### Fall Opening

... IN THE

### Mantle Department!

WE HAVE OPENED UP AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Ready Made Jackets for Ladies, Misses and Chil-novelties shown in the European markets. There's a saving in the price about them, too, as they were all imported late in July under the preferential tariff by which one quarter of the duty was saved.

LADIES' JACKETS, \$3.50 to \$20 00. CHILDREN'S JACKETS, \$8.00 to \$5 90. CHILDREN'S LONG COATS AND ULSTERS. . Over 2.000

DOWLING BROS., - - - 95 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N.

## Queer Economy

It is to be continually rebuildi ng fences when . you can buy the

"Star" 13 har woven wire fencing, 4 feet high, for 60 cts. alrod. When once put up it will last a lifetime

### Wire Fence Manufacturing Co.,

A J. Machum, Manager

Water Street, St. John, N. B.

### NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.

HALIFAX, Sept. 4.-The warship Intrepid seiled today for a cruise to St. John and Digby.

The funeral of Major James Maxwell of the 1st regiment of Canadian Artillery, took place this afternoon, and it was the largest procession since the funeral of Sir John Thompson The e were many floral tributes, one of the handsomest being a magnificent offering from Colonel George West Jones and officers of the 3rd regiment of Canadian Artillery, St. John. Fortescue represented General Seymour

Sir Charles Tupper spoke in West-ville Saturday. He speaks in Pictor

addressed a large meeting in New Glasgow tonight. Temorrow eventing he will arrive at Halifax at 9 o'clock. The following day Sir Charles will be given an excursion on the harbor by the Liberal Conservative association. A lending will be made at Hosterman's, where the leader will deliver an address. On Friday evening he will be given a banquet at the Halifax club.

NORTH SYDNEY, Sept. 6.—One of the largest cargoes of smuggled liquor ever

county in one election in the conser-

vative interests.

Mayor Stephen today cabled his congratulations to Bristol on the occasion of the unveiling of the Cabot ment in that city. The late for the Durnan-Rice and

Lynch Brothers' double scull race has been fixed for September 22nd on the Northwest Arm course. It is for \$500 Steamer British Queen arrived this orning with steamer Oceanic in tow.

The British Queen is from Liverpool, bound for New York with general cargo. The Oceanic is from Sunder-land, bound for Hampton Roads for orders. She was picked up 350 miles from Halifax and towed here without a mishap. The Oceanic is in ballast. She broke down Saturday morning last and was picked up twenty hours Monday, New Glasgov Tuesday and later by the British Queen. On Saturday morning the bottom of the high cross head of the connecting red. The Oceanic will be detained here some time. She will not go into the dry dock. The British Queen sailed for New York tonight.

deck. The British Queen sailed for New York tonight.

Morth Sydney, Sept. 6.—One of the largest cargoes of smuggied liquor ever select on the Cope Breton. Coast was landed here today from the schr. Cassie M. The versel was ceptured by Gollector McAsiasy of St. Ann on Saturday night about seven. Mile outside the St. Ann's light. The officer arrived on the scene just as preparations were being made for landing the cargo in a remote section of St. Ann's bay. The caspial and core was on that track, absadoned the vessel, and Collector McAsiasy of the considers worth \$1,000 in any bunk. This is not the only income from cranberries. Me sent of previous \$200 worth. An acre in full bearing will yield 100 barries. Last year he so sold worth of ficer was on that track, absadoned the vessel at \$5,000. The tug Merrimae proceeded to St. Arn's or Sunday and towed the vessel to North Sydney, as it was feared attempts might be made by the owners of the contraband goods to regain possession of the cargo at St. Ann's. The cargo consists of fitty casks of rum, one hundred and fifty casses, of rum, one hundred and fifty casses, of rum, one hundred and fifty casses, of rum, one hundred and fifty cassed to rum, one hundred and fifty cassed the process of the contraband goods to regain possession of the cargo at St. Ann's. The cargo consists of fitty casks of rum, one hundred and fifty cassed the process of the contraband goods to regain possession of the cargo at St. Ann's. The cargo consists of fitty casks of rum, one hundred and fifty cassed for rum,

Dr. F. A. Falconer of Sherbrooke is dead. The doctor ran for Guysboro Subscribe for the "Semi-Weekly Sun."

### BACK FROM WEST.

Col. Tucker at Federal Capital in Very Poor Health.

Hon. George E. Foster Back from a Tour of Western Canada

The ex-Finance Minister Discusses the Mining Interests of the Country.

OTTAWA, Sept. 5.—Labor day was quietly observed here. The trades n was not up to the standard

from Caledonia Springs, and he has re-ceived a severe shaking from his illness, but is gathering strength and hopes to leave for home the end of this

Hon. George E. Foster, ex-finance minister, returned today from an extended tour of Western Canada. He is enthusiastic over the mining prospects and speaks most hopefully of the great west. Your correspondent asked him tonight to give his impressions of his trip. Mr. Foster replied: I made quite an extended tour of the sure or profit bent. west, almost entirely in reference to business and mining interest. I went in by the Crow's Nest Pass as far as Wardner and fourd the road bed in remarkable good order and a grade nowhere greater than one per cent. The scenery is (much wilder than by the northern route. The road will be easily operated in winter. From Wardner I visited Fish Steel, thence to Nelson and Sanden, and on to Ross land. Mining interests are developing on the whole most satisfactorily in all these camps, though less rapidly in the East Kootenay, which has been al-most without needed transport facilities. Now owners are working their property and several important strikes have been made. Some mines are al-ready assured in that district and

much activity is shown in prospecting and bounding. It is believed that copper will play an important part in the coming product of East Kootenay. The rails are laid from the C. P. R. to the coal mines near Fernie, and the coke ovens are being constructed at the latter place. Most satisfactory development is taking place at the other camps. Less is being said about Neland the results are certainly very fa-vorable. I should not be surprised to see a half dozen dividend payers in the camp before next July, though of

course it takes time and money to de-The best indications in the districts are the good work leing done and the settled general conviction that the time of mere experiment is ended and The C. P. R. 's showing remarkable activity and making extraordinary

expenditures to provide adequate facil-ities for transport and smelting, and it is safe to say that it is keeping even with the situation. It is pushing through to the boundary country with great energy. And mining interests there are feeling the spur of coming transportation. I have said nothing of the many other promising districts, simply because I did not personally visit them. They are all showing more or less improvement.

Can you speak of the agricultural progress of the west, asked the interviewer.

I came back in the wheat cutting period, replied Mr. Foster, and saw evidences of great progress being made and the generous returns reaped by the farmers of the west. The pas year has been a good one, and the cattlemen are feeling well, although so from the firm prices resulting. Wheat on the whole is a fine crop. The average will probably exceed that of last year by six bushels to the acre, while the acreaege is probably 20 per cent. greater. The harvest is being cent. greater. The harvest is being gathered in good shape, and whilst prices may quote lower than last year the total money yielded will be greater. The farmers are jubilant, their debts are disappearing, good houses and barns are replacing the old shacks and comfortable bank accounts are common. Dairying and mixed farming are increasing, though wheat is and will always remain king.

Fruit is being widely taken, under better transport conditions, from Brit-ish Columbia and Ontario. Trayel on the railway is heavy both ways, and the indications of progress and stabil-ity are everywhere apparent.

What about politics in British Col-

What about politics in British Columbia and the west?

I heard something about politics in British Columbia. The singular action of the governor set men's tongues wagging, and so far as I could learn this course was condemned on all sides. He dismissed Mr. Turner, who had a clear majority, on the ground that he did not possess the confidence of the people, and summoned a gentleman who had neither a seat nor a following. He then came back to the leader of a minority party, whose selection he allows, to administer the parliaments and draw salaries, without even going to their constituents for endorsement. What his next move will be no one knows, but it is pretty certain to be another blunder. If he is being advised from Ottawa, one must question the wisdom of the advice given; if he is relying on himself, the matter is easily understood. Meanwhile charges, and severe charges, are being bandied about between the governor and his aspiring son, the leader of the late government, in a most underlying way, and people are everywhere asking "where they

e at" in constitutional government. hat will be the outcome no one lows. Probably in the end a re-ar-agement of parties on straight party

Dominion topics are being widely discussed in British Columbia and in the west, and the conservative party is full of hope and activity. Organization is being undertaken with energy, and when the next trial of strength comes there will be an undoubted change in representation. I addressed in British Columbia peetings at Nelson and Rossland, with W. A. McDonald and Mr. Daly. Associations have been formed in these towns. In Calgary, Moosejaw, Indian Fead and Whitewood enthusiastic gath rings were addressed by Messrs. Davin, Senator Perley, Premier Haul-

Davin, Senator Perley, Premier Haultain and myself. The party of broken promises has without doubt lost ground in the Northwest. The chief tration of Yukon affairs, the hegirs of high officials from the frozen north to more southern climes, and the flit-tings to and fro from the private car Cumberland, in whose curtained re-cesses were dimly visible the burly form of the liberal whip, the Napo-leonic minister of the interior, and sundry other of the faithful on plea-

Is the plebiscite attracting much There is considerable activity shown y the churches and temperance or-anizations in pushing the plebiscite, but the masses do not appear to be stirred as yet, and counter organiza-tions are not visible. The opinion seems to be that the vote will not be arge, that the yeas will carry in the Northwest territories and Manitobs, with British Columbia doubtful, and that the anti-plebiscite will do their fighting quietly. Through all is dis-cernable the feeling that it is a battle with blank cartridges, and that when it is all over "as you were" will be the position. It would have been very different had the government declared their views as to subsequent action in the vote. Now neither side seems to think anything will be done.

Would you care to discuss the Que-I think not at this stage. There is I think not at this stage. There is thuch speculation as to the result of the Quebec conference. Various interests hold, of course, a variety of views, but it is safe to say that all would like to see vexing questions settled and the best of relations firmy established between the United

Ten Ministers Attended the Meeting of the Cabinet Yesterday.

Sifton's Mismanagement in the Yukon-T Investigate the Cornwall Bridge

Accident.

OTTAWA, Sept. 8.—Today's cabinet meeting was attended by ten ministers. The special object in calling it was to enable Premier Laurier, Cart-wright and Davies to explain to their colleagues what has been done at Quebec and the views held by the subjects of reference.

The Free Press (government organ)

publishes a letter from Dawson which is a telling indictment of Sifton's mismanagement in the Yukon. It says Walsh and the gold commissioners got at loggerheads; tells how very unfairly they acted, a woman being specially favored, and concludes by saying, "now that the ring has fallen out among themselves, the hard working miners may get a

R. C. Douglas, bridge and hydrauli engineer of the department of rail-ways and canals, under instructions from Mr. Blair, leaves tomorrow for the scene of the Cornwall bridge accident to make a thorough investiga-tion as to the cause of the accident. Mr. Douglas will take with him a diving staff and apparatus from the Lachine canal. The scene of the ac-cident is in American territory.

CORNWALL, Ont., Sept. 7.—There have open no deaths among the wounded of the bridge disaster and the doctors ay none will occur. Many striking tales of narrow escapes are told. None of the dead bodies have yet been None of the dead bodies have yet been recovered and no effort so far has been made, as they are wedged to the bottom of the river by a grat mass of sieel. The cause of the accident has not yet been discovered. Both the parties which built the pier and those that were building the bridge disclaim responsibility.

BELLEVILLE, Sept. 7.—Miss Nellie Youmans was married this morning in Bridge street Methodist church to Stewart Jencks, barrister, of Amherst, N. S.

OTTAWA, Sept. 7.—The discovery of petroleum in the territories has led to a rush of applications to the inter-

Mr. Minto has written ex-Mayor Stewart warmly approving of the Ot-tawa ship canal project.

The first shipments to England of the tender fruits of the present sea-son are going from Montreal this week.

### A HORRIBLE CASE.

Brutal Fight Between Two Residents of Rothesay Parish.

Preliminary Examination Opened Before Stipendiary Sproul of Hampton Wednesday.

Evidence of Mrs. Margaret McGuire, th Wife of the Injured Man, and Complainant in Case.

The case of John Fox, on con of Mrs. Margaret McGuire, was hear before Stipendiary Sproul at Hamp ton Wednesday. Dr. Alward appeare for the complainant, and G. W. Fov ler and LeB. Tweedie for the defence.

The prisoner was brought from jail to be present at the examination.

Dr. Alward, in his opening address, set forth very strongly that his clinet had been terribly assaulted and was now in the St. John hospital, where the recovery of his eyesight was regarded as almost impossible; indeed it was a question if the man would survive the results of an operation. The vive the results of an operation. Th charge set forth, among other things, that McGuire's eyes had been almost goused out by the prisoner, John Fox. Dr. Alward read a certificate from the resident physician of the hospital to the effect that the injured man could

The prisoner's counsel claim that when the case progresses far enough, they will be able to show that Mo-Guire chewed and bit one of Fox's hands in a terrible manner.

not leave the institution for some

hands in a terrible manner.

Margaret McGuire, the first witness, testified that they lived on the old Westmorland road in Rothesay parish. (Lientified John Fox, the prisoner.) Had known him going on eight years. He was their second neighbor. Was wife of the injured man. They had been married eight years. Thos. McGuire, brother of her husband, held the farm between them. It was occupied by Ann McGuile. John Fox was a single man. He lived with his sister. Witness had three child-It established between the United States and Canada. I purposely refrained from discussing any of these in my meetings, nor did I notice any other desire than that the government have the support of the whole country in presenting a strong Canadian that they have the support of the whole country in presenting a strong Canadian described by the support of the whole country in presenting a strong Canadian described by the support of the whole country in presenting a strong Canadian described by the support of the whole country in the tree with the support of the support of the whole country in the presenting and three children was a single main. He tree with this sister. Witness had three children was pasturing his one horse on his own and the Thomas documents of the support of the whole country in the present with the support of the support of the support of the whole country in the present with the support of the support of the support of the whole country in the support of the support of the whole country in the support of the whole country in the support of the support of the whole country in the support of the whole country in the support of the support of the whole country in the support of the sup his sister. Witness had three childsible, my faith and pride in Canada.

Since 1886 the whole face of things west has changed, and the great progress made is but a faint promise of what the next decade will see. Even them in his own field and came home the errors of a grit cannot stay the to dinner. Witness helped him. Af-tide, though of course it would run ter dinner her husband went out again

stronger under good liberal conservative administration.

OTTAWA NEWS.

Iter dinact her husband went out again in the direction of the pasture. Later on witness was on the road looking for her husband, when John Fox came up. She said, Johnny, did the colts get out? He replied, "God damn him, why didn't he put them in the barn and not back there again." Fox had a stick in his hand. It was about 21-2 nches thick and 18 or 20 inches long. inches thick and 18 or 20 inches long. Fox asked witness, where is he? If I had ham I'd smash the d—d eyes out of his head and break his d—d mouth. Witness said he was out in the pasture looking after the colts. She went into the house and Fox went away towards the pasture in the highway. This conversation was near the house. A few minutes later her husband came back and went in the direction where the colts were.

Mr. Tweedle said he did not object this evidence, but felt it had no earing on the case and was unduly

rotracting it. Witness—That was on Wednesday. The fight was on Friday. Her husband put the colts on Wednesday into her brother-in-law's barn. The next day they were taken to town and thus away from the place altogether. On Friday, 26th, after dinner, when witness was going into her house, John witness was going into her house, John Fox came up on the road opposite with a horse and called to her, "I see you have taken all your stock away." Witness made no answer and Fox went on down the road towards his own house. Witness next followed Fox on down to her brother-in-law's house along the road. Went on up Fox on down to her brother-in-law's house along the road. Went on up over the hill half way between their place and Fox's. Saw Fox on the road with a horse. Heard him say, "I said it and I'll do it if ever you put them there again." Just then saw Fox throw something across the road. Did not see her husband, but heard his voice before Fox threw the something. Heard both of their voices. Witness then ran back down hill towards her own home and hollored that the two men were fighting. Remained some minutes on the road and then went back. Saw Fox coming toroad with a horse. Heard him say, "I said it and I'll do it if ever you put them there again." Just then saw Fox throw something across the road. Did not see her husband, but heard his voice before Fox threw the something. Heard both of their voices. Witness then ran back down hill towards her own home and hollored that the two men were fighting. Remained some minutes on the road and then went back. Saw Fox coming towards her. He did not speak. Witness went by Fox to her husband, who was standing in a bended position wards her. He did not speak. Witness went by Fox to her husband, who was standing in a bended position at the side of the road, and led him home. When she saw him her husband had both eyes closed, with blood running from them. Took him by the hand and led him home. Bathed his eyes in cold water. Saw no injury to any other part of his person. Later on, Saturday morning, she put poultices on him. Had a wet cloth on his eyes Friday night. Kept the poultices on till Monday; also bathed his eyes with water. He appeared to be in pain. On Monday morning took him to his sister's in St. John. Employed Dr. Boyle Travers, who examined his eyes. Man's eyes were bandaged on the trip to the city. He was taken to the city hospital, where he still remains. Saw him on Monday, last, but the eyes were then bandaged. Mr. Tweedie said it would be impossible to go an with the eross examination at this stage, as an adjournment was in order. He moved that

AMHERST, Sept. 8.—A like series of burglaries to those which occurred here last summer are again to me front, no less than four business houses here being last night either entered or an entrance attempted. The latest places visited by burglars are C. S. Chapman & Co., Amherst boot and shee store, Western Union Telegraph Co. office and Arthur & Munro's store. In all listances the entrance was gained or attempted at the rear of the premises. To all appearances there is a gang of youthful resident burglars in town, their acts pointing to no great skill.

In the case of the burglary at Biden's confectionary store a few days ago, the boys, aged & and 15 years, were today sentenced, the former to two years in the reformatory, the latter to three months' amprisonment, execution of sentence to be deferred during future good conduct.

the latter part of the information be struck out. That part was in relation to the ussault being committed with stones, and that the man's eyes were torn so that his sight was gone. This information was laid by the witness, but her testimony so far had not borne out these charges. He held that the information must follow the lines of the evidence given by the complainant in this court.

Dr. Alward held that until the evidence was in the counsel for the defence could not move to amend the information. It was clear a most grie-

formation. It was clear a most grie-vouse bodyly injury had been done to McGuire.

Mr. Fowler replied that the informant in her direct testimony had not justified the information she had laid. and the defence now simply asked

that the information be amended to correspond with her evidence.

The court refused the application and on motion the prisoner was admitted to ball 'n two sureties and his own recognizance.

### AT CANDIA.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The correspondent of the Times at Candia, telegraphing Wednesday, fully confirms the earlier reports of most serious events there. He says: "Lieut. Haldane was killed and Lieut. Seagrave wounded. The soldiers pluckily carried Lieut. Haldane's body to the boat under a hail of bullets. The telegraph office was repeatedly set on fire, and the father of the telegraph superintendent was killed. The wire is still working.

father of the telegraph superintendent was killed. The wire is still working.

"The worst is feared as to the fate of a majority of the Christians. It is reported that only two hundred and fifty have been saved out of over one thousand. The situation was extremely difficult. The Turkish troops refused to aid the British, who, being exceedingly few in the town, were soon overpowered. The forty wounded were attended to by the warships.

"The necessity for a large garrison."

"The necessity for a large garrison in Candia has been repeatedly pointed out, and the blame lies in the quar-

"Reinforcements are expected from Canea, and the Christian insurgents are massing around the cordon. As this despatch goes, reinforcements are arriving in the Italian flagship Francesco Morosini."

cesco Morosini."

The Times correspondent, telegraphing later, says: "Refugees are now coming on board the Camperdown, many of them wounded. They tell a tale of a great massacre."

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The correspondent of the Standard, who is on board to the Standard, who is on board to the Campedown says: "When Page

dent of the Standard, who is on board the Camperdown, says: "Edhem Pasha, the governor, has just arrived (late Wednesday afternoon) on board the Camperdown. Captain Hughes Ballett told him plamly, in strong terms, that as governor he would be held responsible in the event of any further distrubance.

further distrubance.

Edher: Pasha asserted that he was powerless to control the mob, but his sincerity seems very doubtful, seeing that he had over four thousand Turkish troops under his orders.

A message just signalled from the town reports that the guard of eight British soldiers who, with about thirty Christians, took refuge in the Greek cathedral, is quite safe under the protection of Turkish troops.

Yesterday the chiefs of the Christian community offered Col. Reid their assistance, but he declined to accept it. The sea is rough and landing is difficult. Indeed, it is impossible to get through the harbor, which is held by a mob. Marines, however, are beby a mob. Marines, however, are be-ing landed in small detachments and are hastening to reinforce the British

camp.

Outside the cordon the Christians are assembling in thousands. They threaten to rush to town and avenge the fate of their co-religionists.

### AMHERST.

# for Infants Iorphine nor s substitute

Castor Oil. ears' use by Worms and miting Sour oria relieves Flatulency. he Stomach p. Castoria

bria. adapted to children superior to any pre M. D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

RE OF

PPER.

anville, Cured of ching Piles rue, of Dunnyille

troubled with e years and was they were very that I could n t every medicine recommended to tment. I purchasthe first application

cured." the south of Ireland res wrought by the low." His name is s eleven years of age, Friday, and christened ,which gives him his lng men and animals, a. He is described as and not particularly

# PIGNIC.

# Association

County of St. hold a Pic-

n, N. B., the 12th

mber.

BLAIR, Minister nals; DING, Minister of

DAVIES. Minister eries, and IERSON, Premier will be present

WESTON" and leave Indiantown sharp; returning, and ARTILLERY

music. S. 75c.

from W. G. SCOng street; JAS. V. treet, north end; I, West End, and he executive. RUSSELL, Secy.

# HAZARD'S The Strongest, Cleanests and best made. We have both black and smokeless. Cart-

ridge Cases filled to order with Hazard's Powder. Try Hazard's Blue Ribbon Smokeless Powder.

3 ++++++++++\*\* W. H. THORNE & CO., ELIMITED, Market Square, St. John, N. B., AGENTS.

PREDERICTON, Sept. 4.—At a meeting of the crediture of Yeras & Co. on Saturday, the assignee, Sheriff Sterling reported the assets at \$1.342.76, of which \$70.9 is book debts of a combinal class. The liabilities are \$1,362.91. It is doubtful if the estate pays more than twesty cents.

The late Jaa. Patchell was burned at St. Marys this afternoon with Overge honors.

D. C. Chaimers, who has successfully managed the Predericton agency of the Bank of Nova Socila, has resigned his position, and in a short time will retire from the service of the bank. Mr. Chaimers' retirement will be regretted by the business men of the city, among when he is recognized as an efficiently in his profession, and whose advice, while conservative, was always valuable on commercial affairs. W. H. Burns, from the Montreal agency, and formerly of Halifax and a son of Rev. Dr. Burns, will take Mr. Chaimers' place.

MONCTON, Sept. 4.—Another police investigation has been ordered. This time it will have particular reference to the enforcement of the Scott Act. Officer Belyea is the man particularly charged with the Scott Act business. Last year he had a free hand. This

charged with the Scott Act business. Last year he had a free hand. This year he claims that his hands were tied, as he was ordered to take his instructions in laying information from the chief of police. As a result of this or something else, no Scott Act cases were brought during July, while in the absence of the chairman of the police committee in August some twenty cases were brought. Officer Belyea, it is said, during August cid not wait for any instructions from the chief of police, but acted on his the chief of police, but acted on his own account. The result is that there has been considerable talk and the investigation is presumably to find out why the act should be so vigorously pushed in August, while practically a dead letter in July, or vice versa. Whether the desire is to punish some the act of July or for the too vigorous enforcement in August is not apparent just now, but will probably appear later on. In the meantime September is opening up well, three cases having been disposed of yesterday and three fines of \$60 each and costs laid

William L. Anderson, a printer, lately employed in the Thanscript office, died at his father's residence here on Friday evening of hemorrhage of the lungs and was buried this afternoon under the augustes of Arm. ternoon under the auspices of Armstrong L. O. L., No. 39. He was 31 years of age and leaves a wife and

There are 12,000 names on the voters' lists in this county. The Victor foot ball team here has decided to enter the junior league formed by St. John, Fredericton and

St. Stephen.

The Moncton policemen have been granted a week's holidays without loss of Day.

