upon his crusade against slavery. Dr. McGregor, whose grandson is now professor of physics at Dalhousie College, came from Scotland, and had not been educated at any of the universities of that country.

Mr. Smith shows that slaves were brought into Nova Scotia at an early period after permanent British occupation. It was a well-established institution when Malachy Satter, a prominent Halifax merchant, writing in 1783 to his wife, then visiting Boston, gives a had account of the boy Jack, on whose person he was obliged "to exercise the cat or stick almost every day."

It does not appear from the information that Dr. Smith has gathered that the slaves in Eastern Canada were generally or even frequently ill-treated. There is a tradition that a negro was killed in Windsor by a blow from his master, and it is related that a Truro master bore a hole through the ear of a slave who had escaped, and led him home behind his horse.

In a chapter on "The Courts and Slavery," Dr. Smith deals with some of the cases which arose in the later years of the slave owning period. It is mentioned that in Upper Canada several negroes took their freedom as late as the Imperial Emancipation Act of 1834, but the bondage of that period may have been nominal. In 1788 Chief Justice Monk ordered the release of certain slaves, giving it as his opinion that slavery had no longer an existence in Lower Canada.

change them, except for such offences as will not render them unfit to be kept in the family. This was so late as 1801.

At the close of the war of independence many slaves who escaped from their masters were given homes in Nova Scotia by the loyalists who were slave owners brought with them their "servants," as they preferred to call them. With Captain Andrew Barclay's company came 57 servants, of whom 24 belonged to four families. Stephen Shakespere brought 20 and Charles Brent 15. The brothers Robertson, who published a newspaper in Shelburne, brought 20 negroes. Our author gives a list filling a full page of the book with names of loyalists who each brought to Nova Scotia from three to ten slaves.

Concerning the Ontario selection, the Globe of this city writes: "The Ontario political situation does not improve, and there is a strong current of opinion in that province that the electoral party is selling its last days of power. Of course a party which has ruled so long and so successfully is not likely to be popular enough to turn so far against it as to elect a Conservative Government."

It is not easy to fix the date when slavery became practically extinct in British America. The practice seems to have gradually fallen into disuse. In 1798 St. John Wentworth wrote to the Duke of Portland that slavery was abolished in Nova Scotia in 1793.

When the Globe says that the people of Ontario "deal with local issues on their merits as they do the larger issues of the Dominion," it may mean something. But on what merits do the coerced saloon-keepers and the purchased voters treat their government? What merits are discerned by a stuffed ballot box or a hired professional perspiration of vote-stealers?

Rev. Mr. Dickey, who is said to have been the first missionary to visit the Klondike, was lately in Toronto on his way to Belfast. Mr. Dickey preached last Sunday, and after service was met by a representative of the Mall and Empire, when the following dialogue occurred:

"If it were not Sunday," said a Mall and Empire reporter to Mr. Dickey at the close of the service, "I would ask you about the Yukon scandal." The missionary laughed good-naturedly before replying. "The dissatisfaction amongst the miners," said he, "was widespread, while scores of men on every side openly declared that they had been the victims of dishonest government officials."

Hon. A. R. Dickey's acceptance of the nomination for Cumberland would seem to practically ensure the restoration of that fine county to the conservative column. Mr. Dickey does not descend to all the methods that are practised by some candidates. But he is an honest man and an able man, and if he is not given to vain promises, he is addicted to the habit of keeping his word.

The Scotsman is, or was, a fine cargo ship. Her loss, if she should not be got off, will be a serious misfortune to the Dominion line. According to the latest reports we would not have seen the Scotsman at St. John next winter. She would have gone to Portland. But she was here last winter and might have been expected to go on this route many more winters.

DEWEY AND OTIS.

This is a great week in New York. City and harbor are turning out to glorify the admiral who destroyed the Spanish ships at Manila. The arch which commemorates Dewey's bloodless victory has already cost the lives of four of the men who built it, providing that it was more dangerous to build the arch than to earn it.

It is no disparagement to Dewey to point out that he could not help winning this fight if he fought at all. There is perhaps no reason to believe that any other officer would have done the work better. Dewey did well what he had to do, but as yet he has had no serious task. The glory that is offered him has been cheaply earned in that long picnic from which the admiral has returned to find himself famous.

The occasion shows the unfairness of a people who worship success no matter how cheaply won, and who condemn even a temporary failure though it be inevitable. The task assigned to Admiral Dewey was child's play compared with that imposed upon General Otis. The general is on a territory entirely hostile, commanding an inadequate army of half-disciplined and wholly unseasoned men, warring in a deadly climate against fierce Guerilla forces.

General Otis has a real task before him. He seems to be doing all that is possible to accomplish it. But because he has not yet been able to subdue these millions of people, fighting for their freedom on their own soil, he is derided and discredited, and will probably be recalled by reason of the clamor of the same giddy mob which is going crazy over the cheap victory of Admiral Dewey.

Events are hastening on toward war in South Africa. The movement of British troops to the Cape has been expedited, and all signs indicate that Great Britain expects to fight. Mr. Balfour, perhaps the least sensational member of Salisbury's cabinet and the one who probably ranks third in influence, spoke yesterday in a tone which leaves little reason to suppose that he sees an escape from war.