The liberal conservatives are now organized in all the parishes in Westmorland except Shediac and Dorchesmorland except Shediac and Dorchester, and the party is in first class shape to roll up one of its old fime majorities of a thousand or more. A feature of all the parish meetings has been the return of the bolting conservatives and the accession of old-

SUSSEX, Sept. 3.—The too free use that had been going on for many years past, first for the curtailment and subsequently for the suppression ening, which for a time caused quite a and use of liquors as a beverage. This stir and is being quite freely discussed here today. The reports of the affair are very conflicting, but as far as I can learn, are that Roland Dryden, hibitory law which was afterwards rea young married man, whose habits cause his friends no little concern, stepped into Holman's shop and soon got into a conversation with him, dur-ing which he produced a revolver, on seeing which, Holman requested Dryden to put it in his pocket, as it might go off. The revolver dropped on the ficor, and on Dryden being remonstrated with, said it was not loaded, Farty man, he did not care about party and pulled the trigger, when the reverse was found to be the case, as the of prohibition a very much more imcartridge exploded, the bullet of rortant question that the election of a which struck Holman sideway on the mouth, destroying a number of his teeth. Many say it was not the intention of Dryden to do any malicous act, being in an irresponsible condition at the time This afternoon Holman, in company with Sheriff Freeze, called on the stipendiary magistrate to lay an information against Dryden. The magistrate being somewhat indisposed, directed them to call on another justice, and an information was laid before Justice Morrison, who caused a warrant to be placed in the hands of

doubt, the facts will be known. Mrs. McManus, wife of Mont. Mc-Manus, at one time a hotel keeper, died at their home in Penobsquis yesterday morning, and will be buried in St. Frances cemetery, Ward's Creek road, at 3 o'clock tomorrow, Rev. Father Savage, P. P., conducting the funeral rites on the occasion. The deed was in the 56th year of her age

Constable George Myers, and soon, no

ceased was in the 56th year of her age and was very much respected.

MEDUCTIC, York Co., Sept. 1.—
Yesterday was the gala day for Southampton. Four hundred people attended. All the usual sports were held. Meductic took her share of prizes. The running race between the horse belonging to Dr. Coburn of Cantenbury and Frank Brown's little horse was avioliting. Both did well. The doctor's exiciting. Both did well. The doctor's seemed to have a slight superiority.
The picnic was under the auspices of Hipwell L. O. L., No. 75; the funds are for a new hall. Grand Master Hipwell of Woodstock was present and gave an interesting twenty mi ch. After supper Past Grand Master H. H. Pitts, M. P. P., put in an appearance and was soon interesting the gathering in the history of the Orange order. He went into that part of Orangeism dealing with temperance and the plebiscite. In the evening an interesting programme was rendered by local talent.

by local talent.

The Foresters' picnic at Hawkshaw took place on the same day and was very successful. Coming home in the evening Nell McKinnon and Thomas Fleming of Woodstock ran into another team. Both were thrown from the wagon. Mr. McKinnon had one of his writte fractured.

is wrists fractured.

The Canterbury Front district are to hold an organizing meeting re the plebiscite on Friday night. A large public meeting has been called for the 46th inst., when the Rev. Dr. McLeod 6th inst., when the Rev. Dr. McLeod
vill be present. He will go to Southimpton on the 17th inst.

H. T. Marsten of Meductic and A. J.

Meleod
of the present question.
Rev. Mr. Rutledge said that Mr.
Vince had struck the true key. This
financial question was bound to come will be present. He will go to South-

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Marsten of Woodstock leave for the Toronto fair on Friday.
Rev. A. H. Trafton was in Meductic last night. He is driving through to St. John.

HAVELOCK, Kings Co., Sept. 1— The Baptist Sunday school held their annual picnic this afternoon on the

annual picnic this afternoon on the grounds of Wilfred Corey.

On Monday evening a meeting of the plebiscite association took place in the public hall of this place, with D. Stockton of Corn Ridge in the chair, and Freeman Alward as secretary. A nomination committee was elected, composed of John Branscombe county vice president: C. F. combe, county vice president; C. F. Alward and O. N. Rice, who nominated the following committees: Finance committee, C. F. Alward, H.W. Sharp and O. N. Price. Committee on literature, Rev. F. Snell, Silas Thorne and Mrs. W. W. Killam. Voters list committee. Themes Symbol Samuel Almittee, Thomas Scribner, Samuel Al-ward and George Carle. Public meet-ing committee, Marshall Prince, Aa Perry and H. A. Keith. After the committees were accepted, the meet-ing adjuvered to meet at the call of the executive.

A number of horses for the fall races

which will take place on the 10th inst., which will take place on the 10th inst., are now here, and others are coming in. Golden Maxim, the running horse of some note, is here and will be in the races. Another horse, entered by Charles Coates, is here, and a trotter named White Faced Jack, entered by Geo. Keith Clayson, who has been here under the training of Robert Kyle, goes to Chatham tomorrow. Altogether the races promise to be ex-

together the races promise to be exceptionally good, and should attract a large gathering.

The public schools opened on Monday, with Mrs. Sterritt as principal and Miss Minnie Coates in the prim-

ary department.

At last session of Reform Lodge, I.
O. G. T., the following officers were O. G. T., the following officers were elected for the current quarter: A. J. McKnight, chief templar; Mary Cusack, vice templar, Mrs. (Dr.) Price, secretary; Mrs. W. W. Killam, S. J. 1.; Burt. Taylor, fin. secretary; Lottie Price, treasurer; O. N. Price, chaplain; Minnie Price, marshall; Lottie McKnight, guard; Flora Freeze, sentinel. Freeman Alward was recommended as deputy to grand lodge. Samuel McKnight, Geo. McKnight, W. M. Ogilvey and others left for the States on Monday.

Miss Lena Floyd has opened a millinery and drass-making establishment at the Temperance house, Petit-codiac.

WOODSTOCK, Sept. 2. -A public meeting in the interests of prohibition was held in the town hall last evening under the auspices of Adjt. Mc-Gee and the Salvation Army staff. His Worship Mayor Hay presided, and among those on the platform were Rev. Messrs. Wiggins, Rutledge, Colpitts, Phillips, Man. Bynum, and Messrs. Jas. Watts, R. B. Jones, G. L. Holyoke, D. McLeod Vince and W. S.

After introductory remarks by his worship, the first speaked called upon was Col. Vince, who dealt with the prohibition question from its political aspect. He referred to the agitation that had been going on for many years Holman in the Whalen build- tirely of the manufacture, importation agitation has been going on for sixty years. Some forty years ago the Nev pealed, and since that time a steady mavement has been on foot to enforce temperance As a result of the in troduction of the Scott Act, our children in this town do not know shat it is to see a sign, "Licensed to sell spirituous liquors." The people of Canada had a grand opportunity before them. While he was a strong in this case. He believed this question every woman should take a great interest in this question, more interest than in the election of members of parliament. He had been asked why women had no votes. The reason was that we would vote on the provincial lists, which did not make provision for the women voting. It was the duty of every church member to mark his ballot "yes," and also to see that his reighbor did the same. There are not going to be many people in this county voting against protibition. The trouble would be in getting every man in favor of prohibition to vote. The ladies could do a great deal in this connec tion by forming committees to go over the lists. Dealing with the question of revenue, the value of the liquor nanufactured was about \$6,000,000 and the duty collected was \$8,000,000. In a gallon of rum it was estimated there were about 60 drinks. The irinks cost about ten cents aplece, naking \$6 a gallon which the liquor cost the person who drank it. As a matter of fact,/the person who bought it paid about \$2 a gallon. To get \$8,-00,000 of revenue about \$140,000,000 was spent in the course of a year. It would be better that all that was con-

med were poured into the river St. John. The man who is drinking rum has to pay into the treasury duty on ther articles as well as on his liquor. There is no doubt that a majority in this town and county will vote for prohibition, but we must make up for the other counties which would vote Rev. B. H. Colpitts said that if he had his way in securing a big vote for prohibition, he would like to have for prohibition, he would like to have money to bring half a dozen of the smartest speakers on the other side of the question and let them loose through the county for a couple of weeks. He was sorry to say that he never knew a time when there was so little real interest in temperance as at the present time, in the county of Carleton. They needed to arouse themselves and work from now to the

themselves and work from now to the Coun. Henderson said that every sensible man should be on the side of temperance. He admired a man with the courage of his convictions who could come out, like Col. Vince and say that he was willing to put party aside in view of the seriousness

alert. There is no man who feels that the liquor traffic is good. There is not a man in this country who would be willing to state that the liquor business is a good thing. No man in his proper senses would say, "God prosper the liquor business." It was said that people were bound to have liquor and if a law was passed it would not be observed. God gave the ten commandments and they were broken every day, and yet no one said they should be repealed. It is not right to say that every man who votes against prohibition is a scounvotes against prohibition is a scoun-drel. You may even put him down as a Christian and a patriot, but while that may be the case, you may put down the man who does not yote for mittee, Thomas Scribner, Samuel Alward and George Carle. Public meeting committee, Marshall Prince, Aa
Perry and H. A. Keith. After the
committees were accepted, the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of
the executive. vote for prohibition. If you stay at home it will be counted as if you voted against prohibition.

Addresses were also made by Jas. Walts, Rev. Mr. Wiggins, Rev. Mr. Bynum, who was given a capital reception, George. L. Holyoke and

LINCOLN, Sunbary Co., Sept. 1.— The Free Baptist church at Vassis will be dedicated September 18th. John Rowen and Miss Dora McFar-lane are seriously ill. Miss Clara Smith left on Wednesday to take charge of the school at Victoria, Sunbury Co.

cersful in passing the second class entrance examination, left on Wednesday to attend the Normal school. The Mitchell boom closed today, the season this year being the shortest for some time. The work at Glasier's

Melbourne Smith and family of Presque Isle have been spending a few days here. Miss Edna. Golding of Fredericton is the guest of Mrs. H. B. Mitchell.

WOODSTOCK, Sept. 5.—A wedding took place in the Methodist church this afternoon, when Wm. Balmain, of Balmain Bros., and Miss Susie William, sister of Mrs. John Watt, were married, Rev. Mr. Marr officiating. The young couple took the 4.25 train to Montreal, accompanied by the good wishes of many friends. The sports at the park this afternoon were quite interesting. The bi-

cycle races resulted as follows: Two mile-Barrett, 1st; Mason, 2nd; Glew, 3rd. There was a clash between Sullivan and Glew, the latter losing

In the half mile for boys under 16 years old, Sutherland of Fredericton was 1st; Nason, 2nd; Brown, 3rd;

Stevens, 4th; Dalling, 5th.

Half mile open—Barrett, 1st; Sullivan, 2nd; Glew, 3rd; Nason, 4th.

Mile novice race—H. Drysdale, 1st; Sutherland, 2nd; Glew, 3rd; Nason,

tween Connell's foundry nine and Benton, the latter winning by a score

of 14 to 11. PETITCODIAC, N. B., Sept. 5.-A public temperance meeting was held tonight in the Free Baptist church in this village. There was a good attendance and stirring addresses were deliveerd by Revs. Messrs Pacsoe, Estabrock and Baker. The meeting of the evening was called mainly for the purpose of effecting organization, and the speeches were only incidentally given while the nominating committee were preparing their recort, but were timely and full of sound sense and practical advice, the audience applauding as each speaker emphasized in the election to be held on the 29th of this month. The meeting was a success in every particular. A strong organization was effected. Mass meetings will be held throughout the parish, to be addressed by the best

WHITE'S COVE, Queens Co., Sept 2.-Rev. C. O'Dell Baylee, rector of Derby and Blackville, occupied the pulpit of St. John's church on Sunday last. Rev. Mr. Bell of Sheffield preached in the Methodist church on Sunday

speakers obtainable in the interests

Belle Kelly, the seven year daughter of Bernard Kelly of White's Point, died on Thursday morning after a few days' illness of cholera infantum. Her remains will be interred in the R. C. cemetery on Friday

Miss Myra Hatt of Fredericton and Miss Maud McLean of St. John are visiting at Hon. L. P. Ferris'. I Maggie Sullivan of St. John is spe Maggie Sullivan of St. John is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Frank McDermott. Miss Mable Mc-Intosh of St. John is spending a few days with her uncle, J. D. Reardon. Mrs. Hartley Worden and children of St. John are visiting friends at Mill Cove. Professor Keirstead of Acadia. College made a flying visit here this week. Miss Mary Stephens of St. John is spending a few days with her uncle, James Stephens. Miss Stella Keirstead of Keirsteadville, Kings Co., and Miss Bertha Pearson of English Settlement, who have been visiting at C. W. White's, have returned to their

HAMPTON, Kings Co., Sept. 1.-The first gun in the plebisette campaign was fired in this place in Smith's half on Thursday evening. The large half was packed with attentive people, who no doubt have a warm place in their heart for prohibition.

The first speaker was the Rev. Job Shenton of St. John, who in an able speech showed many of the evils pro-duced by the sale of alcoholic liquors; duced by the sale of alcoholic liquors; the enormous amount of money spent by the consumers; the want and misery brought upon the families of the drinker, also the matter from a political financial standpoint, showing clearly that the lost revenue could be made up without any serious burden to the recole. to the people. He also showed the inconsistency in the argument as to there being more liquor sold in the state of Maine under prohibition than before. If such were the case, why

OUR TWO PUBLICATIONS BALANCE OF THE YEAR



### FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

We will mail THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, beginning with the next issue (October number), to January 1, 1899, also THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, every week, from the time subscription is received to January 1, 1899, for Twenty-five Cents, for the purpose of introducing our weekly with our well-known monthly.

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The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

There was a trotting race, 2.33 class, entries Ben P., Belle Dean, Kitty L. The race was won by Ben P., Belle Dean, Edition against prohibition? The race was won by Ben P., Belle Dean second.

A base ball match was played be
There was a trotting race, 2.33 class, in the name of goodness are the rum power house of the electric street raffic. Another gospel perance meeting in the same of dynames. Two men were in the station, but were not affected. Operations are suspended until a new dynamo.

Last Wednesday evening a superior of the electric street dynames. Two men were in the station, but were not affected. Operations are suspended until a new dynamo. The next speaker was Mr. Gordon

the evangelist, who made a few pointed and appropriate remarks, wishing the cause God-speed.

The next speaker, the Rev. Mr. Stebbins, dealt very ably with the question in an interesting and amusing manner

Rev. Mr. McNeal of the village brought the house down by many of his hard home hits. Finding Hampton a suitable text, he said, he did not have to go away from home to see of the effects of the rum traffic. He gave a graphic picture of the actions of some who make night hideous with songs, yells and poetry of a not very cultured nature. He spoke the importance of the question involved of remuneration for the rum seller, and said ample provision was being made for them. A building was being erected not far from Norton for all who could not make an honest living in Kings county. The rum seller and the fruits of his business should go hand in hand and to the same place. Mr. McNeal's address was full of vim, dead earnestness and fearless.

of the choir, which was ably led by Mr. Britain, the evangelist. A large collection was taken to help along the

SUSSEX, Sept. 5.-Referring to the shooting affair mentioned in my last notes, in which Roland Dryden is mentioned as having shot William H. Holman in his shop on Thursday eveing last, knocking out several of his eeth, I have to state that the preliminary examination was begun this morning before Justice R. Morrison and continued until the afternoon. No one appeared for Holman, the informant stating in his evidence that the information would not have been laid but for the pressure brought upon him by a prominent person in the community. He, however, detailed the events as they occurred, and was followed by three witnesses, the trend of which was that the shooting was quite accidental. Geo. W. Fowler, M. P. P., appeared for the defendant. The case and continued until the afternoon, No appeared for the defendant. The castands adjourned until Friday next.

RICHIBUCTO, Kent Co., Sept. 2.— The members of the Masonic order held a successful picnic yesterday. The weather was beautiful. Bunting was displayed profusely about the grounds, which gave the place a gala pearance. The sailing race was won Coster Amiteau's boat, with A. C. corer's second and James Graham's elections during the day. The re-eights were two hundred dollars.

The Kent County Sunday School onvention met at Harcourt yester-

ST. STEPHEN, N. B., Sept. 5.- A terrific thunder, N. B., Sept. 5.—A down pour of rain, passed down this viller between the villey between ten and eleven o'clock last night. The lightning entered the are suspended until a new dynamo can be procured.

St. Stephen merchants find it impossible to make satisfactory arrangements with the Shore line for carrying freight to St. George, the rates charged being higher than those from St. John to St. George, though the hall from here is shorter. C. Clerke shipped a full carge of freight from here-to St. George on Friday by steamer Arbutus.

PETITCODIAC, N. B., Sept. Roy McDonald shot a bald-headed eagle the other day of medium size. Two trains are hauling gravel from the Portage to the Moncton works About half a dozen or more hunters are encamped back of Havelock. They are after deer, which are very plentiful this season.

Last evening the temperance workers of the parish of Salisbury and Petitcodiac met for official organization in the latter town. Very lively and interesting speeches were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Pascoe, Estabrooks and Baker. Mr. O'Bleavis' of Salisbury occupied the chair and was re-elected president of the convention. The following are the officers elected: Vice president for Petitoodiac, J. W. Lowery; for Salisbury, Wm. Town; secretary, S. L. Colpitts; treasurer, E. W. Cochrane; general committee, A. E. Saunders, C. R. Holmes, Calvin Brown, James Glen, Calvin Alward, N. N. Alward, A. J. Beckwith, J. J. Gildart, Geo. Smith, Thos. Cochra S. S. Taylor, J. H. Eagles, J. C. Lewis, Thos. Campbell, Andrew Henry, Sandford Hoar, James Lounsbury and Ben Lounsbury. Committee on voters' list is as follows: For Salisbury, No. 1, H. H. Horseman, A. Moore, G. F. Fowler; for No. 2, George Chapm J. M. Crandall, Wm. Patterson.

J. M. Crandall, Wm. Patterson. It was decided to ask the county executive for three mass meetings, one to be held in Petitcodiac.

DORCHESTER, Sept. 6.—The September circuit of the supreme court opened her at two o'clock today, Hon. William H. Tuck, chief justice, presiding, Miss Mowatt being official court stenographer. The barristers present, few in number, were: W. B. Chandier, D. I. Welch of Monoton, H. A. Powell and Frederick W. Emmerson of Sackville. ler, D. I. Welch of Moncton, H. A. Powell and Frederick W. Emmerson of Sackville, Hon. H. R. Emmerson, M. G. Teed, James Friel, Charles E. Knapp, Albert J. Chapman and A. W. Chepman. The only case on the docket was the Queen v. Edward Sieeves, charged with breaking from the maritime penitentiary. A true bill was found by the grand jury against Steeves, and his trial was at once taken up. On being asked to plead to the indictment Steeves asked if he were not entitled to counsel by the crown, and on being informed by the judge that he was not, he pleaded not guitty. Steeves in a somewhat professional way defended his cause, endeavoring to show that he was not properly guarded, and the temptation to escape being great he yielded. He was found

nprisonment.

James McDougail, who was yesterday arown from his bicycle and seriously hurt, a somewhat improved today.

WELSHPOOL, Campobello, Sept. 5. Last night a public temperance meeting was held in North Road Baptist church, Alex. Calder, jr., in the chair. Miss Lena Holmes presided chair. Miss Lena Holmes presided at the organ. Addresses were made by the chairman, H. H. Stuart, Chas. Corey and Daniel Mallock. George Byron, one of the audience, upon being called to speak, expressed himself heartily in favor of anything that would annihilate the soul-destroying

D. Patterson. Last Wednesday evening a very

easant conversazione was held at the residence of the Misses Kelly. Dighteen persons were present.

HAMPSTEAD, Queens Co., Sept. 5.

-Mr. and Mrs. Woodworth of north

end, St. John are the guests of Mr.

A public meeting was held at Hi-bernia on Saturday night for the purpose of organizing the parish for the plebiscite campaign. The meeting was called to order by Rev. George W. Fowler, who read a paper show-ing the object of the plebiscife and the work to be done. The following officers were elected for the parish: I. S. Vanwart, president; W. J. Cheyne, vice president; Alfred Burgess, secretary and treasurer; Asa Shipp, Hugh Brown and Stephen E. Clark selected the following working committee: Wm. Harrison, Joseph Sleep, John R. Dunn, B. S. Palmer, T. C. Hastings, Wilford Vanwart, Alfred E. Slipp, James I. Davis, David Stockford, S. L. Peters, Edward Vallis, Isaac Palmer, Andrew Donald. The president took the chair and delivered an opening address. Rev. George W. Foster eloquently set forth the benefits that Canada would derive from the enforcement of a prohibitory law. Hugh A. Brown said he was a thorough temperance man, and loved the work of temperance. W. J. Cheyne, councillor for the parish, who was the next speaker, dealt with the evil effects of liquor on the intellect of the boys. Miss Slipp and Mrs.

MONCTON, Sept. 7.-The band exthe maritime sports, was well attended. A party of about a dozen from sex came up and joined the excur-

Hugh Brown of the W. C. T. U. made

Rev. J. M. Robinson and Mrs. Robinson have reached New York on their return from their European trip. Mr. Robinson is expected to occupy his pulpit again on Sunday next. beeen patrolling the coast in the fishery service, was at Buctouche on Tuesday, and reports having destroyed on that day no less than one hundred and ninety-seven lobster traps ille-gally set. There were many lobsters in the traps, which were liberated.

A DEAD MAN'S GOLD-BELT.

Children Ory for

near at hand. It was going to be battle all along the inc. It would?

battle all along the line. It would be a struggle on the part of the government for their very existence. There was a swing of victory in the ranks of the opposition. He and Dr. Stockton had for years stood up for retrementment and economy, advocating clean government, but as the parties acted, it was impossible for them to do anything. Now, however, their hands had been strengthened, and they felt that they had behind them a party that would stand by them. The battle soon to be fought would.

the opposition. The career of the gov-ernment was one of extravagance. They had plunged the country deeper and deeper into deft. When they came

into power about 14 years ago, the debt of the province was \$750,000. To-day it was nearly four times that

amount. Things could not go on much

longer as they were going without the

continuance of the government meant

direct taxation in its worst forms

Mr. McLeod used to boast that he was

the people that he would resign his seat rather than vote for it. Yet he voted to take from the municipalities

the proceeds of the liquor licenses. The government now received a portion of that money. Was it not direct taxation to exact taxes from banks, telephone and telegraph companies, and other such concerns? The

overnment had to do these things in

order to get the revenue to approach the expenditures. Bonds to the ex-

the money as he saw fit. Where did

land, where he lived, in Albert, which

he represented, in Kings, where Mr. White lived, in Northumberland, where Mr. Tweedle lived, and in Res-

tigouche, where Mr. LaBillois lived.

The money was spent in the countie

represented by the members of the ex-ecutive. It was used there to make

the members of the government solid

with their constituents. St. John got

none of it. The province had had 14

years of this species of government. How much longer did the people mean to put up with it? A coalition gov-

ernment was sometimes necessary in

order to carry out some great measure

government however, was made up of

opportunists. Men of one party joined with those of another and parcelled

out offices to suit themselves. This

sort of thing would have gone on for

years but for the cleavage made at the Moncton convention. The opposi-tion now had a platform on which to

stand. With it they were confident of

victory. The whole province was awakening to a sense of its duty. The

ernment could withstand them. The government had by deals been enabl-ed to tide over their difficulties in the

past. It was intended to have brought the elections on some line ago, but the Moncton convention was

too much for them. Dr. Alward here

dwelt at length upon the extravagance

out to the electors that their duty was

Dr. Gilchrist showed up the extrav-

agance of the governmenet, which had to resort to deals, bargains and shifts

Ald. Macrae explained that the lib-

eral conservative party were actu-

ated by a desire to serve the best in

terests of the province when they de-

termined to run local politics on dom-

inion lines. Hitherto the government

had by shuffles escaped responsibil

ties that they should have been com-

pelled to bear Now it would not be

individuals but parties who would

have to take the responsibilities for what was done. He was surprised

that Hon. Mr. Emmerson, who was

such a pronounced liberal, should hesi-

tate to take up the challenge thrown

down by the conservatives. He was assured that many liberals, disgusted

with the record of the present gov

ernment, would join with the conser-

vatives in turning them out. (Ap-

plause.)

James Rourke, ex-M. P. P., of St

Martins, spoke briefly. He had al ways been a conservative and would

do all he could to put the government

The meeting broke up about 10.30.

BRITISH WARSHIP IN PORT.

H. M. S. Indefatigable, Capt. Prim-

rose, arrived in port on the 6th inst., and came to anchor in the usual man-of-war anchorage ground.

pedo outfit. The armour on the war-ship's hull is 2 1-2 inches thick on the

decks and 4 1-2 inches about the guns. The ship will remain until next. Wednesday, and will therefore be

wednesday, and will therefore be here for the exhibition opening, which occurs on Tuesday. As will be seen by announcement in another column, the ship will be open to visitors from 1:30 to 6:30 o'clock each day.

ministration. (Applause.)

tence. (Applause.)

of national importance.

tent of \$250,000 had been issued,

proceeds of which were used the provision of bridges. The com-missioner was authorized to expend

he spend it. Why, in

### SIMONDS IN LINE.

Delegates Elected to Attend the Approaching Convention.

A Large Attendance of Electors from the Surrounding Country.

The Liberal Conservative Platform Endorsed -Speeches by Dr. Stockton, Dr. Alward, Ald. Macrae and Others.

nts nor tute Oil. by na lour eves ncy.

McKinnon, and four B., Aug. B., Mrs. years, 4
August 9, 6 and last formerly in of Levi B. Paddock day morn-th relief

St.

There was a large gathering of the Liberal Conservative electors of the parish of Simonds at Treadwell's hall, Loch Lomond on 6th inst. for the occasion of the meeting called for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent that parish at the convention shortly to be held for the selection of candidates to contest the two constituencies in the Liberal Conservactive interest at the approaching provincial election. Among those present were: Thos. Boyle, Samuel Abbott, Fred Stephenson, Fred Watters, D. Hill, Geo. Johnston, R. Chittick, Joseph Jones, Chas. Stackhouse, R. J. Moorer, A. J. Megarity, James Stephenson, J. McFarlane, E. A. Tread-well, Wm. J. Jones, T. Fred Johnston and Thomas Jordan. There was quite a number of gentlemen present from the city, including Dr. Stockton, M. P. P.; Dr. Alward, M. P. P.; Ald. A.

Macrae and Dr. Gilchrist. Wm. J. Jones was elected chairman and T. Fred Johnston, secretary. The chairman explained the object of the to twelve delegates, three for each of the polling districts.

The meeting proceeded at once to Loch Lomond-Wm. J. Jones, E. A. Treadwell and T. Fred Johnston -Thomas Boyle, substitute.

Black River-John White, Nathan Benjamin and Geo. Cunningham.-Joseph Benjamin, substitute. Red Head-Andrew Gibson, William Yeomans and John Anthony.-Thos.

Perkins, substitute. Coldbrook-J. B. Emery, John Muirhead and Wm. A. Shaw.-T. Watters,

The following resolution then passed this meeting cordially endorses the action of the Liveral Conservative convention at Monoton, declaring it expedient to run local politics on do-

Dr. Stockton, leader of the opposition was called upon by the chairman to address the gathering. He was warmly receivel. Dr. Stockton said he was pleased to be present. He was for some years one of the representatives of the city and county in the legislature. Declaration has been appeared to the city and county in the legislature. legislature. During that time he de-voted a great deal of attention to the constituency, going over the whole county and looking after the interests to see such a large and representative gathering. The meeting did well to endorse the action of the Moncton convention. The determination to run ocal politics on dominion lines was a departure on the part of the Liberal Conservatives, which had been cordially accepted by the party throughout the province, with one or two exceptions. The departure was, in his opinion, going to be of great advantage to the whole province. It would nake men more circumspect, and more careful than they had hitherto been. He had attended this meeting to ascertain how the political pulse was beating in this portion of the constituency to see what the condition of the party was there. The current at the present time was running strongly in favor of a change of local government and he thought he could, with confidence, state that when the elections were brought on there would be a change in the ad-ministration of the affairs of the province. He had reasons for making tris statement or he would not state his convictions. It was desirable in the interests of the country that there should be a change. The roads in St. John county were in no better condition now than they were six or eight years ago. The county was not receiving any more money at the pre-sent time than it got eight or ten

A voice-Not half as much. Dr. Stockton—I agree with that statement and will tell you why it is so. The trouble was this, that the public debt had rolled up so within the last eight or ten years and the interest charge thereon became so great that a large amount was required to pay the interest alone. The debt of the province was about two and a half millions of dollars and the interest charge amounted to \$140,000 annually. The revenue was between \$600,000 and \$709,000 a year. When one-fifth of the that the present administration had increased the public debt at the rate of \$100,000 a year. The government to divert public attention from their uismanagement of affairs bad inaugurated what they called a progressive agricultural policy. They wanted the farmers to give up the raising of oats, buckwheat and potatoes and go in for the production of wheat. The opposition had no desire to do anything that would tend to prevent the farmers from experimenting in the production of wheat, but they urged that it was better to go in for other crops which could be raised to better advantage than wheat. They admitted that there were places in the province fardy favorably for wheat raising, but when the government attempted to induce the farmers to give up the raising of crops that were capable of being produced to fair advantage, in favor of an uncertain wheat crop, the opposition held that it was a questionable proceeding. It was held by some that because the opposition criticized the government's policy in this regard they were opposed to the agricultural

vears ago.

statement was absolutely untrue and the government knew such to be the case. The opposition held that the government should endeavor to bring a desirable class of immigrants into the provinhe. With the money these people would bring with them they would be able to rurcheze some of the idle farms. They would become desirable citizens and their presence among us would have a tendency to build up our province. The opposition statement was absolutely untrue and build up our province. The opposition were laughed at when they advocated these propositions on the floors of the legislature. But as a last resort the legislature. But as a last resort the government professed a warm regard for the farmers and wanted to do what the opposition so long advocated. There was in New Brunswick a large area of farm lands. The government of the state of the stat ernment should do everything possible to keep our young men at home and put forth every exertion to bring desirable immigrants here to fill up the vacant spaces and adl to the productive wealth of the country. That was a more desirable policy than to be forever on the watch to make deals to keep themselves in power. It was claimed by some that the opposition calmed by some that the opposition were hostile to the lumbering industry. This was positively false. The farming and lumbering interests were the staple industries of the province, and it should be the desire of any government to encourage them, to foster and develop both. It would be the duty of the present expectation to the present expectation of the present expectation. duty of the present opposition, if in the course of events the administration of affairs were intrusted to them. not to crush or hamper the lumber industry, but to do all they could to conserve it. In consequence of hold-ing these views and knowing the pracgovernment, the speaker was aston-ished to read the interview with Hon L. J. Tweel'e published in a Montreal paper, with reference to the action of the Moncton convention. Mr. Tweedie was reported to have stated that a change of local government would in jure the lumbermen and their credit at the banks. The lumbermen were stronger than Mr. Tweedle gave them credit for being. In Dr. Stockton's opinion Mr. Tweedie owed the lum bermen of New Brunswick an apology for the standerous statement he made on the occasion referred to. To say that the lumber industry and the dependent upon any government or officers of a particular stripe was a slander that the lumber people might well expect an apology for. The liberal conservative party had determined in convention from this time forward to run local politics on domnion lines. This plank in the platform had been most cordially received. The opposition had a right to expect not only the support of the liberal conservatives, but also the sup-port of every decent liberal to turn out the government which had maladministered the affairs of the province for so many years. He was satisfied that many men who were opposed to the way matters had been going on would join with the conservatives in order to get a decent government. ernment's policy in the importation of stock, showing that much money had possible for him to do. He was glad had been carried out. The losses resulting from this affair alone accounted in a manner for the scarcity of money for roals and bridges. purchase of wheat from a Nova Scotia grist mill at \$1.60 a bushel for distribution among our farmers was condenmned. It was, as the Sun aptly put it, coalition wheat bought by a coalition government and sold for the purpose of elevating the agricultural standard. The government's regard for the farmers was manifested just pefore elections. After election day the farmers were iforgotten. It was not desirable that any party should remain in power too long. When a party came to regard the offices as their own the time had arrived to discharge them. Dr. Stockton was satisfied that when the elections were brought on the people would hand over to the opposition the conduct of the affairs of the province. A few years ago, the cry at the eastern end of the county was, give us a local man as our representative. Mr. Mo-Leod was elected. Have the people of Simonds and St. Martins been parti-cularly benefitted because Mr. McLeod

was their representative, asked Dr. Stockton. Do you get any more work done on your roads and bridges? A voice-We don't know what we get. We don't get anything. Dr. Stockton-I am told the road leading to Mr. McLeod's house re-

ceives some attention.

A voice-That is so, but the other roads get none. Dr. Stockton held that all parts of the province should be treated alike.
All roads should be cared for. The surplus from every office in the vari-ous municipalities should be handed over to the respective counties. As it was now, the government got the surplus. That was a tax upon the counties; yet they did not get the said he and Dr. Alward opposed the section of the bill under which these revenue was required for interest on the debt, was it to be wondered at that the tridges and roads had to suffer. One reason why the people should go in far a change of government was that the present administration had

FOURTEEN LOST.

And Seventeen More or Less Seriously Wounded,

By the Collapse of Two Spans of the International Bridge.

Mr. Simmons, Chief Engineer, Makes an Explanation of the Fearful Disaster.

CORNWALL, Ont., Sept. 6.- Two spans of the International bridge across the South channel of the St. across the South channel of the St.
Lawrence river collapsed today. In
their plunge into the river, they carried with them about forty men. Of
these fourteen are dead and seventeen
are more or less severely wounded.
The accident occurred before non
the accident occurred before non
the accident occurred before non The accident occurred before noon hour. Several men who had been at work on the bridge had just walked ashore, among them William Simmons, chief engineer of the Phoenix Bridge Works, which was building the bridge. Mr. Simmons says:

"I had just gone ashore and was looking towards the bridge, when all at once the pier in the centre of two south spaces seemed to crumble away and two completed and finished spans with thirty men working on tumbled into the water."

Most of the men were caught in the iron work, and are probably pinned to the bottom of the river, which at this point is thirty feet deep. None of the bodies have been recovered, though tugs and divers working all afternoon. Many of the injured received wounds in jumping from the bridge to the bank. Some of the men jumped a distance of fifty

of the men jumped a distance of fifty feet.

News was at once sent to Cornwall and soon afterwards the wounded were brought here and taken to the Hotel Dieu rospital. The bridge was practically completed. It was fortunate as otherwise the number of victims would have been much larger. Trains would probably have crossed tomorrow, as only the heisting engines on the American end had to be removed. The exact cause of the accident is difficult to arrive at. The plers of the bridge were built last fall by the Sooysmith Company of New York. The crib work was put together up the river and floated down this spring to the proper location, anchored and sunk to the bottom. The orbs were 62 x 16 feet. They were filled with stone and concrete within a few feet of the top, after which the water was pumped out and the layers of stone begun. The cribs were located with great difficulty, owing to the depth of water and ten miles per hour current. Then the spans of the bridge were each 370 feet long and about 37 feet above water. Each span weighed \$60,000 pounds. The loss is placed at \$100,000.

The dead are: W. J. Cubby, Patterson, N. J.; W. T. Jackson, Columbus, Ohio; Louis Bauner, Johnston, Pa.; R. L. Dysart, Tyrone, Pa.; J. D. Craig, Detroit; P. Murphy, Toronto; T. Senden and the first of the fire of the proper of the fire of the sample of the surface, there was a sumper of \$25 per cent. In favor of the broad tire than with the hide at \$100,000.

The dead are: W. J. Cubby, Patterson, N. J.; W. T. Jackson, Columbus, Ohio; Louis Bauner, Johnston, Pa.; R. L. Dysart, Tyrone, Pa.; J. D. Craig, Detroit; P. Murphy, Toronto;

of the government, mentioning their the house, etc. In closing, he pointed | Craig, Detroit; P. Murphy, Toronto; to rid the country of the present ad- Hughes, Cleveland, Ohio; F. Lavigne, of all kinds to perpetuate their exis-

electric railway statistics for the past year. It appears there are 35 electric railways in Canada, the track mileage, 583; passengers carried, 83,800,000, as compared with 16,170,000 on steam roads. Capital paid up of electric road is \$18,700,000. Lord Aberdeen has consented to

open the Ottawa exhibition on the

Kaiser Wilhelm has made a beginning of his scheme for the regeneration of Germany through the stage by appointing Capt. Joseph Lauff, who put together "The Burggraf" for the emperor, playwright and director of the court theatre at Wiesbaden. Military discipline in the company and autocratic ideas in the plays will be thus assured.



usual man-of-war anchorage ground. The Indefatigable is a second class cruiser in the British navy, 300 feet long, 43 feet 8 inches beam, draws at her greatest depth 17 feet 6 inches of water; has two propellors and can steam along at a rate of nearly 19 3-4 knots an hour, or over twenty land miles. Her indicated horse power is 9,000, and water displacement 3,000 tons. Built only seven years ago in Glasgow, the Indefatigable is fitted with a lot of modern guns, including some of very large bore. She also has several Maxim guns and a torpedo outfit. The armour on the war-

ANALYST W. F. BEST IN BRITISH THE STORY OF THE GOLDEN LAND.

(Victoria Colonist.)

Victoria has within the past week or so gained as a resident a gentleman who has for years been known to the scientific folk of the eastern provinces and states as one of the best of Canada's analytical chemists. This is W. F. Best of St. John, N. B., who started the Klandyke several months ago. for the Klondyke several months ago, but changed his mind on reaching Victoria, and will spend the winter at least in British Columbia. At present he is engaged in the classification and arrangement of the specimens in the board of trade mineral collection, a work that will engage his undivided attention for several weeks. After its completion, Mr. Best will cpen an of-fice for mineralogical and expert chemical work. As an analytical Brunswck in the department of in-land revenue, being also the expert witness in a number of the most celebrated poisoning cases that have come police authorities, notably the Wheary case, and the more recent Carleton county strychnine case, in which a well known woman was killed by her experence in the testing of water for corporations at St. John, Moncton and other cities; and in microscopic work particularly the study of bacteria-for physicians. Until he came west, istry at the St. John High school, and one of the most prominent members of the New Brunswick Society of Nat-

### Children Cry for CASTORIA. BROAD TIRES FOR WAGON.

ural History.

bus, Ohio; Louis Bauner, Johnston, Pa.; R. L. Dysart, Tyrone, Pa.; J. D. Craig, Detroit; P. Murphy, Toronto; I. Birmingham, address unknown; D. Hughes, Cleveland, Ohio; F. Lavigne, Ogdensberg, N. Y.; W. Sherman, address unknown; Wm. Saunders, Baltimore; John Clase, Caughuawa, Ga.; W. H. Davis, Pittsburg, Pa.; C. Campbell, Cornwall, Ont. All of the injured are expected to recoved.

OTFAWIA, Sept. 6.—The dairy commissioner is arranging for the export of Canadian butter in tins to the far east, the English market being glutted. Shipments are already made to the Yukon.

Statistician Johnson made up the electric railway statistics for the pastrice. An OLD BAMILY MIDLE.

AN OLD BAMILY BIRLE

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 30.-Mrs. Billard, the daughter of the late Rev. Edward Oldrin, who lives on Bank street in this city, owns, probably, the oldest Bible in existence in the state. The Bible came into her possession by inheritance from her father, who was pastor of the Methodist church here, when the Hoyt brothers, two of them, Oliver and William, famous as millionaire leather merchants in the Swamp," New York, became members of that church. The book is in the original binding and well pre-served, the Old Testament part having been printed in 1597 and the New Testament in 1596. The covers are of wood, and the book is the size of the family Bible seen in the house of almost every New England family. Inscribed on the yellow flyleaf are the

"Edward Oulliron owns this book, and after his death to his son Edward Oulldron, given by his grandmother-

Later on it appears that the spelling of the family name had been changed, for below the name "John Oldrin" is Edward Oldrin's book, given by his

July 28, to be kept in the family.' PLEBISCITE IN KINGS CO.

A public meeting in the interests of the plebiscite was held at Waterford on Thursday evening, the 1st inst. Rev. J. S. Sutherland and Rev. Mr. Campbell gave very earnest and ex-cellent addresses. Among the large number of voters present a lively innumber of voters present a lively interest was stirred up, making the prospects very encouraging. On Friday evening the second meeting was held at Hammond. Rev. Mr. Camp. Rev. Mr. Campbell, Rev. Mr. Bynon and J. S. Trites were present, and gave forcible addresses, arousing much enthusiasm. At the close of both these meetings organizations were effected and pledges received from all the electors present to vote and work for the cause.

The meeting at Apohaqui which was to have been held last Friday evening was, owing to weather, postponed until Friday evening, the 9th.



Hidden from the elder peoples, guarded by

the vesper star, Lay the Golden Lind, untraveled as the dreams of prophets are. Ages old, the redwood towered to the vast, expectant sky;
In the gless the maked huntamen syllabled their savage cry.

Morning through herself on mountains, Evening touched the supplier sea.— But between them lay the glory only of

O'er the mountains of the morning, down through many an eastward glade, Came at last the crowning wonder, for which all the rest were made;

Came the masters of the planets, came the imperial heirs of time.

Girded for supreme dominion, like the Titans of the prime.

Then the Golden Land awakened from her immemorial dream,
Gave the fressures of her carers to the lords of steel and steam.

Through her ocean gateway, o'er her mountain ramparts tramping down,
Burst new races, landward, seaward; delved
in mine and ranch and town.

Orimes were done; the lavished beauty of the Virgin of the West
Drave men mad; her rival lovers siew each other on her breast.

Slowly, slowly, o'er the tumult, bloomed the olive leaf of peace.
Slowly, yet, cam golden Justice rule the Golden Land's increase.

None the less, the God of Nations bade the wasteful ages spare. To this last, th' Hesperian riches, knowing well the rightful heir.

Not to Pherach's slave 'twas given, not to Caesar's crimeraed sword, Not to Pope or albem Prelate, claiming tribute for the Lord.

Freemen won, and freemen hold it. Freer yet their some must be—
All God's golden gift of sunlight mellowing fruit for liberty!

Here were treasures such as tyrants loved to fileb from starving land, Here were roses, feasts and fragrance, such as Roman strength unmanned.

Therefore did God hide this garden; there-fore did our stres endure Wars and winters in the Northland, breed-ing races stark and pure.

Earth too long had grown the laurel for the carnel brows of pride;
Oft, too oft, did solden glory but the conqueror's madness hide.

Bloom, unfading groves! ye mountains, yield the glittering gifts ye hold!

O, Mankind! achieve the human!—in the land of wine and gold!

—(Theodore C. Williams in the Argonaut.

notice
That her husband's typewriter's a man
(Milwaukee Journal)



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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

(0) £ (0) £ (0) D \ (0) E THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 28, 1895, says:

"If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful, to the exclusion of all others, I should say CHLORODYNE, I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best Procummendation."

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### THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPT. 10, 4898.

FROM THE MIDDLE SEA TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

With the force at his disposa General Kitchener appears to be quite capable of dealing with the military side of the Egyptian question But his astonishing success as a commander and administrator brought Great Britain face to face with new problems that are not all military. The Anglo-Egyptians have as yet conquered no new territory. They are but restoring to Egypt serior that belonged to Egypt generations ago. The Mahdists are the interlopers and usurpers. Kitchener carries peace and safety to the tillers of the soil and the industrious people of the Upper Nile, to whom th Mahdists were hard and cruel con-

querors and oppressors.

But what is to be done next? Can Britain stop there and leave to its fate the Nile valley south of Khartoum? The nation has met the responsibility undertaken by Gordon years ago. But this fulfilment has brought other responsibilities. Great Britain does not take care the Nile valley between the scene of the last fight and the British sphere in East Africa, some other nation will. It is not likely that the British government will adopt the policy of the dog in the manger. The prospect is that before many years the line of communication will be complete from the mouth of the Nie to Uganda. British control will then extend from the Mediterranean to the Nyanza, a distance of more than two thousand miles. Before many years we shall probably see a railway line extending from the thirtieth parallel of north latitude to the Equator, which is half-way to the Cape.

Then the dream of Sir Cecil Rhodes will be near the realization. His own railway is creening north The only foreign territory between him and Uganda is the Congo Free which can easily spare a slice of its eastern frontler for the gain that a railway would bring to the rest. This bargain was almost made once, and the next time it will not be

. For the moment the one imperial statesman of South Africa has gone down before a combination of sectional and anti-English influences in his own colony. That check can be but temporary. Little England, combined with Little Holland, cannot long rule a colony which has such elements and opportunities of greatness. Those who are interested in the march of the British empire in Africa will do well to keep their eyes on General Kitchener and Sir Cecil Rhodes.

A GREAT DAY FOR OTTAWA.

Ottawa is getting a mild sensation out of an experiment in sawdust. The mills on the Ottawa have been filling the river with this by-product. Millewners there have been able to get certain extensions of time for the enforcement of the law against this practice. The last extension was granted on the representation that the lumbermen were trying an experiment. If the test succeeded the saw dust would be too valuable to throw in the river. If it failed they promised to come under the regulations. The experiment, secretly carried on at proved that the saw dust is about the most valuable mill product. It produces pure carbon which is better than any other available. The Citizen says that the refuse of the Ottawa mills amounts to 900 tons per day and that this material when worked up into carbon by the new process is worth \$10,000. Creosote, illuminating and heating gasses are other products The discovery is expected to lead to the establishment of calcium carbide works, smelting establishments and

The Emerson process is secret. It will not be made known because the supply of carbon would exceed the demand if it could be produced elsewhere The Ottawa mill men have therefore acquired a monopoly of the process

the end of June contained the names of 933,714 pensions. During the protury ago. It is stated that more n pensions were given last year th term and the four years of Mr. Hayes' presidency. The total amount paid was \$144,651,879, which is more than was paid in any four years previous to 1880. There are no Spanish war

A CONVERT TO THE N. P. alicy of protection could hardly have eseen that his paper would live to Tilley and Sir Charles Tupper. But this is what we read today in a double eaded editorial in the Toronto Globe

When the Sun points out that the cts with numerous lines of first class freight steamers for the Portland service of next winter, and suggests that a service something near as good should be furnished for John, the Telegraph says that the Sun is "booming Portland." This eems to be rather juvenile criticism. Would it not be worth while for the Telegraph to join us in the demand for a good competitive service from this port? If it is "booming Portland" to ask that St. John should have as good a chance as Portland for the Canadian export trade, this St. John journal proposes to boom Portland until that equality is estab-

(Daily Sun, September 8.)
THE EXHIBITION OPENING.

The time for the opening of the St. John exhibition is near at hand. The work of preparation has gone on rapidly during the last few days. It is found that the demand made by exhibitors for space exceeds the expectations of the management, and the prospect now is that the fair will be the most complete and attractive show ever held in this city.

The attendance at the opening day is expected to be large. Last year the premier of Canada and some other ministers were present, and Sir Wilfrid was the central figure in the opening ceremonies. The reception given to the premier by citizens and visitors of both parties was a source of pleasure to Sir Wilfrid's political friends, and was much appreciated by the liberal leader himself.

This year the principal guest for the ocasion is Sir Wilfrid's leading political opponent, a veteran Canadian stateman who has held the highest positions in the gift of the nation. Sir Charles Tupper has had a larger experience in public life, and has probably exercised a greater influence in the history of this nation than any other man now living. It is no reflection on the younger public men now in control of the affairs of Canada to say this much.

The leader of the New Brunswick government will also participate in the opening proceedings. The administration of which he is the leader has given substantial assistance to the exhibition of this year, and it is desirable that Mr. Emmerson should see that the people of St. John and of the province appreciate the course of the government and the presence of its

The success of a fair like this depends somewhat on the start it gets on the opening day.

It cannot be expected that people from a distance who can afford but one visit to the exhibition should be present at the opening. There is the more reason that the citizens of St. John should assist the fair by appearing in force on that occasion.

IN KINGS COUNTY.

The Kings county liberal conserva tives are to be congratulated on the hearty and business-like way in which they are taking up the work of organization. The public meeting at Hampton last week was in every way a success, but it is a much easier matter to hold a successful public meeting than it is to put through in good shape the work of an organization meeting. The party in Kings did both but the business part was the more important. If there was any doubt whether the liberal conservatives in Kings were in sympathy with the Moncton resolution that doubt is the Edwards mills, is said to have now dispelled. The attorney general may bid a sad good-bye to the conservative support that he has been able to gather in heretofore.

HOW THEY HOLD ON.

The provincial secretary and the minister of agriculture of Ontario were defeated at the polls in the general election held more than six months ago. They have held on to their office and drawn their pay ever since. A session of the legislature has been held, which, of course, they could not attend. Two important departments were thus left without any one to speak for them in the house. The only excuse given for the uncon stitutional course of the ministers was offered some time ago on behalf of Mr. Dryden, who said that a protest had been lodged in his constituency and that he hoped to win back the seat. Since then the protest has been dismissed on the ground that the petitioner is an alien and had no vote in the constituency. It is not necessary to say that Mr. Gibson and Mr. Dryden call themselves liberals and are members of the so called lib-eral administration. The Ontario peo-ple are trying to find out whether there is any way to get a grit out of office after the people have decli

THE GNAT AND CAMEL.

mbia dismissed the Turner mirstry because it had only nine nd offered the premiership to Mr. Seaven, who had no supporter in the ure of Mr. Beaven to form a government, Mr. Semlin, who has no more supporters than Mr. Turner had, was made premier. Mr. Semlin and his olleagues have held office more than hree weeks. Their acceptance of office vacated their seats and no action has been taken toward their re-elec tion. The lieutenant governor, who n office with only half the house at his back, appears to be quite satisfied with his new advisors, who are not themselves members of the assembly nd are not supported by half the

In Simonds on Tuesday and at Hampton on Wednesday the Moncton resolution against provincial coalition was unanimously endorsed. So it will

### SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LE SON XII - Sep. 18. GOLDEN TEXT. If thou seek him, he will be found of

thee; but if thou forsake him, he will cast thee off forever.—I Chron. 28: 9. The section includes the last years of Israel, in 2 Kings 15: 8-31; 17: 1-14;

and the prophets Amos and Hosea. PLACE IN HISTORY The end of the kingdom of Israel.

HISTORICAL SETTING. Time.-The fall of Samaria lace in December, 722, or early in

721. All authorities agree here. Place.—Samaria, the capital of Isr Rulers.-Hosea was king of Israel he captivity taking place in his ninth ear. Hezekiah, king of Judah, sixth ear (18: 10). The invasion of Israel. by Syria, was begun by Shalm IV., but Samaria was captured by his successor, Sargon, who had been his general-in-chief, and began to reign

Prophets.-Isaiah and Micah prophesying in Judah at this time. Hosea, the prophet of Israel. shortly before the captivity.