The war with Greece and things relating to it occupied four years. Esther was then made queen, and the great plot occurred about six years later. Agagite—a local name from his birthplace, or a term of reproach from Agag, the Amalekite king of 1 Sam. 15: 2.

Mordcaai—A Jew, an elder cousin of Esther (2: 7). Bowed not—Because it would be regarded as an act of worship, or because he knew the man was a reproachable. They cast Pur—The feast of Purim, which commemorates the deliverance wrought through Esther, is derived from the Persian word for lot.

Ten thousand talents—Various estimates of the value of the crown of Ahasuerus make it \$19,440,000. GUIDING QUESTIONS. (For home study and for oral and written answers. Do some work daily.)

Plotting Against God's Kingdom. I. The Political Situation.—To what part of Jewish history does the story of Esther belong? What would it do for the exiles? What new empire had control? Who was his king? What do you know about him from secular history? II. Haman's Grievance. (vs. 1-4).

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON II.—OCTOBER 8. GOLDEN TEXT. If God be for us, who can be against us?—Rom. 8: 31.

THE SECTION. Includes the first three chapters of Esther. PLACE IN BIBLE HISTORY. The story of Esther belongs to the fifty-first year's interval between the sixth and seventh chapters of Ezra. It was after the dedication of the second temple, B. C. 515, and before Ezra came to Judea, B. C. 458.

HAMAN'S PLOT AGAINST THE JEWS.—Esther 3: 1-11. Read chapters 1-3. Commit verses 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. After these things did King Ahasuerus promote Haman the son of Hammedatha the Agagite, and advanced him, and set his seat above all the princes that were with him.

And all the king's servants, that were in the king's gate, bowed (a) unto Mordcaai, why transgressed thou the king's commandment? 4. Now it came to pass, when they spake daily unto him, and he hardened not unto them, that they told Haman, that Mordecai's manner would stand: for he had told them that he was a Jew.

And when Haman saw that Mordecai bowed not, (b) nor did him reverence, then was Haman full of wrath. And he thought scorn to lay hands on Mordecai alone; for he had showed him the people of Mordecai; whereas Haman sought to destroy all the Jews that were throughout the whole kingdom of Ahasuerus, even the people of Mordecai.

REVISION CHANGES. Ver. 2. (a) Insert down. (b) Did reverence to. (c) Insert down. Ver. 3. (d) That were. Ver. 5. (e) Insert down. Ver. 6. (f) But. Ver. 7. (g) Which. (h) Which. Ver. 8. (i) Peoples. (j) Those of every. Ver. 9. (k) Omit may. (l) Into. (m) Insert king's.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT. The Political Situation.—This story belongs to the times of the return. It opens about half a century after the first caravan left Babylon amid rejoicing and with high hopes and entered Jerusalem: nearly fifty thousand strong. At the same time large numbers still remained in the lands of their captivity, were engaged in business, had founded homes, and some of them must have attained considerable outward prosperity.

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SURPRISE SOAP.



Who was Haman? Who was Mordecai? What did Mordecai do to displease the prince?

III. Haman's Plot (vs. 1-11)—What was Haman's plot? With how much did he bribe the king? What was the result of his plot to Haman? IV. Practical—Was Mordecai's conduct right? What qualities did it show? What lesson do we learn from Haman's conduct? (Prov. 1: 23-33; Job 4: 8) Give some examples of plots and their failures. (Dan. 6; Matt. 2: 12-16; Acts 8: 27-32; 13: 23; 12-24.)

FOUND DROWNED.

Mrs. Thomas Manning, Takes Her Life While Temporarily Insane.

Mrs. Thomas Manning, about fifty years of age, ended her earthly existence Wednesday morning by drowning herself in the waters of Lily Lake, the result of a periodical attack of insanity, brought on by an accident which happened to her about a year ago.

The unfortunate woman resided at No. 40 Wall street with her husband and several children. Yesterday morning early the door of the house was found open, and then one of the children who had made the discovery looked for her mother and found that she was missing. Rousing the other members of the family and telling them, the little girl started out and was quickly followed by the others. They went with the discovery looking for her mother and found that she was missing.

Two of the ball's and the forearm wound in stitches, Frenchman's action in her demand ally hand.

HALIFAX EXHIBITION. New Brunswick Exhibitors Are Well to the Front.

W. M. Thurbott, of Marguerville, N. B., in addition to the 12 prizes in garden vegetables, as reported in yesterday's Sun, carried off 1st prize for best collection of field roots, and prizes for carrots and mangels.

ORIGIN OF THE DOLLY. From the name of Robert D'Olley originated the word dolly. A grant of land was given to him in the reign of William of Normandy, on condition that he should give yearly a tablecloth of at least three billings' value at the feast of St. Michael, according to the custom of the times the name of his family were skilful with the needle and fabric, and he was called "D'Olley."

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c. CATARRH CURE... 25c. Is sent direct to the afflicted parts by the improved device. Health the above, cleans the diseased passages, stops discharges in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Also, all other ailments of the throat and nasal passages.

Recent Arrivals.

Together from. When of WEEKLY the NAME which the CHAR of the it sent. Rememl Office mu ensure a request THE S WEEKLY lation of Martine and please ms

Senator swept all cattle at the. Tickets Moncton \$5 each. Hay is well than that. Some brvanced in makes a 3 month.

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