CAPTIVITY OF THE TEN TRIBES. 2 Kings 17: 9-18. Read 2 Kings 17: 1-23: Amos 6 Freez 5.

Commit yerses 13, 14,
9. And the children of Israel did ecretly those things that were not right against the Lord their God, and they built them high places in all their ities, from the tower of the watchmen to the fenced city. 10. And they set them up (a) images

der every green tree. 11. And there they burnt

in all the high places, as did the (b) heathen whom the Lord carried away before them; and wrought wicked things to provoke the Lord to anger. 12. (c) For they served Idols, whereof the Lord had said unto them. Ye shall not do this thing. 13. Yet the Lord testified (d) against

Israel, and against Judah, by (e) all the prophets, and by all the seers, saying, Turn ye from your evil ways. and keep my commandments and my statutes, according to all the law which I have commanded your fathers, and which I sent to you by my servants the prophets.

.1 4 Notwithstanding, they would not heer, but hardened their necks, like to the neck of their fathers, that did not believe in the Lord their God. 15. And they rejected his statutes, and his covenant that he made with their fathers, and his testimonies which he testified (d) against them; and they ollowed vanity and became vain, and went after the (e) heathen that were round about them, concerning the Lord had charged them, that they should not do like them.

16. And they (f) left all the commade them molten images, even calves, and made (g) a grove, and worshipped all the hosts of heaven, nd served Baal.

17. And they caused their sons and their daughters to pass through the fire, and used divination and enchantments, and sold themselves to do evil the sight of the Lord, to provoke

18. Therefore the Lord was very angry with Israel, and removed them out of his sight; there was none left but the tribe of Judah only.

REVISION CHANGES. Ver. 10. (a) Pillars and Asherim. Ver. 11. (b) Nations.

Ver. 12. (c) And. Ver. 13. (d) Unto. (e) By the hand f every prophet, and of every seer. Ver. 18. (f) Forsook. (g) An Ash-

LIGHT ON THE TEXT The Course of History.—Many years have pased since Amos preached his gs in Bethel, some seventy according to the common chro venty-five or thirty according to the revised. During these years there were eight kings. The Assyrian emtire overshad wed the nation, and pendency of Assyria. The territory grew smaller, revolts were common, and at last Samaria was beseiged and destroyed, and the people carried into captivity. The lesson gives the moral

9. Did secretly.—Hypocritically, under pretense of serving Jehovah.
Tower of the watchman.—In the fields
for protection of sheep or vineyards.
The loneliest places.
10. Groves.—Asherah; wooden pil-

lars for the worship of Asherah, a godess who corresponded to the Grecian 13. Seers.—Seers of visions. One

kind of prophets.

e, he to preserve and defend them, ey to obey (See Duet. 29: 1, 9, 13.) is testimonies.—His law, which is the ony he bears for truth and against iniquity. And . . . followed vanity.—Nothingness. Idols who were solutely powerless to help them. power to resist attacks.

17. To pass through the fire.—By placing them in the red-hot arms of the brazen idol Moloch. Divination and enchantments.—Seeking to know what to do, or what the future will be, by signs and omens, instead of by the word of God and conscience.

GUIDING QUESTIONS. Subject: What God did to save ration from destruction, and their

nisuse thereof. I. He placed before them barriers of conscience and religion (vs. 9-12). What was the state of the kingdon of Israel after our last lesson? What great power had arisen and was harssing them? Who was the last king of Israel? Could and would God have preserved the nation had they been willing to obey him? Can you see ways in which it might have been From the catalogue of Israel's sins in these verses, what would you infer that God had done for them? What sins do you find in these verses? How would serving idols lead them to wickedness? Why was idolatry

II. The Entreaties and Warnings of Prophets (vs. 13, 14).-Whom did God send to help them? What is a What did the prophets and seer? seers do for the people? Can you name ome of them? What were the divine warnings? (Duet 29.) How cid the people treat their message? III. God's Covenant and Testimony (vs. 15-17).-What was God's cover ant? (Deut. 9: 9, 11; 29: 1, 9, 13,; Ex. 9: 5.) What did each agree? Why is God's law called a testimony? How should these things have aided them in doing right? How did they treat Why was idolatry so attract-What was meant by "a grove" Lere? What was it to "cause their sons to pass through the fire?" How do men "sell themselves to do evil?" IV. The Result. . Captivity .- (v. 18.) -What is meant by God's anger Who took the nation captive? To what regions? Give the date. Was this the end of the Israelite kingdom? Of what is this narrative a type and il-

### SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

A NEW SERIES OF PALMER COX BROWNIES

"THE BROWNIES ABROAD."

Palmer Cox, author and illustrator of the famous Brownies, is now de voting his attention to the preparation of a new Brownie series in which he Mr. Cox has made a trip to Europe on behalf of the SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, taking the inimitable Brownies along with him. These merry elfins desport themselves in fresh scenes, enjoy new adventures and land themselves in an endless variety of laughable predica-

Mr. Cox in this series of sketches and rhymes, has in fact given the mirthful chronicles of the Brownies abroad and they will excite even greater interest in these funny little people than ever before. In the preparation of this new series of verses and pictures, Mr. Cox has visited such places in Europe as afforded the Brownies the most picturesque adventures.

The first issue, which will appear in the SEMI-WEEKLY SUN for Sept. 14th, shows the Brownies crossing the Atlantic. They board the ship in spite of the watchful eye of captain and guard, stow themselves away in secret hiding places, and when all is quiet on board ship they engage in charming and characteristic amusement.

Landing in Europe, the Brownies take a trip to the famous battlefield of Waterloo. They visit the beautiful lakes of Kilarney and investigate the wonders of Kilarney castle; take possession of and print a great London newspaper; they appear for one night only in a famous London theatre, and continue their journey throughout Europe in one round of laughable exploits and thrilling adventures.

WOODSTOCK.

The Contract for the New Jail Awarded to H. P. McCanna.

WOODSTOCK, Sept. 8.—The tenders for the construction for the foundation of the new jall were opened by the committee this afternoon and were as follows: Samuel Grey, \$1,206.63; Wm. teeves, \$1,175; H. P. McCanna, \$1,045 Steeves, \$1,175; H. P. McCanna, \$1,040; Michael Kelly, \$1,164. The contract was awarded to H. P. McCanna. Michael Kelly was appeinted inspector of the work. The work will be begun by McCanna tomorrow morning. Tenders will be at once invited for the superstructure. It is expected to get the building well under this fall.

one was the sixth prime m

SEED WHEAT. The Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture's Statement.

FTON, Sept. 3, 1898. To the Editor of the Herald: Sir-On my return to the city today my attention was called to an article in the Gleaner of 31st date, header Government wheat: How the ers were imposed upon in the seed sup-plied. The official incapacity and plied. The official incapacity and blundering as related by Deputy Commissioner Peters"

As to the comments made by to do, but I do say that the greater part of the language attributed to me in that article is enirely false and

True, I had a conversation on Tues day last with the reporter of that paper; true that we had a general conversation as to the state of crops. explained to him that as far as I had een able to ascertain, both wheat and oats that were sown early and had nearly matured before the very had weather came on "causing rust." were all right and would turn ou well, but that that later sown would be some rusted, more especially if on heavy clay lands, and unfortunately oats under these conditions were as bad as wheat. He, the reporter, said there were some complaints that the wheat was mixed. I replied that late in the season, after all the wheat had been distributed, I had urgent orders from different sections of the country asking for more, that it was not to be nad in Montreal nor P. E. Island, That I telegraphed the New Glasgow milling company asking if they could supply any, and got answer that they could send good clean seed wheat at \$1.60 per bushel. And as there was no other place it could be got in time for spring seeding, I notified the different people who wanted, asking if I should send. That to the people who said yes, the wheat was shipped to them direct. That I did not see it, but, as the milling company purchase their wheat for grinding, it would likely be put in large bins and there might be a possibility of it getting mixed, but that I had heard no complaints of such being the case. I also explained to him that if such was the case it would not affect the crop, as the different varieties of wheat matured at about the same time, and it

would not affect it for milling. The statement that I said this wheat was made up of tolls taken by the company is entirely false. The word tolls was not mentioned by me, and would be an impossibility, as the company do not grind grists for farmers. They purchase in large quantities and grind for commercial purposes, put-ting on the market about 150 lbs. flour

The statement that I said many farmers were cutting down their dis eased and immature grain and feeding it to the cattle is simply untrue. I have not seen or heard of such an hetance and did not say so

The trend of the whole article is that I was finding fault with somebody about how the seed was obtained. As beyond a general direction to procure what wheat was wanted, the seed was obtained and distributed by myself, the absurdity of the language attrib- that much, Mr. Gates said, was uted to me is annarent.

As the subject has come up, I may say that every precaution was taken get the best seed obtainable. Before any was ordered. I consulted with the manager of the Experimental Farm at Nappan as to what varieties of wheat they had found the most profitable and best adapted for our climate. I then addressed a circularletter to the different agricultural societies, saying it was proposed by the department of agriculture to import eed wheat, provided there was a pretty general desire for same, and distribute it at cost, also asking them to send in their orders, provided they required any. Answers being received from the societies showing a very general desire to have the wheat, samples were obtained from different en, and about three thousand hushels in all were obtained and distributed. One thousand bushels was purchased from Messrs. Wm. Ewing & Co. of Montreal I repeatedly impressed on this firm our desire to have nothing but the very best seed obtainable. Mr. Ewing assured me that he had taken a great deal of trouble and that he had sent the very best he was able to procure in Ontario, but that the spring wheat of last year's growth in Ontario was not as plump as usual, especially of the White Russian var-

From samples obtained from P E Island it was found a limited quantity of much plumper wheat could be got This was purchased through R. T. Holmon of Summerside, and proved generally very satisfactory. Late in the season urgent orders coming in and it being too late to procure the seed from a distance, 442 els was purchased from the New Glasgow Milling Co., 100 bushels of this went to the Argicultural Society, Moncton, and the following report of the annual meeting of that society hows what they think of it: "The Monoton and Fox Creek Agricultural Society held their annual Monday night, Aug. 29. A large attendance of members were present. The old board of officers were reelected. All seemed very well pleased with the progress of the society; all mous in saying that the seed wheat provided by the government had proved a great benefit in this section. Although the season has en a very poor one for the growing of wheat it is turning out well in this

All the rest (with the exception of 16 bushels which went to York county, and forty bushels distributed by D. J. and forty bushels distributed.
Purdy, St. John) went to Restigouche unty, of which no word of cor as to its quality has been made. mple was taken from a bag of this wheat which was left over, is now in the office of the department, which shows it to be good, sound hard grain, of the variety known as Campbell's

I am inclined to think when return ome in, it will be found a very fair rop of wheat has been gathered from the acreage sown, taking the province is a whole.

I have 5 acres on my own farm at Hampton, Kings county. It was plan-ted 10th of May and cut/2nd Septem-

ler, I am satisfied will give me at

from Dairy Superintendent H. Mitch-ell, who had just returned from Bathurst, says: "The grain crop is looking fine in that district, but that in some tions of Northumberland and Kings has rusted."

I have just returned from Buctouche where large quantities of wheat were sown and is now being harvested. A great deal of it is good and will yield well; some slightly rusted, and in cases of late planting, badly rusted. Father Michaud of Buctouche expects to thrash at least 1500 bushels from warters of an acre in Fredericton has yielded 261-2 bushels. This was planted on the 8th of May, and alhough the straw was discolored from the extrane bad weather, the grain was plump and good. Quite a num-ber of fields in this county which I had visited, most of them already cut, will

give good returns.

Up to the latter part of July the prospect of a very large crop of grain, including wheat, was excellent all over the province, but since that date the very unusual damp and wet weather has injured it to some extent

THOS. A. PETERS, Deputy Co.n. of Agriculture

REV. G. O. GATES' RETURN. Varmly Welcomed Back to the City by His Congregation and Friends

Rev. G. O. Gates, pastor of Germain treet Baptist church, returned to the city Monday, after an absence of six months. Mr. Gates was met at the depot by a large number of his con-

That evening at the regular Monday neeting of the Young People's Society of the church Mr. Gates was present and cordially greeted by all. Mr. Gates made a short address, in which after referring briefly to his trip, he expressed the great pleasure he felt at

being home again among his own pec nle After the meeting, in conversation with a Sun reporter. Mr. Gates emphasised the pleasure he felt at being in his own church again. Referring to his trip, Mr. Gates said he sailed from New York on March 2nd for Fount tou hing at Genoa and Naples After a few days in Egypt he went to

Palestine, where he spent nearly a nonth. He went there, he said, prepared for disappointments, but on the whole was happily disappointed, and came awa; impressed with the possi-bilities of Palestine for the future. At Diesent the country is wretchedly misgoverned, exhorbitant taxes keeping the people very poor. Mohamedism as a religion is a curse; it may teach one to honor their father, but they can curse their mother. Leaving Palestine, Mr. Gates said he visited Smyrna and some of the islands of Ionian sea, and was particularly impressed with the impetus given to civilization by the half century of British rule than the islands had experienced. Constantinople was the next point, and this city he regarded as the most beautifully situated that he visited. Saying row and dirty and the blight of Mahomedism is everywhere very evident. Referring to the next point, Athens, Mr. Gates spoke of this city as being a beautiful daughter of the cld mother city. On every hand were evidences of Grecian art. The ruins were of course of special interest and reveal to tourists the glories of the past ages. Mars hill, Mr. Gates said. he visited among many other important points, and there read Paul's sermon At the ruins of old Corinth Mr. Gates met several professors from difnoping to unearth some treasure. His stay in Italy, in which the cities of Naples, Rome, Florence, Venice and Milan was vitited, was described by the reverend gentleman as very enjoyable. In Rome he visited the principal points of interest within and without the walls, and listened to lectures at the Forum and eum. During his stay there Italy was in the throes of the revolt which has happily terminated since. Speaking generally of the condition of the cuntry, Mr. Gates said it was poor: the attempt to keep up a first class standing among the powers of Eu-rope, in his opinion, being too great a strain for the nation to stand. The nonths of June, July and August Mr. dates spent in France, England and Scotland, with a trip to Wales. He was, he said, impressed with one fact as to our great nation, namely, the blessedness of the people whose God s the Lord. Mr. Gates spent a month in London, which he described as a world in itself. Among the visited through the country Mr. Gates mentioned several connected with the ter Scott, Burns and Shakespeare. A Bedford, the scene of Bunyon's im-prisonment, he visited the monumen erected to the memory of John How-ard. At Carlisle, one of the border cities, Mr. Gates said he was specially interested in the old cathedral, as well as the fort and its. thrilling history. At Melrose, Abbotsford and Drysburgh Abbey he found much to interest him through Sir Walter Scott's connection with these places. At Ayr he visited the house in which Burns was born, the monument erected to his memory ard the church at which he attended Shakespeare, he visited the building in which the great poet attended school and the church where his remains are interred. At Olney he saw the house and summer house in which Cowper wrote most of his poems. Mr. Gates also described his visit to the ake region, and to Birmingham, Manhester, the old walled town of Chestion which was held in London July 11th to 16th, Mr. Gates said his impression is that in Sunday sch ool work he rest of the world. This was coneded, Mr. Gates said, by leading S. S. rkers in London. There were about ings, which were very interesting, but rot more so than the annual meetings of the New Brunswick association.

Mr. Gates said he came back wit

the feeling would he pr There were and manner our Canadia gation that people of G ention of brought for Gates that opportunity

(From Tendered Rev.

Last evening street Baptist ception to the who has just trip through Europe, includ the British Isle ed the World's The church than it did is with flowers, I etc. The atten-being filled to The arranged in the hands of in the names of cossfully carrisisted of the G. J. Bostwick, Black and Mr. mittee of ladde was the converge of selections by
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already cut, will part of July the rge crop of grain. s excellent since that date ip and wet weaome extent. A. PETERS,

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ooke of this city daughter of the every hand were n art. The ruins ecial interest and he glories of the ll, Mr. Gates said, any other importe read Paul's serf old Corinth Mr. rofessors from difeges digging away ome treasure. His hich the cities of Florence, Venice vitited, was deverend gentleman In Rome he visitpoints of interest the walls, and list the Forum and is stay there Italy the revolt which ted since. Speakcondition of the said it was poor; up a first class powers of Eubeing too great a on to stand. The and August Mr. ice, England and

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ates said his iminday school work d. This was cond, by leading S. S. There were about

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ry interesting, but annual meetings came back wit

the feeling that no place he visited would he prefer to our own Canada There were no people whose cust and manners he so highly valued as our Canadian people, and no congregation that he would prefer to the people of Germain street church. A mention of the prohibition plebisci brought forth the statement from Mr Gates that he was well pleased at the opportunity for the vote, and would do his best for the temperance party.

(From Friday's Daily Sun.)
A FORMAL RECEPTION

Tendered Rev. G. O. Gates by His Congre gation on His Return from the Holy Land.

Last evening the congregation of Germain street Baptist church tendered a formal re-ception to their pastor, Rev. G. O. Gates, who has just returned from a six months trip through the Holy Land and a portion of

who has just returned from a six months' trip through the Holy Land and a portion of Europe, including a stay of some months in the British isles, where at London he atended the World's Sunday School convention.

The church vestry never looked prettier than it did last evening, being decorated with flowers, potted plants, pictures, lamps, etc. The attendance was very large, the room being filled to its utmost capacity.

The arrangements for the reception, placed in the hands of a large committee, were successfully carried out. The committee consisted of the church deacons, J. Harding, J. J. Bostwick, T. S. Simms, Mr. Wasson, Dr. Black and Mr. Lewis, with the following committee of ladies, of which the first mentioned was the convener: Mrs. F. A. Bowman, Mrs. J. J. Bostwick, Mrs. T. S. Simms, Mrs. Jas. Estey, Mrs. Leshley, Mrs. Holman, Mrs. Hazen Dick, Mrs. LeB. Vaughan, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Hunt and Mrs. Black.

The address of welcome was made by Dr. McC. Black. Then followed a number of selections by the church orchestre, led by E. H. Nash. Rev. Mr. Lucas, superintendent of the New Brunswick Sunday School Association, was present, and offered prayer before Mr. Gates rose to reply to the address. The reverend gentleman's reply was one fecidedly flattering to the congregation and members of the church. He spoke briefly of the many pleasant features of his trip and the benefit it had been to him, but spoke particularly of the great pleasure he fest at being once more in his own church and among his own people.

Before the gathering broke up the ladies surplied light refreshments in abundance.

Active Preparations for the Greatest Show St. John Has Ever Seen.

The exhibition which will be thrown open to the public next Tuesday afternoon bids fair to be more than usually attractive, in that it will possess important features never before placed a son of ex-Mayor Lockhart of St. John. association.

When a Sun reporter visited the grounds yesterday afternoon painters, carpenters and general workmen were very much in evidence. The centre of activity was the new grand stand which is being erected on the Sheffield street side of the barrack square. It is a large covered structure, and is as southerly side as an electric car is sucrier to an antiquated Indiantown The roofers were putting on the finishing touches, and it is now evident that the stand will be ready for the opening day.

The new poultry and pet stock building, to the north of agricultural hall, is a valuable addition to the array of exhibition buildings, and will give the poultry fanciers a chance to present their birds in a proper manto examine this feature of the exhibition under very confortable condi-

Machinery hall, under the management of Harris Allan, is well ahead. Four engines are already on hand, including a magnificent compound en-gine by Robb & Son of Amherst and a compound marine engine by Waring & White. Mr. Allan is giving the placing of machinery his personal at-

In the main building booths and stands are beginning to show up in gratifying numbers, and it looks as if more than average attention will, be paid to ornamentation this year. Manager Everett has made some

n uch needed changes in the arrange-ment of the staff offices, and a writing room has been provided for exhibitors in agricultural hall. The press room has been cleaned up, the walls colored, and new blinds on the windows have taken the place of the tattered rags that heretofore were by courtesy expected to exclude the rays of the sun. Sir Charles Tupper will formally open the exhibition at 3 p. m. on Tuesday, 13th, and addresses will be given by Hon. H. R. Emmerson and others. There will be a magnificent display of fireworks every fine evening through-out the exhibition. There will be an exhibition of high diving and other aerial acrobatic wonders in front of the grand stand every afternoon and evening by Forest Seabury and the three illustrious Watson sisters, assisted by the Mexican gymnest, Juan de Zamora. In amusement hall will be a vaudeville performance each afternoon and evening, in which four-

By the Charon from Singapore there arrived this morning a strange character, Singhin, the hernet priest. On board the Charon he never slept except in a sitting posture, and he has kept this practice up for years past. He proceeded to the palace this morning accompanied by Captain Payne, who describes the man as being very intelligent and utterly devoid of any moroseness that the word "hermit" might imply.—Siam Observer.

teen artists will be employed.

When the Wellman Polar expedition on the Fridtjof, flying the American flag, put in Et Archangel a Spanish trading vessel happened to be in port. For fear of trouble, the Russian authorities held the Spaniard till twenty-four hours after Wellman had sailed.

### NOTICE.

To Subscribers of the St. John Sun.

The following Collectors are in the Counties named. Subscribers in arrears will pleased be prepared to pay

### 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

mber! The NAME of the Post

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,

argest freights she ever brought to this city. Among other things she had 150 lambs

Hereafter the str. Olivette will leave Indiantown every evening at four o'clock for Gagetown and intermedmerly the boat did not leave on urday evening until six o'clock.

The wedding took place Tuesday at Girvan of the Bank of New Brunswick, and Mrs. Herbert C. Lawton, formerly of this city. The wedding was very quiet and was attended by a few relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Girvan will arrive here by today's boat.

Says a recent issue of a Portland, Oregon, newspaper: "Friday at Zion's church, corner of Thirteenth and Main In the evening the Rev. Edwin B. Lockhart will preach. Mr. Lockhart is a student at University Park and is an eloquent speaker. The Mr. Lockhart here mentioned is

The marriage of Miss Alice Evelyn Strane and Benjamin Hubert Tobin, both formerly of St. John, took place home of the bride, Spencer avenue, Chelsea Mass. Owing to a recent death in the family of the bride, the wedding was a quiet one, only the immediate relatives of the contracting parties being present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Bakeman of the First Baptist church.

Among the passengers leaving Vancouver today by the steamer Rosalie Meter and Michael Reynolds of St. John, N. B., and G. H. D. Sutherland of Windsor, Ont. The party is bound for the Pine Creek district; the mempresent their birds in a proper man-mer—something that has been hitherto impossible. It will also enable visitors son's Bay company's store. Mr. Van son's Bay company's store. Mr. Van Meter is an experienced miner, having worked for ten years in the gold claims of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Mr. Sutherland is a well known newspaper man of Windsor, and har occupied a position on the staff of the Windsor Record.-Vancouver News Advertiser.

### MONCTON.

The Family of the New Mechanical Superintendent Arrives in Town.

Cobham's Hotel, Kent County, Destroyed by Fire Yesterday Morning.

MONCTON, N. B., Sept. 8.-The liberal conservatives of Shediac parish are to meet shortly for organigation. The family of G. R. Joughins, the new mechanical superintendent of the I. C. R., have arrived here from Roanoke, Va., and have taken up their residence in the house lately occupied by Mr. Brown, ex-mechanical

Senator Poirier's flour mill at Shediac has commenced work and gives every satisfaction. The mill and equipment cost in the vicinity of

Four new Scott act cases were started yesterday. Edward McGinity, brother of Owen

McGinity, I. C. R. locomotive engineer, who fought with the 71st New York regiment before Santiago, is visiting his old home at Point du Chene. Mr. McGinity says he was in the thickest of the fight, but he esaped without a scratch. Two weddings were celebrated here

yesterday. Stephen H. Getson, a guard at the maritime penitentiary, Dorchester, was married by Pastor Hinson in the Free Baptist church to Miss Alberta, daughter of the late Samuel Bishop of Dorchester, Hazen Alward of Havelock and Miss Lilian Gearey of Moncton being the other couple. The last two named were married by Father Meahan, and after the wedding ceremony left for St.
John, thence going to Boston and
other points of interest on a bridal

A. L. Wright, milman, entertained a party of Monotonians at his splennid summer residence at Salisbury last evening. About 40 ladies and gentlemen were present.

A fire at Notre Dame, Kent county this morning destroyed James Cobwhen called on.

L. J. Folkins, Prince County, P.E. I.

L. D. Pearson, King's, N. B.

A. J. Markham, Queens Co., N. B.

Edgar Canning, Albert, N. B.

L. M. Curren is travelling the Counties of Sunbury and York.

H. D. Pickett, traveller for the Suntained of both houses were saved. Mr. Will call on subscribers in Digby Neck during the coming the coming the coming week.

Spring Hill, King Co., July 1. Ba.

Lam's hotel and a fine dwelling house recently erected by. Bowen Smith, milliman, and occupied by his partner, Charles Lockhart, together with all on should be carried through, and lis credentials were again produced, allaying all doubts in the minds of bis examiners as to his about and character, so the service was proceeded with and he became the Rev.

W. J. Thompson.

It is said that a prominent member of the Baptist denomination living in Treadwell's, Loch Lomond.

The Mysterious Case of Mysterious Rev. William J.

Thompson,

At One Time Pastor of the Baptist Church at St. Martins, St. John County,

With Some Account of His Doings in This Part of the Lord's Vineyard-He Was a Man of Many Sides and

Made Friends Rapidly.

The Rev. William J. Thompson well known throughout Ontario and the maritime provinces, and who murder of his wife and a child of his second wife, formerly Mrs. Edith Murray of Halifax, N. S., at Ipswich, assachusetts, has, according to a cent despatch, got into trouble at Kamloops, B. C., where he was arrested for not paying several bills. Thompson went to British Columbia from Boston soon after his second

Rev. Mr. Thompson was for some time pastor of the Baptist church at St. Martins and was pretty well known to many people in St. John. A Sun reporter who has been looking up the history of the reverend suspect gathered the following facts about hompson's record from the time he came across the Atlantic until he was, forced to resign the St. Martins pas-

Leaving England, as a young

ailor, with no education to speak of, but with a good deal of native ability and a vast amount of cool assurance, he made his way to Ontario. There, n 1889, he married his late wife, a laughter of Dr. McLauren, and it was her sudden and suspicious death which led to his being charged with murder, Mr. Thompson allied himself to a Baptist church in the province of Ontario, and shortly began to preach, being stationed for a while at Hamilton, and afterwards at Brantford. There, as elsewhere, he made many friends, who were very desirous to council, however, refused the request of Mr. Thompson's people, which action led him to enter upon the work of an evangelist. In this it is stated, cessful, large crowds coming to hear him in many of the places where he preached. It is believed that at one ime he did evangelistic work in parts of the United States. However that may be, he came to New Brunswick in the summer of 1894 as a lecturer

Their report was favorable, and the charge brought against him he is candidate was sent for to supply the greatly maligned yet very foolish man. church for a few Sundays. He went, and so delighted the large majority of the St. Martins church and congregation that he was immediately called to the pastorate. Like every other strong character (for he certainly was one), Mr. Thompson made many hearty friends and a number of bitter enemies. A man of good ability and remarkable memory, he was peculiarhowever, very often to the use of slang, expresions which hardly be-fitted the dignity of his position. It guage, manner, and sometimes by

He was not wanting in activity and progressiveness, and in a short time the St. Martins church showed the results of his influences. Among many of the young people he was particularly popular, organizing and carrying on successfully two companie known as the Boys' Brigade and the Daughters of the Regiment. In order that he might the better carry on this that he might the better carry on this work, he joined a Kings county company of volunteers and attended the annual camp at Sussex. There he was chiefly remarkable for his "kicking" qualities, objecting to the company he was forced to keep in camp and to the prices which he, as a "clergyman," was charged at the canteen. During his stay at camp he vas active in the Y. M. C. A. tent and delivered several open air temperance addresses.

In April 1895, the long continued

Derance addresses.

In April, 1895, the long continued request from the St. Martins church for his ordination was acceded to A council called for that purpose, contained many of the prominent Baptist clergymen of St. John city and the surryunding districts. He was subjected to the usual rather rigid examination in doctrine, church polity, etc., and passed a fairly suc-cessful examination. His answers, cessful examination. His answers, however, were of a peculiarly flippant character and so parrot like as to suggest that he had committed them to memory. One or two of the pasters of St. John objected to his ordination, not because of his poor examination, but by reason of his somewhat flippant and seemingly irreverent manner. But the people of St. Martins were bound that the ordination should be carried through, and his credentials were again produced.

action was taken on the communi-

son assumed the pastorate of St. Mar-tins a transaction took place which gave him a certain local publicity and which proved to be the beginning of onfiding lady named McCoomb (since dead), being possessed of a little money and an over abundance of connce in the pastor, gave to him all er savings, reported to be in the vicinity of \$700, under the condition that he should take care of her until death, when the remainder of the money, if any, would be his. Rev. Mr. Thompson accepted the condi-tions, and the lady became an inmate of his house. Shortly afterwards the old lady had a severe fall, breaking her collar bone. Soon after the accident Mrs. McCoomb left the pastor's house and took up her abode el where. Rev. Mr. Thompson after his return from Boston, where he had been for a visit at the time she left, lesired to have the old lady removed jected the proposal and, becoming sus-picious, telegraphed to the manager of the St. John Savings bank not to pay over to Mr. Thompson any of the old lady's money there on deposit. But he was too smart for them, and the day before the message arrived he was on hand with a correct power of attained the full amount of \$400 then on This created considerable stir. C. A. Stockton was retained by the friends of the lady, and succee in obtaining a refund of about \$200 No public charge was made, although it is said Mr. Thompson strongly de-manded one. He claimed he had returned to Mrs. McCoomb a large portion of the money which she had giver him, but that owing to his inexperierce in business matters he had not taken a receipt for it. At a meeting of the church Mr. Thompson made a he received \$700, claimed to have paid tack voluntarily over \$300 and to have paid bills to the extent of \$100. The balance he paid over to Mr. Stockton, with money borrowed on the understanding that he would pay it back in vearly instalments.

was widening, and matters, getting too warm, Mr. Thompson, after about eighteen months' pastorate, left for Roston with the avowed object of allying himself with some undenom inational missionary society. During his pastorate of the church he very successfully financially; a large number joined the church, but a larger number left it, so that the congregation was weaker in numbers bu when he entered upon his duties.

him, so he decided to once more don and his marriage to the nurse on the sacerdotal robes. He thereupon pre-third day from the death of his wife, en of Shortly after his second marriage (the sented to the Baptist elergymen of Shortly after his second marriage (the St. John his credentials, which, as lady being a widow, Mrs. Edith Murone man expressed it, "were good ray) one of her children died some-enough for Charles Haddon Spur- what sucdenly and mysteriously. These things led to the serious charge The church at St. Martins had been which has been made against him. postorless since the removal of the Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are now in Rev. C. W. Williams to Colorado, so Kamloops, B. C., where he has made Mr. Thompson applied to that congre- no attempt to conceal his identity gation for the vacant position. A de- No report has as yet been received legation was sent from St. Martins to from the scientific examination of the St. John to hear the gentleman lecture remains of his wife and the child. If in Temple of Honor hall, north end. Mr. Thompson is innocent of the

### HALIFAX.

Sir Charles Tupper Given a Hearty Reception by His Friends and Supporters.

ly forceful in expression, descending, dial meeting today from his Halifax admirers and friends. Seven hundred people accompanied him on an exfitted the dignity of his position. It cursion on the harbor and up the arm was his pet hobby to shock people's to Hosterman's. At the grounds a sense of the proprieties by his lancrowd of one thousand men heard his speech. Sir Charles was in fine form, his voice clear and strong. The speech was non-partisan, but Sir Charles took the alleged non-partisan address of Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the provincial exhibition last year as his text and furnished a lot of amusenent at the prime minister's expense. He explained his regret at the inability to accept the invitation to make a speech at the forthcoming exhibition here, adding that he had promised to open the St. John exhi-bition, and that thereafter he should a second speech at the Lyceum to-night. His address took up more than an hour and a half of time.

### DISMISSED FROM PEKIN.

Advertise in the "Semi-Weekly Sun."

LOST.

SPRING HILL, Kings Co., July 9, 1898.
LOST—A valuable Overcoat, between the residence of Thos. Scribner and New Cansan. The finder will be amply rewarded. JOHN CALDWELL.

ion that reached him that Mr. hompson was not all that he should ave been, and wrote out his knowledge of the man and his character, ending it to the St. Martins church ome time before the ordination, but

Maanwhile the split in the church The next information of any account

whom were present, to allow nothing

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 8.- Sir Charles Tupper received a very corproceed to England. Sir Charles made

PERKIN, Sept. 7.—Li Hung Chang has been dismissed from power. It is presumed this was done in accordance with the demand which, it was rumored, the British minister here, Sir Claude Machania Claude MacDonald, was instructed to make on account of the alleged general partiality of the great Chinaman to Russia, culminating in Great Brit-ain being deprived of the contract for the Pekin-Hankow railroad, by giving the Russo-Chinese bank financial con-

### 900 DROPS THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE A vegetable Preparation for As-similating the Food and Regula-ing the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS CHILDREN Promotes Digestion, Cheerful-ness and Rest Contains neither Opnum, Morphine nor Mineral. IS ON THE NOT NARCOTIC. WRAPPER PO OF OR DE SAMUEL PITCHER OF EVERY BOTTED OF perfect Remedy for Constipaion, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of SLEEP. Tac Simile Signature of Chalf Fletcher. NEW YORK. Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." \*\* Bee that you get C-A-E-T-O-B-I-A.

THE PLEBISCITE CAMPAIGN.

35 Doses - 35 Cents

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPEB.

At Mace's Bay, in the Baptist church, on Tuesday evening, there was a well attended and enthusiastic plebiscite meeting. Rev. Mr. Steeves occupied the chair, and opened the meeting with devotional exercises. Rev. James Crisp, the speaker of the evenng, was introduced, and spoke the present aspects of the prohibition question, dealing with the liquor traffic in relation to health, home, business, church and state. In the latter part of his address Mr. Crisp made a strong appeal to the electors, many of to hinder them from getting to the rolls on the 29th inst., and to do their utmost to secure a large majority. At the close of the meeting an organization was effected, with the following result: W. A. Gallant, chairman; D. H. Mawhinney, secretary; Anthony Thompson, jr., Warren H. Clark, Chas. Thompson, David Mawhinney, W. J. Clark, with power to add to their

Mr. Crisp, who was never down in that section of the county before, expressed his delight with the beautiful

Subscribe for the "Semi-Weekly Sun."

# delivered a number of lectures upon that was obtained about Mr. Thomptemperance in the maritime provinces, but the life of a lecturer did not suit of his wife, her burial on the next day ST. JOHN, N. B.

Opens Sept. 13th, Closes Sept. 23rd, 1898.

. Live stock and farm and dairy produce must be on the grounds at 10 o'clock, a. m., Wednesday, 14th September, and live stock may leave after 6 p. m. Wednesday, 21st September. All other exhibits must be in place not later than 10 p. m. Monday, 12th September.

### CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS.

THE C. P. R. will carry exhibits from all points in New Brunswick and Maine stations, north and east of Vanceboro, on prepayment of one fare. which fare will be refunded when the exhibits are returned to starting point the property of original shipper.

Other lines charge going freight and return free.

EXCURSION TICKETS will be sold at all stations on the Atlantic Division from 12th to 21st September at Single First-Class Fare, good to return until 24th September.

### CHEAP SPECIAL FARES:

Saint Stephen, Saint Andrews, Barber Dam. Tickets will be sold from Sept. 12th to 21st, good to return until Sept. 24th, at \$1.50 each. From Stations Fredericton to Westfield. Tickets will be sold on Sept. 20th nly, good to return till 22nd at: Hoyt.. .... 95 Welsford.... All Stations on the Gibson Branch Havelock to St. Mary's inclusive, on Sept. 19th, only good to return until Sept. 22. Cardigan and all stations St. Marys.. ..... 1.60 A special train will leave St. John or Fredericton on the 20th at 9.40 p. On September 15th, only Good for Return September 20th: 

W. C. PITFIELD,

A Special Train on 15th September Will Leave: Edmundston. .... 6.00 a. m.

Presque Isle. .... 6.30 "

Aroostook Junction .... 8.35 " Florenceville........9.55 Newburg Junation.....10.35 Arriving in St. John about 3.30 p. m. On Sept. 19th only, Good for Return Until Sept. 21st. Canterbury, Benton, Debec Junction, Houlton and Woodstock.......\$2.00 Harvey, McAlan Junction and Vanceboro.... 1.50 A Special Train on 19th September Will Leave: Woodstock ... . . . . . . 7.45 a. m. Houlton . . . . . . . 7.45 " Debec ... 2.15 "Canterbury ... 8.55 " Harvey.. ..... 10.25 Arciving in St. John about 12.45 p. m. Returning will leave St. John Sept. 21st at 9.40 p. m.

> CHAS. A. EVERETT, Manager and Secretary.

### BOARD OF TRADE.

Dr. Ellis, M. P., on the Various Matters Submitted to the Council.

Hon. Mr. Tarte's Visit-Ex-Mayor Robertso Reported on the Dry Dock

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trade was held on the 6th inst. President McLaughlin occupied the chair and there were present W. S. Fisher, W. F. Hatheway, C. E. L. Jarvis, H. C. Tilley, George Robertson, W. M. Jarvis, J. A. Watson and C. F. Kinnear

The minutes of the previous meet-ing were read and approved, after which the summary of the council meetings was considered and adopted. The summary was as follows: The following matters have occupied

the attention of the council since the

last regular meeting of the board: On the 4th August the council met in order to hear from our members of parliament in regard to matters re-ferred to them by the board during the recent session of parliament. Col. Tucker being absent from the city, was not able to attend, but J. V. Ellis

attended and gave information in regard to the following matters:

Light Ships at Lurcher Shoal,
Blonde Rock and Grand Manan—Mr. Ellis stated that he had several interviews with the government in regard to the placing of light ships at the Lurcher Shoal, Blonde Rock and Partridge Island, and while nothing had as yet been done by the government, he considered there was a good chance of obtaining a light ship at the Lurcher Shoal, but not at Blonde Rock or Partridge Island. He recommended the council to continue pressing for

Life Boat Service at Grand Manan. Regarding the life boat service at Grand Manan, Mr. Ellis explained that at the time he applied to the marine department about this matter he was informed that they were then arranging their life boat services. He intended writing immediately to the department in regard to the life boat service at Seal Cove, Grand Manan.

Dredging the Entrance of Harbor.-In reference to dredging at the mouth of the harbor, Mr. Ellis stated that the minister of public works would take the matter up when he came to St John. There is no special appropriation for the work, only a general

Pilotage.-Mr. Ellis is of opinion that put Capt. Douglas' report in operation. Mr. Ellis is personally in favor of continuance of the commissioners and hopes to make a definite statement on

this subject later.

Insolvency.—The government would not take up Mr. Fortin's bill, but will probably do so or introduce a bill on the same lines at the coming session

inting Charges at Pettingell's Wharf.-When Mr. Ellis saw the government in regard to the shunting charge of \$1 per car at Pettingell's he was informed that charge did not cover the expense. He will write to the government about this matter at once.

Subsidies -The minister thought is better not to vote subsidies in one to the United Kingdom. The usual subidies were voted.

Direct West Inila Service.-Nothing can be done in this direction until expiry of contract with Pickford & Black in June, 1900.

Charge for Bills of Health by United States Government.-The attention of parliament has been drawn to this matter for some time past, but the United States government will not consent to withdraw the obnoxious charge. It is hoped the matter may be dealt with by the Quebec confer-

Reciprocal Reduction of Duties with Bahamas.—Very little trade is done with these islands by Canada. Mr. en appointed agent of our

government there.

Marking of Weights and Dates Goods Canned or in Packages.—Mr. Ellis said ne would see what progress been made, and if nothing has been effected he will introduce a bill on the subject at next session of par-

At a meeting of the council held on lith August, delegates to the annual mesetiga of the Maritime Board of Trade were elected. The president, vice-president, Messrs. W. H. Thorne George Robertson attended the eting, which was held at Truro on

the council, held 23rd August, explain-ed at some length the steps taken by towards the promotion of a dry dock at St. John, and stated that the idea had met with warm approval in Eng-land. A committee of the council has been appointed to prepare a resolu-

A committee has been appointed to prepare a resolution in regard to the proposed dry dock at St. John, and the reclution as presented by them to the council will be submitted to the

board at this meeting.

The reception committee has reported to the council that understanding that Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson and party were coming to St. John, met them, and with the mayor and mem-bers of the commoun council accom-panied them to different points of in-terest in the city and vicinity.

The president, vice-president and George Robertson met Hon. J. I. Tarte, minister of public works, on the occasion of his recent visit to St. John, and discussed with him matters afhe interests of our city, esoccially regarding the dredging at the entrance to the harbor of St. John. Mr. Tarte informed them that no spe-cial grant had been made for this purpose, and that on account of the na-ture of the work a special dredge pose, there was therefore no possibility of anything being done until the

the work by tender. He expected to be here in October, when he would be prepared to give more time to the mat-ter. In regard to the I. C. R. terminus, Mr. Tarte gave no special in

A committee has been appointed to interview Hon. A. G. Blair and ex-press our thanks to him for his work ion with the I. C. R. and deavors to have a dredge built and the work of dreiging the entrance to the harbor proceeded with as soon as pos-

nerce has replied to the application of the committee on direct trade with the West Indies to the effect that un-der the present contract, which does der the present contract, which does not expire for two years, the depart ment is not able to remodel the service in the manner desired, but is sensible of the fact that some change is ne coeffery as soon as it can be brought about, but what that change may be it is difficult at present to state, as there are different opinions on the subject depending altogether on the interests of the parties advocating the hange, but hopes that on the expirattion of the present contract some nore satisfactory change may be

The president, vice president, Geo Robertson and W. H. Thorne attend ed as delegates from our board, the annual meeting of the Maritime Board of Trade, held at Truro on the 17th ult. The meeting was a pleasant and successful one, the delegates being treated with much courtesy by was elected president for the ensuing year. At the request of the Halifax members, a committee met Hon. L. H. Davies and had a conference with m on the subject of the in-shore fisheries, but no resolution on that subject was passed by the Maritime Board of Trade

The committee appointed by the council to recommend to the conference at Quebec, through the minister of marine, what commodities or pro-ducts the board would especially decity conference, have reported re-commending that certain statistics and papers in regard to lime and laster or gypsum be sent to the com-

W. F. Hatheway expressed his bleasure at Mr. Ellis' promise to inroduce a bill on the subject of marking of weights and dates on goods canned or in packages, but was sorry they had to wait so long for the light ship on Lurcher Shoals and the ife boats. Mr. Hatheway brought up the matter of local interests that are likely to be effected by the reciprocity conference, and thought that it was desirable that further action should be taken, and all interests looked

The president referred to the work of the committee and the difficulties they encountered. He agreed with Mr. Hatheway as to the desirability of making a proper representation.

W. S. Fisher discussed the matter briefly and moved the following re-George Robertson and carried: "That the president be requested to issue a circular letter to such industries and sted in the various industries that it is felt desirable should make representation, as requested by Mr. Blair before the Quebec international conference, inviting them to meet in the board rooms and prepare their cases to be submitted through this poard to our representatives at said

A letter from Wm. C. Clark, Dock street, offering 100 copies of a picture of the falls and bridge at a special figure, was referred to the Tourist

A circular letter from W. G. Parnelee, deputy minister of trade and commerce, was read. The circular called the attention of the board to the salling of the steamer Arcadia from Quebec direct to South Africa, affording intending exhibitors at the South Africa exhibition an excellent opportunity to ship their exhibits. The circular also stated that the government have arranged with an agent there to look after the Canadian stuff. Fuli information can be had by addressing D. R. McLeod, Quebec. A letter from Wm. W. McKenzie of Ogdensburg, N. Y., was read. The writer stated that he was looking for a favorable location for a small manuacturing business where girls could be employed, about fifty in number, and asked for information concerning the situation here and the average wages paid to shop and factory girls. A letter from the secretary of the Guelph, Ont., Board of Trade was referred to the council. The letter stated hat their president in his in-coming

address referred to the changes for inspection of weights and measures. The committee on the address fav-ored a reduction in the charges, and that there should be no charge when the weights and measures are found correct. The Guelph board asked the co-operation of a local board in making a representation to this effect

to the government.
E. M. Sipprell was elected a member of the board.

The adjourned meeting of the board of trade to listen to ex-Mayor Robertson re the matter of a dry dock was held on the 7th instant, in the board rooms on Canterbury street. President McLaughlin occupied the chair, and there were present: Wm. Jarvis, S. S. Hall, W. S. Fisher, Jas. F. Robertson, Geo. E. Fairweather, C. F. Kinnear, Thomas Gorman, C. M. Bost-Kinnear, Thomas Gorman, C. M. Bost-wick, C. B. deBury, Wm. Lemont, Fredericton; W. F. Hatheway, Jos. Bullock, J. A. Likely, Joseph Knight, C. E. L. Jarvis, D. W. McCormack, Senator Dever, C. E. Macmichael, H. C. Tilley, T. S. Simms, T. H. Hall, Mr. Burditt, T. L. Hay, Hiram White and T. H. Estabrooks.

and T. H. Estal The chairman, after calling the meeting to order, read the resolution passed by the council, and after a few words called upon Mr. Robertson. The ex-mayor said the question of a dry dock was not a new one, as it had been discussed for years, and advocated by men who are no longer among the active workers of this city. At one time there was little need for a of anything being done until the dry dock here, but matters had changted was built. Mr. Tarte also stated that he did not favor giving out ed to the did not favor giving out ertson then read a copy of a letter support of Mr. Robertson's scheme.

G. Blair, calling his attention to sed of a dry dock at this port. V the city council had requested him to go to England the dock question was one of the matters he was to deal with. In London, through the medium of Lord Strathcona, he had an interview with Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, with whom he discussed the matter from all standpoints. Mr. Cha referred him to Hon. Georgien, first lord of the admiralt him he was requested to get plans and specifications for a dock capable of nodating the largest vessels of the British navy, as well as the largest merchant steamers, and was asked if he had seen during his trip such a lock as he thought suitable to St. John. Mr. Robertson said he at first spoke of No. 3 graving dock at Glasgow, a new one and one of the largest in the world, being 881 feet long. This dock was one of the most perfect in the world. Now, said Mr. Robertson what position are we in, supposing the British government is willing to contribute £2,000 for twenty years? The dominion government, under 45 Vic., chap. 17, gives \$10,000 a year to a dock, and the provincial government \$2,500 for the same length of time. So far as he knew, there was no similar legislation in the city. That, in brief, so far as the British govern-ment, dominion and provincial govnments were concerned, was all the

he had his convictions very much strengthened. He was asked by many steamship people, Have you a graving dock? One of these gentlemen stated that twice a year they docked their vessels, and he would not consider a ship in a home port unless there was a dock there. The insurance underwriters ask at once the same question St. John can never become a home port without a dock, and a port withcut a dcck cannot be counted, and is not considered a first class port. Locally the great question is that of cost. Are we able to build? Are the subsidies sufficient? He would say that the subsidies in sight are not sufficient, as in addition to the dock there is the necessary repair plant. The dock and plant would cost \$1,000,000.

information he had to lay before

them. The first question then that arises is as to the desirability of hav-

ing a dock. The council answered

this in the affirmative. It would be

superfluous to give all the reasons for

the necessity of a dock. In England

The dock at Esquimault cost £180,000 without the repair plant. The Quebee and Halifax docks cost a million dollars each. The lock he would propose for St. John would be 800 feet long, sufficiently large to take in the largest vessel built and building, and enabled to accommodate two average sized steamers at once. If it is so nenessary to have a dock, how is it to be built and financed? There are two ways. It might be taken up as a civic work by the city. This would give the city \$22,500 in subsidies. They might borrow the money at 3 per cent., but as the subsidies are only for twenty years, where would they be after that? If, again, they could get sufficient subsidies to build the dock.

would it be right for the city to undertake such a responsible work as the present civic government is now conal board he required? The responsibility would be very great. It must be borne in mind in considering these questions that not one dollar of the subsidies would be paid until the dock was finished and approved. How could it be done? If you decide that it is not desirable for the city government to carry on the work, then he was prepared to make this proposition: He would first ask them to have faith in one of their

said, nine or twelve months, I will form a company satisfactory to all those interested, the different governments and city corporation, and will pive evidence that the company can carry out the project. All he would ask of the city was \$2,500 a year for forty years, a free site and exemption from taxation. He believed he could carry out the plan to the satisfaction of all. It would take a long time to build the dock. It took seven years to build the new Glasgow dock with all the appliances, but he thought it could be done here in five years—it was gigantic undertaking. He had no surity that it could be done, but if at the end of twelve months he failed in his project it would not cost the city

citizens, he had no trump card up his

sleeve, and if you will give me, he

single dollar. He hoped the people would thoroughly discuss the question and let their opinions be known. He knew no other way the dock can be ootained. If any other company or concern will undertake the work he will give them all the information in his possession gratis. Mr. Robertson than referred to the necessity of the people of St. John keeping their hand people of St. John keeping their hand to the plough and forcing onward. Three quarters of a million had been spent at Sand Point, and he believed there was not one who would say the city had not done right. St. John could only force ahead by great effort. Large steamships were neces

sary, and to make this the port we must provide the acco lations or some other port will. After giving some interesting figures as to construction of a graving dock. Robertson said it was a blue look or St. John if in five years a dock was not necessary. It would take nve years to build the dock. The people of freenock first opposed the construction of a dock, and now all admitted the wisdom of having it, and acknow ledged their mistake in opposing it Mr. Robertson referred to meeting Walter Kinipple, who was connected with the building of the Esquimal

lock and other large graving docks and discussing the matter with him. W. S. Fisher asked if the Glasgov dock had been built by contract or not, and Mr. Robertson explained that it had been constructed by the Clyde trust. A dock here would probably be built of granite.

W. F. Hatheway asked if the great rise and fall of tide would cheapen the work by saving pumping. Mr. Robertson then read a description of

after which W. F. Hatheway moved

be following resolution: "That the St. John Board of Trade having heard the report of ex-Mayor Robertson concerning the proposed dry dock at this port, is of opinion dry dock at this port, is of opinion that it would be exceedingly valuable in aking the development of the steamship business, which requires the port to be thoroughly equipped; besides which it would strengthen the present position of St. John as the best winter port of Canada, and as the existing alcoumant. existing circumstances appear to be very favorable for the erection of the

WINGERICE SUR ST. ROBELLY SE

Therefore resolved, that the board recommend the commoun council of St. John to assist in promoting the rojet in whatever manner they con-

Senator Dever spoke briefly in favor of the scheme. Jas. F. Robertson thought the cit-

zens of St. John were deeply indebt-A. J. Likely seconded /the resolu-

W. S. Fisher moved in amendment, econded by T. H. Estabrooks, that the last sentence, instead of "in whatever manner they consider best," "on the lines suggested by Mr. Rob-ertson." This carried and the meeting adjourned.

### Children Cry for CASTORIA

PRESERVATION OF BUTTER.

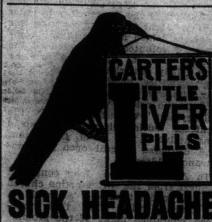
By Prof. James W. Robertson. All that can be expected in the case f butter is that Canadian creamery butter will be put on the market in such a condition that by its excellent qualities it will command the highest rice which is being paid at that time. The intrinsic quality of butter is changed by the processes of fermentation. The exclusion of air from the surface of the butter is not sufficient to preserve it. The germs which bring about changes and ultimate spoiling are in the butter and become active whenever the temperature is favorable for their growth. In the making of atter in many cases the butter maker adds to the cream a fermentation starter, for a somewhat similar purose to that for which the house adds yeast to the batter in making read. By the addition of a suitable fermentation starter, as fine butter may now be made in January as in June. If one could introduce a fermentation stopper as he does a fermentation starter, the butter might be expected to remain entirely unchanged. The stopping of fermentation may be accomplished by raising the temperature sufficiently high to destroy rements in the butter or other duct. In the case of butter, that temperature (155 deg. Fahr.) would spoil On the other hand, if the temperature be reduced to freezing point, while the forms of life which carry on fermentaion and bring about changes in the tivity will be prevented as long as the butter is held at that temperature. Consequently, if butter is to be kept temperature of about 20 deg. Fahr., and that becomes an effectual fermen tation stopper. Butter is a substance lifficult to cool or to heat quickly. If a full package of butter be put in a room at a temperature of from 36 to 34 der. Fahr., several days may elapse before it is cooled to the same tempera ture in the middle of the parkage; whereas if the package of butter be put into cold storage at a temperature of 20 deg. Fahr., the whole of it within twenty-four hours will be cooled to a temperature of at least 36 to 34 deg. at which the process of fermentation

A tall girl named Short loved a certain big Mr. Little, while Little, thinking little of Short, loved a little lass named Long. To make a long story short, Little proposed to Long and Short longed to be even with Little's short-comings. So Short on meeting Long threatened to marry Little before Long, which caused Little in a short time to marry Long. Query-Did tall Short love big Little

in the butter does not go on.

ess because Little loved Long?

racks on the island of Ushant as a measure of national defence, the priests and civil authorities have remonstrated with M. Lockroy, on the ground of the danger to the morals and health of the natives. The Brecon fishermen are ready to take up arms to defend their women if the government persists in its purpose.



They also relieve Distress from Dyspe Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A fect remedy for Dizziness, Nausca, Dro ness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Does Small Price.

Substitution the fraud of the day. See you get Carter's, Ask for Carter's. Insist and demand Carter's Little Liver Pills.

### IN KINGS CO.

A Grand Liberal-Conservative Convention at Hampton.

Organization Perfected and the Moncton Platform Enthusiastically and Unanimously Endorsed.

Public Meeting in the Court House-Telling Speeches by Hon. Dr. Stockton, J. D. Hazen, ex-M. P., H. A. Powell, M. P. and Dr. Alward, M. P. P.

HAMPTON, Sept. 7 .- The conservatives of Kings mustered in represenative force this morning from all parts of the county, every parish nding delegates. As a matter of fact the attendance was much larger than was anticipated from the farming districts, the bad hay weather throughout the summer having so interfered with farm work that nothing short of the utmost zeal for his party's welfar could move a farmer to forsake his fields just now. Today's representative gathering shows therefore that the stalwart conservatives of Kings are in full heart with the Moncton convention and in responsive touch with the colicy of running provincial politics

on strict party lines.

When the convention was called to order in the Court House at 10.30 a. m. by Vice-president Campbell, the attendance was large, and as the morning passed the ranks of the delegater filled up materially. In consequence of the resignation of J. A. Sinnott, for some time president of the county association, the chair declared the office vacant, and on motion H. Montgomery Campbell was unanimously elected president and J. M. McIntyre was apinted secretary.

The following resolution, moved by J. A. Freeze and seconded by Councillor Palmer, was unanimously adopted: Resolved, that this association regrets the withdrawal of J. A. Sinnot from the presidency, and desires to put upon record its appreciation of the untiring devotion and loyal services of Mr. Sinnot to the interests of the liberal conservative party in the county of Kings.

The following resolution, moved by W. H. Herne and seconded by Coun. D. J. Fowler of Hammond, was the passed by acclamation:

Resolved, that this association has carned with pleasure of the action of the liberal conservative party at the Moncton convention to run provincial politics on dominion lines, and hereby pledges itself loyally to carry out the policy of the party in that direction.

At the suggestion of the president, who explained the principal features of the scheme, the form of organization prescribed for county organiza tions and their ramifications was adopted, the convention reserving to itquirements of the county.

The following representatives reconded at roll call, but many others came in at later stagese of the morning and afternoon proceedings.

Hammond-D. J. Fowler, Thomas Alexander.

Waterford-J. A. Moore. Havelock-J. D. Seely, C. I. Keith. Studholm-H. M. Campbell, J. E. ood, I. D. Pearson, Hazen Folkins. Sussex-Geo. W. Fowler, G. N. Pearson, Geo. A. Dobson, Geo. B. Jones, C. B. McCleady, Wm. Jones, Stephen Jones, J. A. Freeze, S. A. Mc-Leod, J. M. McIntyre, E. A. Charters,

Norton-W. H. Herne, H. H. Coch rane, Jas. D. Gilchrist, W. G. Cochrane, Abram Colpitts, A. H. Wilcox Elli-ha Fowler, John Fowler, Dr. Mc-

Hampton-Geo. H. Barnes, S. Hayward, C. Spooner, Philip Palmer, N D. Barney, Henry Dixon, Fred M. Kingston-S. T. Lamb, R. C. Wil-

liams, Wright Flewelling, M. W. Flew-ellirg, Elisha Fullerton. Westfield-Alfred Whelpley, J. Whelpley, Simeon Whelpley, Elsworth

Kars—Geo. W. Palmer. Greenwich—W. Sancton Belyea, O. L. Flewelling, W. L. Belyea. Upham—J. A. S. Campbell, William Barnes, H. G. Fowler, Beverley Camp Springfield-S. Gordon, Sherman

Johnston, J. H. Graves, W. H. Fow-Temporary parish chairmen wer selected by the parish delegates and appointed by the convention as fol-

Cardwell—Gideon McLeod. Hammond—Thos. A. Kelly. Waterford—Jas. A. Moore. Havelock—Trueman B. Freeze. Studholm—Coun. W. D. Fenwick. Sussex—Dr. G. N. Pearson. Norton-Dr. C. M. McLean. Hampton—Geo. H. Barnes. Kingston—Austin Wetmore. Westfield—Alfred Whelpley. Kars Geo. W. Palmer. Greenwich-W. S. Belyea Rothesay—J. Lee Flewelling. Upham—H. G. Fowler. Springfield—W. J. Brittain.

On motion Geo. B. Jones of Apoha-qui was elected treasurer of the coun-ty association, and the following were elected members of the county execu-

G. W. Fowler, C. I. Kelth, D. W. McKenzie, J. E. Good, W. L. Belyea, J. A. S. Kierstead and Robert C. Wil-On motion of G. W. Fowler, M. P. P.

seconded by C. I. Keith, the formation of the executive was defined in accordance with the constitution. The secretary was instructed to notify the vice-presidents to effect the work of parish organization within two weeks from date and report the result, with list of delegates to the

Dr. Gilchrist made an earnest appeal for prompt organization all over the county. The local government be expected, he remarked, that was in extremis, and nobody could Hon. Mr. Tweedle would be exactly in

next few weeks.
Mr. Fowler, M. P. P., endorsed Dr. Gilchrist's attitude and suggested that delegates to the county convention be nominated at the first parish meetings. By doing this the party would be in good working order to meet in convention at Hampton and elect county candidates almost immediately on receipt of news of disso-

lution of the lexislature.

Dr. Gilchrist, in following up the discussion, pointed out the danger of putting off their nominations too long. There was much to be said in favor of allowing the candidates time for a

thorough personal canvass.

President Campbell advised holding the parish meetings as soon as possible. Each parish had under the constitution a right to send one delegate to the county convention for each fifty electors. He read the rules relating to the organization of the polling divisions, for the information of the meeting.

The balance of the morning session was devoted to the consideration of matters of detail in connection with parish or polling district organization and with financial affairs, such as meeting the cost incidental to meetings, etc.

The convention re-assembled at 2 p. m., President Campbell in the chair, when on motion of Coun. Moore an order was passed for the printing of ent parish chairmen.

The treasurer was placed in funds to meet all current liabilities, and a goodly sized subscription list was completed by the delegates towards neetings coming expen The minutes of the morning session

were then read and approved, and on motion of J. M. McIntyre the association adjourned to meet again at the call of the chairman.

The proceedings were marked by a life and snap that indicated the fulrest confidence in the success of the party at the next elections for both local and federal houses

THE PUBLIC MEETING A fine audience had gathered in the Campbell took the chair, the delegates at the morning session having been reinforced by lates arrivals. Among those present were Dr. Stockton, M. P. P., J. D. Haxen, ex-M. P. Dr. Alward, M. P. P., H. A. Powell M. P., Ald. Macrae of St. John, and many others. Hampton and Sussex were particularly well represented.

President Campbell; who, by the vay is an ideal chairman, introduced each speaker in a happy manner, that showed a close acquaintance with their political careers.

Dr. Stockton, who was received with enthusiastic and long continued applause, expressed great satisfaction at seeing such a large and representative gathering assembled to fur-ther the interests of the liberal conservative party in the good old county of Kings. The gathering showed that though in opposition the party was as full of fight as if its leaders still oc-cupied the treasury benches, and it augured well for the success of the iberal conservatives in the approach the reading of the minutes a little while ago, that the convention had unanimously adopted the Moncton platform to run local politics on federal party lines. (Loud cheers.) was present at the great convention in July—the largest ever held in New Brunswick and one that had amazed all by its strength, representative character and high spirit. While in the past our provincial politics had been run on coalition lines, the heartiness and unanimity with which the Moncton convention had adopted this resolution, showed that the liberal onservatives were now a unit, and irrespective of former party affiliations and questions of expediency, had rallied as one man on the higher and more noble fighting plane. The repre-sentative of Kings (Mr. Fowler) had done himself infinite credit by him manly attitude on that occasion. (Cheers.) The time was indeed ripe, continued Dr. Stockton, for such a stand. There was not a liberal in the previncial legislature but had supported the government, and yet Premier Emmerson held out the coalition bait to induce conservative members to vote on his side. These tactics had prevailed in the past and Mr. Em-merson had been continued in office, but that day had passed forever and henceforth the members of the legis-lature would be found dividing on strict party lines. (Applause.) felt as a liberal conservative that this was the right thing to do, but he meeting that he would henceforth ise every effort to secure the triumph of the liberal conservative party throughout the dominion as well as in this province. (Renewed applause,) As there was a wealth of good speakers present, he would not monopolize much of the time, and would content himself with dealing with only a few

Taking up the increase of the pro-viculal debt, Dr. Stockton said that on October 31st, 1897, our funded debt was \$2,488,577, and that we had bonds \$2,880,000, or four times as great as the net debt of the privince at the end of 1894. We were today paying nearly \$140,000 for interest, and yet people asked why they were not getting more money on their roads and bridges. Incidentally the speaker re-marked that Hon, A. S. White of Kings was a member of the govern-ment, and that it would be interesting

White or to the county of Kings.

A voice—To Mr. White.

He (Stockton) had met Mr. White in Hampton today, and had told him in Hampton today, and had told him he would be glad to hear him speak from this platform. He was ready to discuss with Mr. White or Mr. Emmerson on any public platform the affairs of the country; indeed, he would hail such an opportunity with genuine delight. Passing on Dr. Stockton took up the Tweedie interview as reported in the Montreal Witness, and showed up its slanderous statements in a most forcible light. It was not to accord with vative par provincial lines, and that gent views as a did most Mr. Tweed Charles Tr. for their policy e convention the local said its m larity was they called policy. Th fest the perity of in 1895. Mr ber for then a m duced a s ing the ment are their own. on and v governme wanted a a market and farm ier went idea was Wilfrid w in a speed he was far the producthe mothe lines, but suggested they were Laurier : ference in of the did not v

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IC MEETING. had gathered in the 30, when President e chair, the deleing session having by lated arrivals ent were Dr. Stock-Haxen, ex-M. P. P. H. A. Powell of St. John, and mpton and Sussex well represented.

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vho was received and long continued ed great satisfaca large and repreassembled to furof the liberal conthe good old county thering showed that on the party was as its leaders still ociry benches, and it the success of the s in the approachas glad to hear by e minutes a little he convention had ted the Morecton cal politics on fed-Loud cheers.) He great convention in ever held in New e that had amazed gth, representative th spirit. While in incial politics had on lines, the heartty with which the had adopted this that the liberal now a unit, and mer party affiliaof expediency, had on the higher and plane. The repre-(Mr. Fowler) had ite credit by him on that occasion. was indeed ripe, ockton, for such not a liberal in the ture but had supnent, and yet Preld out the coalition ervative members These tactics past and Mr. Emcontinued in office. passed forever and pers of the legisfound dividing on (Applause.)

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Stockton said that 97, our funded debt that we had bonds extent of over times as great as e province at the vere today paying interest, and yet n their roads and ly the speaker re-A. S. White of er of the govern ould be inter is admission to the a benefit to Mr. inty of Kings.

met Mr. White and had told him to hear him speak He was ready to White or Mr. En blic platform the ntry; indeed, he opportunity with Passing on, Dr. was not remarked, that

accord with the great liberal conservative party in its policy of running provincial politics on strict dominion lines, and no fault could be found with that gentleman for expressing his views as an individual, but what he did most strenuously object to was Mr. Tweedie's attempt to traduce Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. Mr. Foster for their political connection with the policy enunciated by the Moncton

Returning once more to the acts of the local government, the speaker said its most recent appeal for popularity was the institution of what called a progressive agricultural policy. They now professed to manifest the greatest love for the prosperity of the farmers, and yet when in 1895, Mr. Powell, the eloquent memfor Westmorland-(applause)then a member of the house, introduced a series of resolutions embodying the very principles the government are now trying to palm off as their own, they poured ridicule thereon and voted them down. But if the government were in earnest in their new born zeal for the farmer, if they

wanted a true agricultural policy (and they had not yet evolved one), let them do something towards providin a market for the produce of our fields and farms. In 1897 Sir Wilfrid Laurier went to England. The imperial idea was then in the air. Be in a speech at London, Ontario, that he was favorable to the interchange of the products of Canada with these of the mother country on preferential lines, but at Liverpool, when it was suggested by British statesmen that they were prepared to consider the matter of a reciprocal exchange. Mr. Laurier replied that while Canada was willing to give British products a preference in her markets over those of the rest of the world, she did not want a preference for Canadian farmers in the markets of Great Britain. Sir Wilfrid was false to Canada then-false to her farmersfalse to the farmers of Kings. If we had a preferred market in Great Britain there would be open to us a demand at a good paying price for every product of our soil. If the gov-

ernment of which Mr. Emmerson is

the head is sincere in its desire to

work out a progressive agricultural

policy, let it bring Mr. Laurier to his

senses, and thereby get for our farm-

ers a preference in the British mar-

kets over their foreign competitors.

That would be better than dealing out

to them the much vaunted coalition

seed wheat. (Great applause.) The government not very long ago announced that it was arranging to distribute the very best seed wheat in the world, and that this act would bring to the farmers a degree of pros-perity and happiness to them hitherto unknown. But instead of getting the pest seed wheat in the world, the government went to a Nova Scotia grist mill and paid \$1.60 a bushel for wheat made up of the miller's tolls of all the grists there handled. It was the kind of wheat that did not realize the an-

ticipations of the sowers A voice It was struck with the rust very early. (Loud laughter.)

Yes, rejoined Dr. Stockton, and the country as soon as the opportunity arrives will strike the government with a rust that will end its reign of power orever, and place in its stead people who knew something about farming. (Prolonged cheers.) The farmers were pretty well tired of a government whose secretary for agriculture suggested booming dairying by utilizing old threshing machines as a motive power, and whose members, Emmerson, Tweedie, White, Richard and the rest, all put together did not know as nuch as Dr. Gilchrist about a Jersey bull. (Loud laughter.)

The agricultural and the lumber in-

dustries were the two great provincial lines of activity that should be thoughtfully and generously looked after by the government. It had been ascerted along the north shore that the opposition were hostile to the lumbering industry. In reply he would say with all the force at his command, as leader of the opposition, that the lumbermen need have nothing to fear from the election of the conservative party to power at Fredericton. It would be the duty of the present opposition, if in the course of events the administration of affairs were intrusted to them, not to crush or hamper the lumber industry, but to do all they sould to conserve it. In consequence of holding these views and knowing the practices of some of the gentlemen in the government, the speaker was astonished to read the interview with Hon. Mr. Tweedie he had previously referred to with reference to the action of the Moncton convention. Mr. Tweedie was reported to have stated that a change local government would injure lumbermen and their credit at the banks. The lumbermen were stronger than Mr. Tweedle gave them credit for being. In Dr. Stockton's opi Mr. Tweedie owed the lumber New Brunswick an apology for the slanderous statement he made on the occasion referred to. To say that the lumber industry and the lumber operators of the province were dependent upon any government or officers of a particular stripe was a slander that the lumber people might well expect

Reverting once more to the great increase of the provincial debt under the rule of the present government. Dr. Stockton gave figures to show that it had rolled up at the rate of from \$100,000 to \$125,000 per annum in recent years, and then in reply to a question asked him earlier in the day, he pointed out how the computition if in power. ed out how the opposition, if in power, would cut down the expenses, and thereby put an end to this great debt increase. If he had a voice in framing the laws of the province he would likewise insist that all revenues de rived from municipalities for municiral purposes, should go into the municipal funds and not into the provincial exchequer. Dr. Stockton cited the matter of probate fees as an illustration of this point, and his remarks on that head were enthusiastically ap-plauded. The increase of our bonded indebtedness by \$600,000 or \$800,000 in the last five or six years for bridges, etc., which had under former regimes been paid out of current revenue, was

pay the interest on the public debt. "The people should as far as possible administer their own affairs," and on this issue the government and opposi-tion were as wide apart as the poles. But if he read the signs of the times aright, there was going to be a change at Fredericton and Ottawa, and he looked to the solid conservatives of his native county of Kings to do their full share in bringing about that happy result and in striking the death knell of reckless extravagance. (Prolonged cheering.)

J. D. Hazen, ex-M. P., secretary of the Provincial Conservative Associa-tion, who was happily introduced by President Campbell, was accorded a great reception.

Mr. Hazen said he was delighted to

hear of the success of the Kings county convention and to know that every parish was represented therein. It was a matter of surprise to him that when by reason of adverse weather the farmers were far behind in their eason's work, they nevertheless re-ponded in such numbers and with such enthusiasm to the party's call to prepare for a conflict, the date of which had not even yet been an-

The Moncton convention, said Mr. Hazen, marked a new era in New Brunswick politics. For fourteen years past a so-called coalition government ruled the land, and politics had degenerated into a personal mat-ter. But it had at last been forced home on the liberal conservatives that such a method was not compatible with good government. The awaken-ing had been accelerated by the turn affairs had taken in more recen years. Since the change of rule at Ottawa, the New Brunswick government had practically thrown off its coalition disguise and become a sort of donkey attachment to the federal machine. The selection of Mr. Emmerson, a pronounced liberal, as pre-mier, in succession to the late Mr. Mitchell of Charlotte, and the turning down of Mr. Tweedie, who then stood in good order as a conservative, was one very significant straw to show which way the political wind makers vere working. Next came the almost Titanic efforts of the government to elect Mr. Blair in Queens and Sun-bury to the federal parliament, a contest in which Hon. A. S. White of Kings, whose federal politics had not been before strictly defined-(laugh ter)—threw off his coat and show-ed himself in his true colors. It was at the close of this contest that Mr. Tweedle, hitherto a promirent conservative, sent his notorious telegram congratulating Hon. Mr. Blair on having triumphed over the Hon. Mr. Foster and the conservative party candidate. That may have been the act of a true conservative, but he had his doubts about it. And the

The Moncton convention, continued Mr. Hazen, was representative of its party in the richness of its faith in the early triumph of liberal conservative principles. There the party oulder to shoulder, with its face to the front, arrayed against the local government as never before. Its platform had been endorsed by every | Cold Storage on Steamships for Transatlantic beld, and had won the commendation of such stalwart liberal organs as the St. John Globe and Moncton Tran-Save and except Hon. Mr. Tweedie, the libeller of the lumbermen of New Brunswick, not a conservative voice had been raised to condemn the convention's action. Mr. Hazen evoked round after round of applause as he quoted the record of events to show that in every section of the province the liberal conservatives were rallying to the Moncton panner with the most intense enthusiasm, and was cheered to the echo as he pointed out in telling phrase that the failure of the government to take up the challenge to fight the coming battle on strict party lines was a confession that they felt defeat stared them in the face unless they could re-tain a goodly part of their old time

conservatives of Kings had . their

doubts, too. (Great applause.)

conservative support. Turning his attention to federal politics, Mr. Hazen showed how the Laurier government had falsified every promise made to the country in its unscrupulous crusade to attain power, and how it had steeped Canada in scandals of a magnitude hitherto un-heard of—the Yukon scandal, the Drummond scandal, for example—to say nothing of Col. Domville's little \$300 scandal right here in Kings. The government had lost ground since the general elections with unexampled rapidity, and in his judgment the conservatives with united ranks would soon march on to solid victory. His appeal to the people of Kings to do their part towards bringing in an era of good, pure and honest government at Fredericton as well as Ottawa, was answered by a whirlwind of ap-

H. A. Powell, M. P., of Westmorland, who was the third speaker, may not have been personally known to many of the Kings electorate, but the re-sult of his ringing speech will be to make his name a household word in every conservative nook and corner of his county. He was pointedly, drastically aggressive in his arraignment of the liberal administration at Ottawa, and turned the search-light of a wa, and turned the search-light of a skilled parliamentarian on the dark deeds of both provincial and dominion rule. Premier Laurier's reckless disregard of the truth, politically speaking, and Premier Emmerson's treacherous and underhand methods of decapitating office holders were laid bare with terrible effect. But it was in his contrast of the work of the was in his contrast of the work of the two parties that Mr. Powell came out strongest, and his eulogy of Sir-Charles Tupper as the greatest living Canadian in political life had the ring of honest conviction in every utter-

Dr. Alward, M. P. P., who was the last speaker, got a splendid hearing. He complimented Kings on its perfect organization and pointed out that it was in the primaries great political victories were won. It took the Soudan, said the doctor, two years to prepare for the great victory that a few days ago electrified all England as it had never been stirred before in modern times. The capture of Kharbeen paid out of current revenue, was used by Dr. Stockton to show that if the present ruinous policy were continued much longer every cent of the public revenue would be needed to moved ahead with mathematical presents. Subscribe for the "Semi-Weekly Sun."

cision. It was in political contests as in actual warfare and Gen. Kitchen er's success had in it a great le for the conservative party. That les-son was, to work up from the primar-les. The attention which today had en given to the details of parish organization showed that the conservatives of Kings were working on the

orrect line to victory. Dr. Alward showed at some ength into the efforts the local oppo-sition had made to stem the tide of orruption and extravagance that for ong years had marked the career of the provincial government, and read resolution after resolution to prove his ssertion. What the opposition had irged from their side of the house hey would carry into effect when their day of triumph came. And that day, he felt, was close at hand. Its com ing had been hastened by the attitude of the Moncton convention. A liberal of the days of that rure statesman, Alex. Mackenzie, he could have no dealings with the so called degenerate iberals of the present time, and so for the sake of honest and good governnent he was in heart and sorl with the liberal conservative party in local as well as federal politics.

After the cheers which Dr. Alward's ringing speech had evoked had subded, on motion of Geo. W. Fowler extended to the several speakers, and the meeting adjourned in time to enable delegates from a distance to catch the four o'clock C. P. R. express.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Pearl of Days. To the Editor of The Sun:

Sir—A prize was once offered for the best anticle on keeping holy the Sabbath day. This prize was won by a working man for his essay with the above title. The writer proved beyond question the necessity for one day of rest, the need of the working man's Sabbath both physically and morally. It is to be feared that many working men are now being deprived of this need by reason of the Sunday driving, running of street railways and the Sunday excursions on the river that appear to be so popular and for which there can be no necessity: Are the people of New Brunswick prepared to accept the "continental Sabbath" with its attendant evils, its demoralizing effects on the public morals? Surely Christians will not submit to the many devices for Sabbath breaking without a protest if for no other reason than to pretect the working man, to keep for him his one day of rest. Sad though it is for those who must labor for the Sunday excursion, there are other evils most disastrous to a community, whether it he a quiet country village or the larger cities where these excursions go. Even the peace and quiet of the cathedral city has been invaded, its usual "Sabbath stillness" broken by the noisy landing of Sunday tourists and the rollicking of those who had been indulging in that which has been prohibited by the voice of the people of this order loving city. There comes a time when silence is no longer golden for those who believe in the command to "keep holy the Sabbath day." If this command is no longer to be regarded, if the Christian Sabbath is no longer a necessity to Christian life, should we not at least endeavor to protect the laboring men, those who must work all day Sunday that these excursions may exist? Let Christian men and women unite in the effort to preserve for the working man his "pearl of days."

LABORERS' FRIEND.

Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 1st. To the Editor of The Sun:

LABORERS' FRIEND Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 1st.

APPLES.

Cold Storage on Steamships for Transatlantic Ports.

(Report of Commissioner of Agriculture.) Early ripening and soft varieties, of apples should be picked in ventiliated barrels or boxes, and sent in cold storage. Otherwise a large proportion of them are likely to arrive in a slack and wet cordition and to be sold for a price which can entail only loss. A report was made to me by Arthur R. Fowler of Montreel, agent for Messrs. Garcia, Jacobs & Co., and Messrs. Simons, Shuttleworth Co., on two shipments of early apples sent by him in August. The two shipments were from one lot of apples from the same section in Western Ontario. So far as Mr. Fowler knew, the apples in each of the two shipments were similar as to variety, condition when packed and manner of packing. That is to say, the one lot of apples, received from a place in Western Ontario, were divided into two shipments, without particular selection. One of these shipments, containing 287 barnels, was shipped on the steamship Kastalia to Glasgow in cold storage on 26th August. The apples of this shipment were reported as being delivered all in good condition, and were sold at an average of 18s. per barrel, which metted \$2.45 per barrel in Western Ontario. The other shipment, consisting of \$25 barrels, was sent forward as ordinary carge to Liverpool. The apples of this shipment were reported as being delivered in an unsatisfactory condition; 124 barrels were reported as "wet" or "elignity wet," and \$1 barrels as "slack." Thus 63 per cent. of the shipment, sent as ordinary carge, were landed in a damaged condition. The whole shipment was sold at an average price of \$s. per barrel, which netted 75 cents per barrel in Western Ontario. Evidently the wet and slack condition of the apples, when delivered from the steamship, was due not to the kind of fruit or the manner of packing, but to the fact that they had been heated during transit, and were greatly damaged in consequence.

It is therefore avident that for the carraige of early and soft apples cold at na a Ports.

THE LATE MISS MCGAFFIGAN.

A correspondent writes: The funeral of Miss Annie McGaffigan, youngest daughter of J. J. McGaffigan, who died so suddenly on Sunday afternoon at Alderwood, their summer residence, took place on Tusaday morning, the 20th inst., a: ten o'clock. The procession from Alderwood to the village church was a very large and representative one, it being attended by all classes and creeds. Uron arriving at the church a solemn high mass of requien was celebrated by 'he Rev. Alfred J. Trucel assisted with full choir, and the caremonles were of the most impressive kind.

home to extend their sympathies to reaved family.

The members of branch No. 276 of the C. M. B. A. looked after the funeral ceremonies, and on Tuesday morning the members were out in full force to assist at the obsequies of the daughter of one of their members.

A very large number of friends were in waiting at the church, showing the esteem in which the family is held in this community.

ment.

A large number of telegrams of condolence have been received by the family from friends in different parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

### AN EPISODE.

on is the love of an imand whom he expects never to see again. Such a love is concocted of the best selected circumstances—novelty, despair and a lack of consequences. despair and a lack of consequences.
Also, the brevity of a fortnight concentrates the emotions, and concentrated emotions are a kind of mental Bovril. Not only are they sustaining at the time, but you can scrape the tin afterward and manufacture quarts of excellent memories. Of course the fortnight, to be complete, ought to cccur in summer and to possess a climax, and the young man and young woman should be sufficiently intelligent to take advantage of their opport mities The might-have-said so often spoils the delicious memory of the might have been.

This particular young man young woman had enjoyed their fortnight to the full, and the arrangement for the climax were above reproac Some kind person had provided dance; there was an old garden at the back of the house, and the moon was turned on mulberry trees, box hedges and lavender beds in front of them. It was a situation where a man might almost have quoted Browning. pose," the young man began,

"that that was nearly our last dance -our very last-at least for a long

"You're going to-morrow, then?" the young woman said. "I have to see my people before I join my regiment," the young man arswered. "What a good time I've had here!" "I hoped," she said, "that you

above this kind of thing."
"What kind of thing?" "Oh, the going-going business!" she replied. "I hate last anythings. Aren't they just, a little shopsoiled?

"Does nothing ever matter?" "I feel that I ought to come in with

a conversational waltz refrain," she replied, "but it's difficult even for me always to be obvious."

The young man looked grieved and made no answer. "You were about," she observed, "to

say something about the Southern "The Southern Cross? Why should

"Surely," she said, "you won't throw away your opportunities? Aren't you going to gaze on the Southern Cross in a few weeks and think of me?" "Very likely," he answered quietly. "That's right," she pursued. "No

young man of feeling, within sighting distance of the Southern Cross, should eglect it. I, on the other hand, shall kok at the Great Bear and think of

"Have you been to any theatres lately?" he asked. "No," she said, "but you must have visited some really pathetic melo-

bicycling? And it's not a bad floor to-

"Aren't you just a little ungrate ful?" she said. "I only wanted—"
"I understand. A nice, cold showe bathos," he answered: "You needn't be afraid I shall bother you. Only I should like to thank you for having given me the happiest fortnight of my life, and to wish you good luck." "You are, she said softly, "rather

a nice bor." "Some day," he answered, "I trust that I shall be a nasty man. A nice boy is a thing that is supposed neither to mind nor matter." "Jack," she said, putting her hand

on his arm, "without prejudice, as the but the belief was artifical. lawyers say, would you mind less if it

did matter?" "Is it quite impossible?" he asked.
"Well, isn't it?" she answered. "Of course, we should have to wait," he said, "but couldn't you wait

awhile, Kitty?" "Please don't think me hard and ed him quistly. In some way he was merecnary," she said. "It isn't alto- a very transparent young man, and she gether that, but don't you know what a long engagement means? It's the longest thing on earth. It's a marriage on the hire-purchase system, where you pay three times as much as it's worth for a thing that's worn out

before you really get it."
"If I left the service," he urged, "we should have enough to live on quietly. "You'd be so content if you did," she said, " and our castle in Spain would be a villa in West Kensington. No, Jack, it wouldn't do. I'm sorry, but it wouldn't do. Can't you see?" "Oh, I see clearly enough," he said, bitterly. "I hope that, some day, you'll have a nice, 'arge paper marriage, a la modiste, vith real golden wedding bells, and the full approval of the family solicitor."
"Don't, Jack, don't," she answered.

"Can't you see that it takes two to make a muddle like this?" Don't let's spell the little time that's left us. Let us at least part friends."

"I'm sorry, the young man said. "I suppose nothing I could say would make any difference. "Nothing, I'm afraid."

"Nothing, I'm afraid."

"Very well. May I, at least, have all the other dances to-night?"

"Yes, if you want them now," the young woman said sadly.

The young man and young woman enjoyed themselves immensely for the rest of the evening, although they imagined themselves heart-broken. The young man said several things which he considered receive corners and the

he considered really cynical, and the young woman wallowed in a sense of martyrdom. They said goodt-bye in the cold morning light, and she allow-ed him to kiss her. The kiss they regarded as a kind of sacrament.

Now, in the ordinary course of events, the episode might have ended satisfactorily there. The young man would have olden his nose violently when the band played 'The Girl I Left Behind Me," and murmured the young woman's name when he felt seasick, and then relapsed into remembering and then relapsed into remembering the whole thing with a sigh and a complacent smile. The young woman's recollection would have depended on her attitude toward her husband. Till her husband occurred, she would have practiced recollection but little.

Unfortunately, the Angel of Death wouldn't want to dance with me all the evening."

"Then do you mean you don't care for me?" he asked.

"No. I don't care for you," she sail, deliberately. She had watched his eyes for "the light that never was on sea and land," but it had died

with his habitual disregard of the fitness of things, disturbed the even course of the affair. The young man had possessed a mercantile cousin, and the cousin, having gone, two or three days before, to a land where mercantile possessions are rigidly excluded, had left the whole of his property to the young man. His reason for this unexpected act of generosity were probably that he had never met the young man, which, in view of the old itleman's temper, was an advantage and also that the latter cultivated martial aspirations underneath his ercantile soul, even to the extent of being at one time a captain of voluneers, and regarded the young man with favor, as being the only military

pecimen in the family.

Therefore, when the young man rose

from his brief sleep on the following morning, he found a solicitor's letter informing him of his good fortune. At first the information appeared too good to be true, but the additional information that he was at liberty to idraw on the firm for any reasonable an ount put the truth beyond question. The act that he was rich, portentously rich, at first filled him with an insanc desire to shout. As a silent relief to his mental tension, he took his slipters off and threw them at the door Then he put them on again, and lit a pipe. All his life the young man had been in straightened circumstances He had never had enough pocke mency at school, or a satisfactory at lowance since. Now he felt that he ed no single desire which he ould not satisfy. Visious of infinite ossibilities rose before him. He even lcoked at his pipe with contempt.

"And now," he said to himself, "I shall be able to marry Kitty."

Oddly enough, the young woman had not stood in the forefront of the possibilities. He noticed the fact with something of a start. Remance was not at its strongest in his mind that morning, because the kind person who provided the dance had also provided a pale pink champagne, which punish ed even the most abstemious with the after horrors of excess.

"Yes," he insisted to himself, " shall marry Kitty. Not much fear of being poor now.

Then his mind wandered away again to the more inanimate possibilities. Should he stay in the service or not? On the whole he thought he would for a while, but he would be inclined to exchange into the cavalry regiment. A few race horses? Yes. He had just begun to contemplate himself leading in the Derby winner, when he again returned to the young woman. "Yes," he said to himself, "of cours

that's the best part of it." As a matter of fact, it was not at all the best part of it, Marriage, in a way, means the end of youth, and the young man was just entering on a new world which he had never known before. It is impossible to be satisfactorily young on a limited income. The rosy dreams that came trooping before his eyes were not domestic. To be adequately domestic, you must be a little tired of other things-not necessarily vicious things, but you must know the sun shine to appreciate the shade. Half "I only meant that it's been rather against his will, the dream pictures would not admit it to himself, to enjoy of the family, announcing with tears his own sweet will without any clog. that Livio was dead. He had seen him his own sweet will without any clog. These things were hidden as yet

from anything but the young man's his battered lead to sub-consciousness. As he finished these words sponderssing slowly, he decided to go at rible anguish: cnce after breakfast and tell the young woman of his happiness. The thought ought to have suggested a triumphal procession, but only presented itself as a logical and obvious proceeding. Also, if his feeling had been what he imagined them to be, he would have babbled out his good fortune to the other late comers at breakfast. He believed |that it was romantic to reserve the news for the young woman

He found the young woman sitting in the sunshine on the lawn. She was looking, 'too, preposterously healthy and happy, considering the circumstances. He was able to explain quite intelligibly what had happened, and the young woman listened and watchwas a young woman of perception.

"So now," he concluded, "of course we can be married just as soon as ever

we like." "Married? You want to marry me? matter of fact, was he case. "Why, what's the matter, Kitty?

Aren't you glad?" he asked. "I'm very glad that you'll be rich," she answered with a smile. "What are you going to do?" "Oh, have a good time generally," he

"A good time, generally—generally," she repeated slowly.
"What is the matter, 'Kitty?" he nquired, in a puzzled way. "I don't

"I'm not sure that I do, yet," she "Surely after last night-" he burst

"Last night," she said, "I refu you because you were poor. And last night was years ago to you."
"You surely don't think I'm such a cad as to let that make any differ-

ence. Of course I know you were right last night." "No. I know you're not a cad, Jack. You happen to be a gentle-man. That's what complicates things

so," she said.
"I don't understand at all," he said. "You're very, very young, Jack," she answered. He did look very young that morning, in his new aspect of a possible husband. "I'm no younger than I was last night," he urged.
"If I said yes." she went on quiet-

"If you said yes? Don't you care for me still?" he asked. "Wait a moment," she answered.

"If I said yes, we would be married soon. Then we should settle down to a quiet, humdrum, unexciting life. Do you realize that? Next year you youldn't want to dance with me all

away since the nightbe I'll tell you why. Last night I was a great deal to you. I should have been the prettiest thing in a life that wasn't very pretty. Now, I'm only a very small part of your life. That

"Surely, you don't mean what you say?" he pleaded. "Oh, yes, I do," she said, with a little laugh. "I shouldn't be adequate, and you wouldn't be adequate. wouldn't do. Believe me, Jack, it wouldn't. We like each other, but we don't love each other. Don't let's be foolish any more. Let the dead past bury its dead. You've a lot of arrears of enjoyment to draw, and you'd better go away and play now, without making too much of this."

"I never thought-" he burst out. "No, Jack, I don't think you ever did," she said, "or you'd agree me just for a moment, because I've said no, but that's the only reason. Run away and play. Good-by, Jack; I'd rather you'd go now.

"Kitty!" he exclaimed. "Good-by, Jack," the young woman said, with a smile, holding out her

away angrily. For several days said evil things to himself about the young woman, and decided that she was not worth caring for. Soon afterwards he decided that he never had she was an unusually nice girl, and that, some day, perhaps, if he met her, he might try his luck again. When the young woman married another man he felt sorry for her and the other man, being under the impression that he had a permanent first mortgage on her affections, which was a mistake, because the only mark which he left on the young woman's mind was a capacity for appreciating the

But the whole thing was a pity. It might have been such an excellent little piece of romance in two people's lives, and it degenerated into the ex-posure of a flirtation,—To-Day.

PECULIAR CASE OF TELEPATHY.

Saw His Son the Moment He Met Death.

Also Heard the Lad's Voice-"Father, I Slipped Down a Precipice and am Dead, Quite Dead."

ROME, Sept. 2.-A young man named Livio Cibrario, belonging to one of the most ancient families of Turin, while attempting to climb the peak of Roociamelone, in the Maritime Alps, lost his way, and on the following morning a search party found his body, terribly crushed and bruised, at

the bottom of a deep crevas Count Cibrario, the unfortunate young man's father, who was at Tur-in, and knew nothing of his son's expedition to the Rocciamelone, on the distinctly, he said, blood flowing from his battered head, and had heard these words spoken in a voice of ter-

"Father, I slipped down a precipice and broke my head, and I am dead,

quite dead The other members of the family tried in vain to persuade the poor count that the ghostly vision was noreaved father continued in a state of anxiety bordering upon distraction till the morning, when the official confirmation of the terrible accident reach-

This case of telepathy, or whatever name may be given to similar phenomena, is considered all the more remarkable, as Count Cibrario is a very quiet, matter-of-fact person, and has never suffered from disorders of the ervous system or dabbled in spirit-

DEATH OF EDWARD TOSSELL.

The death of Edward Tossell took place at Annandale, P. E. I., on Sunday, 14th August. The deceased had been in noor health for some time but she said dreamily, as though he had summer weather had brought about a great improvement and hopes of his complete recovery had been entertained. On Aug. 1st a change for the worse took place and he continued to sink until his death. Mr. Tossell was in the 54th year of his age and leaves a widow and six young children to mourn the loss of a loving husband and father. To the sorrowing widow, who had so lovingly and tenderly waited upon him during his long illless, and to the little children, we extend our deepest sympathy and commend them to the care of Him who aid, "I will never leave you nor for-

BIRTH OF A UNICORN IN CHINA.

A unicorn has appeared in Hsuchor by the gods! The animal has been caphotographed in order that the likeness be sent to the Emperor. Unfortunated being skilled in taxidermy, the European urable to grant the townspeople uses and preserve this wonders.

County Kerry and all the south of Ireland is excited over the cures wrought by the "boy doctor of Duhallow." His name is Timothy Dineen, he is eleven years of age, was born on a Good Friday, and christened on an Easter Monday, which gives him his power, and he is curing men and animals, but especially children. He is described as a very ordinary boy and not particularly bright.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The faccitation of the state Dr. Talmage Preaches on the Sweetness of Jesus.

His Robes Were Odorous With Myrth, and Aloes, and Cassia—The Palaces of Olden Time and the Palaces of Heaven-How Our Friends Appear in Their Celestial Home-An Appeal for Those Left on

Rev. Dr. Talmage preached from the following text: "All thy garments smell of myrrh and aloes, and cassia, out of the ivory palaces."-Psalms

Among the grand adornments of the city of Paris is the church of Notre Dame, with its great towers and elaborate rose-window, and sculpturing of the Last Judgment, with the trumpeting angels and rising dead; its battlements of quatrefoil; its sacristy, with ribbed ceiling and statues of saints. But there was nothing in all that building which more vividiy appealed to my plain tastes than the costly vestments which laid in oaken presses, robes that had been em-broidered in gold and been worn by pores and archbishops on great oc-casions. There was a robe in which Pius VII had appeared at the crowning of the first Napoleon. There was also a vestment that had been worn at the christening of Napoleon II. As our guide opened the caken presses and brought ont these vestments of fabulous cost, and lifted them up, the fragrance of the pungent aromatics in which they had been preserved filled the place with a sweetness that was almost oppressive. Nothing that had been done in stone more vividly impressed me than these things that had been done in cloth, and embfold-

But now, my friends, I open the drawer of this text, and I look upon the kingly robes of Christ; and as I lift them flashing with eternal jewels, the whole house is filled with the aroma of these garments which "smell of myrrh, and aloes, and cassia, out

In my text the King steps forth; His robes rustle and blaze as He advances. His pomp, and power, and glory overmaster the spectator. More brilliant is He than Queen Vashti moving amid the Persian princes; than Marie Antoinette on the day when Louis XVI put upon her the At ne Boleyn the day when Henry VIII welcomed her to his palace. All beauty and all pom; forgotten while we stand in the presence of this imperial glory. King of Zion. King of King of heaven. King for ever! His garments not worn out, not dust bedraggled, but radiant, and dred years amid the flowers of heaven. The wardrobes from which they have been taken must have been sweet with clusters of camphor and frankincense, and all manner of pre-cious woood. Do you not inhale the odors? Aye, aye! They "smell of myrrh, and aloes, and cassia, out of the ivory palaces."

Your first curiosity tonight is to know why the robes of Christ are odorous with myrrh. This was a bright leafed Abyssinian plant. It was trifoliated. The Greeks, Egyptians, Romans and Jews bought and sold it at a high price. The first pre-sent that was ever given to Christ was a sprig of myrrh, thrown on His infantile ned in Bethlehem; and the last that Christ ever had was myrrh pressed into the joup of His crucifixion. The natives would take a stone and bruise the tree, and then there would exude a gum that would saturate all the ground beneath. This gum was used for purposes of merchandise. One piece of it, no longer than a chestnut, would whelm a whole room with odors. It was put in closets, in chests, in drawers, in rooms, and its perfume adhered almost interminably to anything that was anywhere near it. So, when in my text I read that Christ's garments smell of myrrh, I immediately con-clude the exquisite sweetnes of Jesus. I know that to many he is like any historical person. Another John Howard. Another Frederick Oberland. Another Confucius. A grand subject for painting, A heroic theme for a poem. A beautiful form for a statue. But to those who have heard His voice and felt His pardon, and received His benediction, He is muste, and light and warmth, and thrill, and eternal fragrance. Sweet

as a friend sticking to you when all else betray. Lifting you up whille others try to push you down. Not so much like morning glories, that bloom only when the sun is coming up, mor like "four-o'-clocks", that bloom orly when the sun is going down, but like myrrh, perpetually aromatic; the same morning, noon and night, yesterday, today, forever. It seems as if we cannot wear Him out. We but on him all our burdens, and afflict Him with all our griefs and set afflict Him with all our griefs, and set Him foremost in all our battles, and yet he is ready to lift, and to sympathize, and to help. We have so imposed upon Him, that one would think in eternal affront He would quit our souls; and yet to-night He addresses us with the same tenderness, dawns upon us with the same tenderness, dawns upon us with the same smile, pities us with the same compassion. There is no name like His for us. It is more imperial than Ceasar's, more musical than Beethoven's, more conquering than Charlemagne's, more eloquent than Cicero's. It throbs with all life. It weeps with all pathos. It groans with afflict Him with all our griefs, and set weeps with all pathos. It groans with all pain. It stoops with all condescension. It breathes with all perfume. Who like Jesus to set a broken bone, to pity a houseless orphan, to nurse a sick man, to take a prodical back without any scalding to illuming a company. out any scolding, to illumine a ceme tery all ploughed with graves, to mak woman of the street, to catch the tears of human sorrow in a lachrymal that shall never be broken? Who has

to kiss away our sorrow, such a hand to snatch us out of the fire, such a to snatch us out of the fire, such a foot to trample our enemies, such a heart to embrace all our necesities? I struggle for some metaphor with which to express Him. He is not like the bursting forth of a full orchestra; that is too loud. He is not like the sea when lashed to rage by the tempest; that is too boisterous. He is not like the mountains, its brow wreathed with the lightnings; that is too solitary. Give us a softer type, a gentler garments smell of pungent, lasting, and all pervasive myrrh.

Oh that you knew all His sweetness! How soon you would turn from your revels. If the philosopher leaped out of his bath in a frenzy of joy, and clapped his hands and rushed through the strpets because he had found the olution of a mathematical problem, now would you feel, leaping from the foundation of a Saviour's mercy and of the w.y. pardon, washed clean and made white as snow, when the question has been solved: "How can my soul be saved?"
Naked, frost-bitten, storm-lashed soul, let Jesus this night throw around thee the "garments that smell of myrrh, and aloes, and cassia, out of the ivory

Your second curlosity is to know why the robes of Jesus are odorous with aloes. There is some difference of opinion about where these aloes grew, what is the color of the flower, what is the particular appearance of the herb. Suffice it for you and me to know that aloes means bitterness all the world over; and when Christ comes with garments bearing that particular odor, they suggest to me the bitterness of a Saviour's suffering. Were there ever such nights as Jesus lived through-nights on the mountain, nights on the sea, nights in the desert? Who ever had such a hard reception as Jesus had? A hostelry the first, an unjust trial in over and terminer another, a foul-mouthed yelling mob the last. Was there a space on His back as wide as your two fingers where He was not whipped? Was there a space on His brow an inch square where He was not cut by the briers? When the spikes struck at the instep, did it not go clear through to the hollow of the foot? Oh, long, deep, bitter pilgrimage!

Aloes! aloes! John leaned his head on Christ; but who lid Christ lean on? Five thousand men fed by the Saviour; who fed Josus? The sympathy of a Saviour's heart going out to the leper and the adulteress; but who soothed Christ? Denied both cradle and death-bed. He had a fit place neither to be born nor to die. A poor babe, a poor lad, a poor young man! Not so much as a taper to cheer his dying hours; even the candle of the sun snuffed out. Oh, was candle of the sun shufted out. On, was it not all aloes? Our sins, sorrows, beit not all aloes? Our sins, sorrows, be ster and so that pressed to His lip until the acrid, nauseating, bitter draught was swalowed with a distorted countenance ard a shudder from head to foot, and a gurgling strangulation. Aloes! aloes! Nothing but aloes!

All this for himself? All this to get the fame in the world of being a nartyr? All this in a spirit of stubbornness because He did not like Augustus? No, no. All these because He wanted to pluck you and me from hell. Because He wanted to raise you and me to heaven. Because we were lost, and He wanted us found. Because we were blind, and He wanted us to see Because we were serfs., and He wantedus manumittei. Oh ye in whose cup of life the saccharine has predominated; oh ye who have had bright and sparkling bev rages, how do you feel towards Him who in your stead, and to purchase your disenthralment took, the aloes, the unsavoury aloes, the bit-

Your third curiosity is to know why these garments of Christ are odorous with cassia. This was a plant that grew in India, and the adjoining islands. You do not care to hear what kind with cassia. This was a plant that grew in India, and the adjoining islands. You do not care to hear what kind of a flower it had or what kind of a stalk. It is enough for me to tell you that it was used medicinally. In that land, and in that age, where they knew but little about pharmacy. cassia was used to arrest many forms of disease. So when in my text we find Christ coming with garments that of God. "Oh," you say, "now you have a superflous idea. We are not sick. Why do we want cassia? We are athletic. Our respiration is percefect. Our limbs are lithe, and in these summer days we feel we could bound like the roe." I beg to differ, my brother, from you. None of you can be in bet-ter physical health than I am, and yet I must say we are all sick. I have taken the diagnosis of your case, and have examined all the best author you that you are full of wounds, and bruises, and putrifying sores, which have not been bound up or mollified with ointment. The narasmus of sin is on us—the palsy, the dropsy, the the leprosy. The man that is expiring to-night, the allopathic and homoeopathic doctors having given him up, and his friends now standing around to take his lasht words, is no more certainly dying as to his body than you and I are dying, unless we have taken medicine from God's apathecary. All the leaves of this Bible are only so many prescriptions from the Divine Physician, written, not in Latin, like the prescriptions of earthly physicians but written in plain English, so that a man, though a fool, need not err therein. Thank God that the Saviour's garments smell of cassia. If you have not taken this healing medicine of the Gospel, you are dying a death which will leave the soul in a grave whose headstone is inscribed with this epitaph: "In Memorium. Here lies a man who missed heaven. This is the second death. Born some years ago on earth; is on us-the palsy, the dropsy, the

who missed heaven. This is the second death. Born some years ago on earth; died last night in eternity." "There is a death whose pans Outlasts the fleeting breath. Oh, what eternal horrors hang Around the second death!"

Suppose a man were sick, and there was a phial on his mantel-piece with medicine he knew would cure him, and he refused to take it. What would you say of him? He is a suicide. And what do you say of that man who tonight sick in sin has the healing mewhat do you say of that man who tonight, sick in sin, has the healing medicine of God's grace ogered him and
refuses to take it? If he dies he is a
suinde. People talk as though God
took a man and led him out to darkness and death; as though He brought
him up to the chiffs and then pushed with the lightnings; that is too solitary. Give us a softer type, a gentler comparison. We have seemed to see Him with our eyes, and to hear Him with our ears, and to touch Him with our hands. Oh, that to-night He might appear to some other one of our five senses. Aye, the nostril shall discover His presence. He comes upon us like spice gales from heaven. Yea, His grave small of number that him up to the chiffs and then pushed him off. Oh, on. When a man is lost it is not because God pushed him off; it is because he jumps off. In olden times a suicide was buried at the cross-roads, and the people were accustomed to throw stones upon his grave. So it seems to me there may be in this house to-night a man who is graven small of number that the comparison. destroying his own soul, and as though the angels of God were here to bury him at the point where the roads of life and death cross each other, throwing upon the grave the broken law and a great pile of misimproved privileges, so that those going by may look at the fearful mount and learn what a suicide it is when an immortal soul, for which Jesus died, puts itself out When Christ trod this planet with

foot of flesh, the people rushed after Him—people who were sick, and those who, being so sick they could not walk, were brought by their friends. Here I see a mother holding up a little child, and saying: "Cure this croup, Lord Jesus. Cure this scarlet fever." And others saying: "Cure this ophthalmia. Give ease and rest to this spinal distress. Straighten this club foot. Christ made every house where He stopped a dispensary. I do not believe that in the nineteen centuries that have gone by since then, His heart has got hard. I feel that we can come tonight, in the waves of Thy salvation! with all our wounds of soul, and get his benediction. Oh Jesus, here we are. We want healing. We want sight, We want health. We want life. The whole need not a physician, but they that are sick. Blessed be God that Jesus Christ comes through this assemblage now, His garments smelling of myrrh"-that means fragrance-"and aloes"—they mean bitter sacri-fical memories "and cassia"—that means medicine and cure; and according to my text, He comes "out of the for the crucifixion agonies of earth? I ivory palaces.

You know, or if you do not know, I will tell you now, that some of the palaces of olden times were adorned with ivory. Ahab and Solomon had their homes furnished with it. The tusks of African and Asiatic elephants were twisted into all manner of shapes, and there were stairs of ivory, and chairs of ivory, and tables of ivory, and floors of ivory, and pillars of ivory, and windows of ivory, and fountains that dropped into basins of ivory, and rooms that had ceilings of ivory. Oh, white and overmastering beauty. Green in such a chair! If I could have hear the drip and dash of those fountains You shall have something better that that if you only let Christ introduc you. From that place He came and to that place He proposes to transport you; for His "garments smell of myrrh, and aloes, and cassia, out of

livory palaces." Oh, what a place heaven must be? The Tuilleries of the French, the Windsor Castle of the English, the Spanish Alhambra, the Russian Krem lin are dungeons compared with it. the Rhine as are ivery palaces on both sides of the river of God. One for the angels, insufferably bright, winged, fired-eyed, tempest-charioted. One for the martyrs, with blood-red robes from under the altar. One for the King, the steps of His palace the crowns of the Church Militant. One for the singers who lead the one hun dred and forty and four thousand. One for you, ransomed from sin. One for me, plucked from the burnings. Oh,

the ivory palaces! Christ coming with garments that years, and sevenety-nine years, as amell of cassia, it suggests to me the when they left us, but blithe and young healing and curative power of the Son as on their marriage day. And there of God. "Oh," you say, "now you have are brothers and sisters merrier than when we used to romp across the meadows together. The cough gone. The cancer cured. The erysipelas healed. The heart-break over. Oh, how fair they are in the ivory palaces! And your dear little children that went out from you; Christ did not let one of them drop as He lifted them. He did not wrench them from you. No; they went as from one they loved well to One whom they loved better. If I should take your little child and press its soft face against my rough cheek, I might keep it a little while; but when you, the mother, came along, it would struggle to go with you. And so you sat holding your dying child when Jesus passed by in the room, and the little one sprang out to greet Him. That is all. Your Christian dead did not go down into the dust, and the gravel, and the mud. Though it rained all that funeral day, and the water came up to the wheel's hub as your

ed all that funeral day, and the water came up to the wheel's hub as you drove out to the cemetery, it made no difference to them, for they stepped from the home here to the home there, right into the ivory palaces. All is well with them. All is well.

When I was thinking out this sermon, and had got to about this point, there was a knock at my door, and I received a telegram from a very dear ministerial friend. It read: "My wife just died, Funeral next Tuesday. Will you be one of the pall-bearers?" I telegraphed immediately: "I will." Who could hold back at such a time? I knew I could carry my part of the burden. It is not a dead weight you lift when you carry a Christian out. Jesus makes the bed up soft with velvet promises, and He says; "Put her down here very gently. Put that head, which will hever ache again, on this

low of hallelujahs. Send up word that the procession is coming. Ring the bells. Ring! Open your gates ye twory palaces." And so your loved ones are there. They are just as certainly there, having died in Christ, as that you are here. There is only one thing more they want. Indeed, there is one thing in heaven they have not got. They want it. What is it? Your comchange your tack you cannot reach that harbour: You might as well take the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, expecting in that direction to reach Toare going and 'yet expect to reach the ivory palaces. Your loved ones are looking out of the windows to turn your back uponh them. You do not seem to know the sound of their voices as well as you used to, or be moved by the sight of their dear faces. Call louder, ye departed ones! Call louder from the ivory palaces!

When I think of that place and think of my entering it, I feel awkward; I feel as sometimes when I have been exposed to the weather, and my shoes have been bemired, and my coat is soiled, and my hair is disheveled, and I stop in front of some fine residence of heaven to-night, and yet you seem where I have an errand; I feel not fit to go in as I am, and sit among polished guests. So some of us feel about heaven. We need to be washed, we need to be rehabilitated before we go into the ivory palaces. Eternal God, let the surges of Thy pardoning mercy roll over us! I want not only to wash my hands and my feet, but, like some skilful diver standing on the pier-head, who leaps into the wave and comes up at a far distant point from where he went in, so I want to go down, and so I want to come up. O Jesus, wash me

And here I ask you to solve a mystery that has been oppressing me for twenty-five years. I have asked it of doctors of divinity who have been studying theology half a century, and they have given me no satisfactory answer. I have turned over all the books in my library, but got no solution to the question, and to-night I come and ask you for an explanation.

By what logic was Christ induced to exchange the ivory palaces of heaven shall take the first thousand million years in heaven to study out that problem. Meanwhile and now, taking it as the tenderest and mightest of all facts that Christ did come; that He came with spikes in His feet, came with in His heart, to save you and me. thorns in His brow, came with spears "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish but have everlasting life." O Christ! whelm this audience with Thy compassion! Mow them down like sum; mer grain with harvesting sickle of

### RICHIBUCTO.

RICHIBUCTO, Sept. 8 .- The Norwith salt, grounded last night about two miles to the south of this harbor The weather was thick at the time. The steamer Calluna has gone to her ssistance, and it is expected she will float knight.

John Barlow was taken to jail this afternoon at the instance of W. D. Cater, Indian commissioner, for being drunk.

### PIRTHS.

COSTER-At Amherst Highlands, N. S., Aug. 26th, to Mr. and Mrs. Mark Coster, a daughter.

LAWSON-At Hopewell Hill, A. Co., N. B., Sept. 8th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. C. M. Lawson, a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

BALMAIN-WILLIAMS—At the Methodist church, Woodstock, N. B., on Sept. 5th, by the Rev. H. D. Marr, B. A., William Baimain of Woodstock to Susie M., daughter of the late H. Dev. Williams of Temperance Vale, York Co.

BROWN-SNODGRASS—At the residence of Joseph Brown, Aug. 31st, by the Rev. N. A. MacNelli, William J. Brown and Anna Snodgress, all of Hampton, N. B.

GARDINER-MOWATT—At the residence of the bitde's father, on Sept. 6th, by the Rev. D. Henderson, Andrew Jackson Gardiner of Pennsylvania to Ada Aurilla, daughter of James Mowatt, Esq., Chatham. LONG-RIDLEY—At the Free Baptist parsonage, Lower Millistream, Sept. 7th, by Rev. Gidem Swim, Herbert Long of Keirstead Mountain, Kings Co., and Lily Ridley of Mount Hebrom, N. B.

MATHESON-NICHOLSON—At the manse, Caledonia, P. E. I., by Rev. John Sutherland, Aug. Sist, Duncan D. Matheson, Lot 41, King's Co., to Miss Christina Nicholson, youngest daughter of the late John' Nicholson, Caledonia, Lot 60, Queen's Co., P. E. I.

MILLER HARRIS—At Yarmouth, Pine Road, Aug. 20th, at the saidsace of the bride's N. S.
VAIL-FERGUSON—At the residence of John
Ervin; St. James street, west end, on Sept.
7th, by the Rev. W. Penna, William Vall
to Ella Ferguson, both of this city.

DEATHS.

rom Campbellton, NB; bark Birgetti, from Pugwash.

LIVERPOOL Sept 7—Ard, str Teutonic, from New York.

AW Glassow, Sept 6, str Castle Bden, Splett, from Sé John.

### SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived.

Sept 8-H M S Indefatigable, Primrose, on Sch Irene, 90, Wilcox, from Beston, J has Driscoil, general.
Sch Viola, 124, Finley, from Louisburg, J W Smith, coal.
Coastwise—Schs Athol, 70, Mills, from Advocate; Rise and Go, 16, from Campobellot. Sparmaker, 23, Livingstone, from Advocate; Harbor; Economist, 14, Oglivie, from Harborville; Suda, 20, Stuart, from Beaver Harbor; Limie Minnie, Theriault, from Beat Bay; Greville, 57, Baird, from Maitland; Maudic, 25, Beardsley, from Port Lorne; Hustler, 47, Gesper, from Bridgetown; Free Hustler, 47, Gesper, from Bridgetown; From Harborville; Teom Pont Wolfe. Sept 7—Sch Three Sisters, 275, Price, from Boston, master, bal.
Sch Reverdale, 83, Urquhart, from Rockland, A W Adams, bal.
Sch Riverdale, 83, Urquhart, from Rockland, A W Adams, bal.
Sch Riverdale, 83, Urquhart, from Rockland, A W Adams, bal.
Coastwise—Schs Juno, 32, Glaspy, from Digby; Fawn, 17, Ogilvie, from Harborville; Westfield, 80, Cameron, from Apple River; Beims, 9, Wranklin, from Grand Harbor; Magyile Lynds, 65, Christopher, from Moneton; Dreadnaught, 19, Chute, from Harborville; Temple Bar, 44, Longmire, from Rentyllie; Temple Bar, 44, Longmire, from Bridgetown; Citizen, 46, Woodworth, from Port George; Emerald, 28, Keans, from Rentyllie; Temple Bar, 44, Longmire, from Bridgetown; Citizen, 46, Woodworth, from Port George; Emerald, 28, Keans, from Rentyllie; Temple Bar, 44, Longmire, from St. John yia New Haven, Sopt S—Sch G H Perry, 99, Robinson, from Boston, J F Walson, bal.

Sch See Grid, Str Dahome, from St. John yia New Haven, Salied, 124 Pharker.

LIVERPOOL, Sept 3–Sid, str Dahome, for Salied, atr Castle Eden, from St. John yia New Haven, Salied, from Montreal via Sydney, CB, for Castwine—Sch Andrew Burnhandes, 20th, Sch Ernest De Costa, Gannion, from Arichar, From Runcorn, Spet 5, bark Hermon, Montread, No. Sept 5–Sept 5, Launberton, from Runcorn, Spet 5, Launberton, from St. John yia New Haven, Sch Sch G, Christopher, from Montread, August Andrew Burnhand, August Andrew Burnhand, Spet 5, Castal Burnhandes, 20th, Sch Ernest De Costa, Gannion 

Cleared.

Sept 6—Sch Reporter, Glichrist, for New York.

Sch Maggie Alice, Miller, for Bath.

Sch Beulah, Wasson, for Thomaston.

Sch Harvest Home, Wilson, for Rockport.

Coastwise—Sch L M Ellis, Lent, for Westport: Economist, Ogilvie, for Windsor; Annie Harper, Golding, for Fredericton; Druid, Tufts, for Quaco; Victor, Tufts, for do; Greville, Baird, for Wolfville; Maudle, Beardsley, for Port Lorne; Buda, Stuart, for Beaver Harbor; Bessie Carson, Hows, for Parrisboro, Sept 7—Str Cumberland, Thompson, for Boston. Cleared.

Sept 7—Str Cumberland, Thompson, for Boston.
Sch Nellie J Crocker, Henderson, for New York.
Coastwise—Schs Free Trade, Brown, for Parrsboro; Alice, Benjamin, for do; I H Goudy, Comeau, for Meteghan; Chaparral, Mills, for Advocate; Dreadnaught, Chute, for Harborville; Sparmaker, Livingstone, for Advocate Harbor; Fannie May, Cheney, for Grand Harbor; Annie Richardson, for North Head; Sarah E Elhis, Houghton, for do; Cittzen, Woodworth, for Bear River.
Sept 8—Sch Americana, 878, Hatfield, for Buenos Ayres.
Coastwise—Schs Emerald, Keans, for fishing; Austin P, 12, Shaw, for St Andrews; Hustler, Gesner, for Bridgetown; Alice, Trahan, for Belleveau Cove; Nina Blanche, Morrell, for Freeport; West Wind, Post, for Digby; Fawn, Ogilvie, for Windsor; Wamita, Magarvey, for Annapolis; str Beaver, Potter, for Canning.

### CANADIAN PORTS.

HALIFAX, Sept 5-Ard, str Portia, Far-rell, from St Johns, NF, and sailed for New York. At Cape Tormentine, Sept 4, bark Aftenstiernen, Meland, from Preston, to load for M Wood and Sons.

At Yarmouth, Sept 6, as Boston, from Boston, from Sept Christian Moore from New York:

At Hamburg, Sept 5, bark Avoca, Jackson, from Ship Island.

At Pensacola, Sept 5, seh Atrato, Watt, from Sept Christian Moore from New York: L P Churchill, from Louisburg; Amy D, Strom Parriboro; Melinda, from do; Fiorence, from Louisburg.

At Chatham, Sept 5, bark Skjald, Tsyan, for Manchester. for Manchester.

HALIFAX, Sept 7—Ard, sch Otis Miller,
Miller, from New York.

At Yarmouth, Sept 6, sch Christina Moore,
Smith, from New York.

At Chatham, Sept 6, bark Darby, Sorensen, from Belfast.

At Newsettle Sept 7, bark Sweet Lorrences.

At Newcastle, Sept 7, bark Svea, Jorgensen, from Silloth, (Special to the Sun.)

Alt Parreboro, Sept 7, schs Willie D, Ogilvic, from Calais; Rolend, Roberts, from Rockport; Trader, Merriam, from St John; Wood Bros, Fulmore, from Fave Islands. Cleared.

Cleared.

At Campbellton, Sept 1, bark Kaniford, Svensen, for Sharpness; 3rd, bark Ophilia, Pedersen, for Adelaide.

At Yarmouth, Sept 6, ss Boston; ss Expres, for Halifax; schs Eva Stewart, for Parrisboro; Melirda, for da; Ravola, for Wallace; Florence, for Louisburg; Amy D, for Parrisboro; Cornella, for Back Bay.

At Hillsboro, Sept 6, sch Fostina, Philbrock, for Chester, Pa.

At Newcastle, Sept 7, sch Parthenia, Sabean, for New York.

At Yarmouth, Sept 6, sch Ravola, Forsyth, for Wallace.

At Chatham, Sept 6, str Louislana, Liswell, for Greenock.

At Parrisboro, Sept 7, ship Trojan, Armistrong, for Liverpool; bark Nova, Mikkelsen, for Manchester; schs Trader, Merriam, for St John; Zina M, Newcomb, for do; Wood Bros, Fulmore, for Five Islands.

Salled.

Sid, sire Halifax, Pye, for Charlottetown;

Salled.

Sid, stre Halifax, Pye, for Charlotte
Pro Patria, Henri, for St Pierre, Miq.
Sid, stre Halifax, Pye, for Boston; E
Queeu, Smith, for New York.

### BRITISH PORTS. Arrived.

At New York, Sept 7, str Teutonic, from New York. At Suttom Bridge, Sept 4, bark Ayio, Sjob-lon, from Parrsboro, NS. At Kingston, Ja, Aug 26, str Beta, Hop-kins, from Halifax via Bermuda and Turk's Island. Att Savana-la-Mar, Aug 26, brig Resultado Jones, from Liverpool, NS. LIVERPOOL, Sept 3-Sid, str Dahome, for

FOREIGN PORTS.

Arrived.

BOSTON, Sept 5-Ard, schs Dominion, from St John; Annie Gus, from Red Beach, Me; Pavilion, from Calais.

CITY ISLAND, Sept 5-Ard, schs Gypsum King, from Windsor, NS; Clayola, from Wallace, NS.

Coming in outside Sands Point at sunset, sche Petetta, from St John via New Haven, for New York; Quetay, from St John for New York; Thistie, from St John for New York; Thistie, from St John for New York; Thistie, from St John for New York; Providence, from Hillsbore for New York, VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass, Sept 5-Ard, schs L A Plummer, from Hillsbore for New York; L A Boardman, from St John for Providence; Roger Drury, from Jersey City for St John; Stella Maud, from Hartford for do; Leonard Parker, from Edgewater for Lunenburg.

ROUEN, Sept 3-Ard, str Zanzibar, from Chatham, NB.

CALAIS, Me, Sept 5-Ard, sch C W Dexter, Martin, from Boston.

SALEM, Mass, Sept 5-Ard, schs Rondo, Spragg, from St John to Salem for orders; Lena Maud, Giggey, from do for do; Ettla, Martell, from New Richmond to do for do.

At New York, Sept 3, bgt Curacoa, Olsen, from Curacoa; sch Lewanka, Williams, from Aux Cayes.

CITY ISLAND, Sept 6-Ard, sch Harry W Haynes, from Kennebec; James Barber, from Long Cove.

ST NAZAREB, Sept 6-Ard, sch Harry W Haynes, from Kennebec; James Barber, from Long Cove.

ST NAZAREB, Sept 6-Ard, sch Vamoose, from Turket, NS.

GLOUCESTER, Mass, Sept 6-Ard, sch Helen E Russell, from Gardicer for New York, Ivy Belle, from Eristol; Serehs, from Belevue Cove, NS.

NEW YORK, Sept 6-Ard, ship Centurion, Forsyth, from Caleta Buena; will load at New York for Shaughal.

BOSTON, Sept 6-Ard, str Prince Edward, from Yeshamban, and selem.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Sept 6-Ard, schs Mabel Jordan, Fales, from Perth Amboy; Uranus, from Wechawken; Centennial, Wood, from St John for Salem.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Sept 6-Ard, schs Mabel Jordan, Fales, from Septblac, PQ; Progresso, from St John for Selem.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Sept 6-Ard, schs Mabel Jordan, Fales, from Sevannah; schs Gold Seeker, Fage, from New York; Au Jest, sch Bahma, Anderso

STONINGTON, Sept 7—Ard, seh H M Stanley, from St John.

BOOTHBAY, Me, Sept 7—Ard, sch Sager, CITY ISLAND, NY, Sept 7—Ard, schs Alaska, from Sand River, NS; Seth M Todd, from Caleis, VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass, Sept 7—Ard, NEYARD HAVEN, Mass, Sept 7—Ard, he Emma T Storey, from New York for and Manar, St Maurice, from Hillsboro New Haven; Frank Vanderharchen, from for Philadelphia; Chas L Jeffrey, from spebiac, NS, for Greenpoint, LI; Eitle, m Newcastle, NB, for New York; Hazelod, from Wallace, NS, for do; Maggie Jadwick, from Hillsboro for Philadelphia, sailed.

At New York, Sept 6, bark Andromeda, Kierstead, for Shanghai; sohs Ceto, Weatherbee, for Charlottetown, PEI; sch Nellie Reid, Reid, for do; sch Harry, Patterson, for Halifax, NS (voyage Sept 2 abandoned); sch Earl of Aberdeen, Howard, for Elizabethport, NJ (voyage Aug 27 abandoned),

Suli-d.

Sid , str Boston, for Yarmouth, NS.
Sid, schs Delta and L A Plummer.
Sid, sch Acara, Nash, for Hyannis.
MACHIAS, Me, Sept 6—Sid, schs Decorra, for Apple River, NS; Abbie G Cole, from Five Islards for Nova Scotia; Abbie Verna, from Rockport; Rewa, from Port Morris for New York.

CITY ISLAND, Sept 6—Bound south, sch Sarah A Reid, from C alais.
SALEM, Mass, Sept 6—Sid, sch Temperance Belle, for St John.
Sid, str Yarmouth, for Yarmouth, NS.
Sid, schs Brigadier, Red Jacket, R L Kenfey, Normandy, Ella Pressey, Roger Drury, Stella Maud, Leodard Parker, Witch Hazel, Calvin B Harris, Ella Clifton, L A Boardman, Harry Messer, Fanny Arthur, Wascano, John I Show, Ruth Robinson, Roseneath, F B Foster, H M Stanley, Ins.
Passed, str Portia, from Halifax for New York; Cora May, from New York for St John, re-

ork; Cora May, from New York for St. chn.

Sch Demon, at this port from St John, resonts Sept 2, 20 relies off Cape Cod, experinced heavy nerthwest squall, which hove he vesse Covn, catsing a small portion of he deck load to be washed overboard.

FASTPORT, Me, Sept 6-Sid, sch E H King, for New York.

From Rio Grande do Sul, July 28, brigt Alice Bradshaw, for Rosario.

From Rosario, July 28, bark Northern Empire, Ellis, for Rio Janeiro.

Sid, str Prince Edward, for Yarmouth, NS. Sch Cerdic, for Clementsport, NS.

NEW YORK, Sept 7-Sid, sch B C Parker, for St John.

Bound south, sch Wm Churchill, from Windsor, NS.

PERTH AMBOY, Sept 7-Sid, sch Bessie Parker, for St John.

From Curhaven, Aug 22, bark Cristoforo Colombo, Ageno, for Hallfax.

m Montreal for Sydney for Miramichi.
derson, from Sydney for Miramichi.
derson, from Sydney for Miramichi.
Chief, Taylor: Turret Bell, Pellister, and
adian, Delisie, from Montreal for Sydney;
from Port au Basque for
Mont-

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the spe tive med that the tion. Bei with, at Macrae, Itself or rorting The T gates Fowler, Sam F Aulay. Milfo A. Atki South and Wn Beaco

Ruddoc Bubsti H. Feri ing, R. Hanion The b The hon said tha with the and his ing ren audience is responded up piled up In 1884 1897 the asylum \$3,153,95 resorted the amount had been \$20,267.10

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