

PARLIAMENT.

London Times Voices British Sentiment on Yukon Scandals.

Even Laurier Dared Not Defend the Acts of Preston and His Other Healers.

The Senate and the Railway Steals—Sir Charles Tupper Denounces the Redistribution Bill as Unconstitutional.

OTTAWA, July 4.—Hon. Mr. Fielding announced that progress had been made in preparing the supplementary estimate for the current year, and he hoped it would be ready this week.

Mr. Foster repeated the statement of a government organ, that this estimate would ask for seven millions. He said it seemed to him rather late in the session for such a measure.

Mr. Fielding did not admit or deny the amount. Mr. Fielding then explained that the new financial year had begun, and that the public service might be embarrassed if some part of the estimate were not voted at once.

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The redistribution bill was then taken up. Gladstone, resuming the debate, paid a good deal of attention to Mr. Patterson, minister of customs.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Mulvenon on the government side, and Mr. Clancy was speaking at recess.

The redistribution debate was continued in the evening by Clancy and Bell of P. E. Island.

Robt. Robinson, independent conservative, and Heyd, liberal, were the other speakers, and Mr. McNeill moved an adjournment of the debate.

The house adjourned at 12.30 a. m.

THE SENATE. Senator Wood took the floor shortly before adjournment to discuss the Grand Trunk bill.

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President Allison of Mt. Allison college is here.

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BRITAIN SCORES.

Her Demands Regarding the Transvaal Will be Accepted.

Meeting of the Volksraad at Pretoria in Secret Session, With President Kruger in its Midst.

Pending What May Happen, the War Office is Energetically Strengthening the Forces at the Cape.

PRETORIA, Transvaal, July 6.—The Volksraad met in secret session today. President Kruger and the negotiators from the Orange Free State being present. It is understood that an agreement was reached to grant the franchise immediately to all settlers prior to 1890, and to other classes of residents within seven years.

Although Sir Alfred Milner, on behalf of Great Britain, demanded at the Bloemfontein conference that residence of five years should be a qualification for the franchise, it is believed that the terms said to have been agreed upon today in the Volksraad might be acceptable to the Outlanders. If suitable guarantees were given for the execution of the proposed reforms.

LONDON, July 7.—The Times announces that several officers, including Brevet Col. Robert Stephenson Smith, Baden-Powell, commanding the 5th Dragoon Guards, Captain Lord Edward Cecil (fifth son of the Marquis of Salisbury), of the Grenadiers, and Lieut. the Hon. Algernon Henry Charles Hanbury-Tracy (second son of Baron Sudley), of the Royal Horse Guards, have been ordered to proceed to South Africa to organize the residents, as well as the police and local forces, at various points on the frontier.

Additional special service officers, says the Times, are likely to be sent out during the next few days, and the commander-in-chief has been engaged in completing the organization of a larger force, which it will be necessary to despatch should the negotiations with the Transvaal fail.

FREDERICTON.

Child Poisoned by Drinking Embalming Fluid—Gover Once More a Free Man.

FREDERICTON, N. B., July 6.—Walter Boyne, the two year old son of the late James Boyne of St. Mary's, accidentally poisoned himself yesterday night. After the funeral of Mr. Boyne, which took place yesterday afternoon, a bottle containing embalming fluid, a poisonous mixture used by the undertaker, was left in one of the rooms. In the evening the child happened to wander into the room, and finding the bottle, drank a portion of the contents.

He was found a short time after lying upon the floor in an unconscious condition. A physician was at once summoned, but the poison had already got in its deadly work, and despite every effort the child passed away. The funeral took place this afternoon.

Alfred Gover, the man who became famous through the Grand Hill tragedy, was released from custody today. After getting out of jail he took a stroll about the city and called upon several acquaintances. To one he said he was done with liquor for good. Gover left in the afternoon train for his home at Stanley.

William Clarke, a foreman in the New Brunswick foundry, met with a serious accident this morning. While oiling some overhead machinery a revolving belt caught his clothing and he was violently thrown against the ceiling. The belt slipped off the pulley and Clarke fell heavily to the floor, with the result that his right arm was fractured between the wrist and elbow.

The divorce court met pursuant to adjournment this morning, and immediately adjourned sine die. There will be no judgment, therefore, in the Armstrong case till next term. Letters testamentary have been granted in the estate of the late John McDonald to James Carren, the sole executor of his will. The estate was worth at 1900 real estate and \$1500 personal estate. E. Byron Wislow was proctor.

NEWCASTLE.

NEWCASTLE, July 5.—The residence of Lt. Col. Robert R. Call, sheriff of Northumberland county and American consul at this place, was the scene of an interesting event last evening, when his only daughter, Miss Laura E., was united in marriage to Edwin T. Jones of Denver, Colorado. The bride was beautifully fitted in a dress of white broad satin, trimmed with lace and ribbon. Miss Armstrong of St. John, dressed in white and yellow silk, trimmed with chiffon, acted as bridesmaid, and W. A. Park of Newcastle supported the groom. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Wm. Altken. The rooms of the house were tastefully decorated with flags, evergreens and cut flowers, while the grounds were illuminated by Chinese and Japanese lanterns. After the ceremony, supper was served, followed by a reception. The Newcastle brass band serenaded the happy couple. The groom's gift to the bride was a pearl and diamond pin and to the bridesmaid a gold Netherole bracelet, set with amethysts. Mr. and Mrs. Jones will remain in Newcastle till the first of August, when they will leave for their western home. The Sun's correspondent.

NEWFOUNDLAND PROSPERING.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 6.—Mr. Morine, the minister of finance, will tomorrow present the budget to the colonial legislature. The revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30 was the largest in the history of the colony, except in 1883, when the increase was due to imports designed to replace the property destroyed in the '91 John's fire. The government claims that this marked improvement is due to the general prosperity of the colony. Very few tariff changes are proposed.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

It is understood that the four candidates who recently took the examinations for the right to practice medicine in New Brunswick passed. Wednesday at the High School building Dr. Bridges began the examination of six students who intend to enter on the study of medicine, and will, if successful, go to McGill in the fall. The students are: George Bailey, Fredericton; Leigh Ebbett, St. John; Ernest Shinnott, Sussex; Howard Gillis, Campbellton; and Scovil Murray and Bert Puddington, St. John.

HENRY T. SEARS, M. D.

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If you want the BEST SCYTHES MADE see that the name DUNN EDGE TOOL CO. is stamped on them. The Brands are—

CLIPPER FINEST CUTLERY STEEL GIANT HAND MADE WARRANTED TO BE HAD FROM MOST DEALERS,

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ST. JOHN'S WEEKLY SUN. Various small advertisements and notices on the left margin.

OTTAWA LETTER.

Sifton Abandoned by Several of His Western Followers.

Richardson Satisfied That Much Skullduggery Has Taken Place in the Yukon.

Senator Kerr Commends the Senate for Rejecting Blair's First Yukon Agreement. A Case Over Which Dr. Borden is Puzzled.

OTTAWA, June 30.—Those who have seen copies of the 54 Yukon charges made by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, may have thought in their innocence and ignorance that they contained serious and definite charges. This is a mistake. The minister accused says so. The premier of Canada endorses the proposition. We have it on the authority of the ministers of the crown and many of their supporters in the house, that these allegations are really charges of no particular consequence, too trivial, too general, too frivolous to require judicial enquiry. Therefore no judges will be appointed and no further investigation made than that which Mr. Sifton's uncle and appointee is holding with the assistance of Mr. Sifton's own appointees, and by the parties accused, all of whom are supported by the government to be an adequate court for trying charges against themselves and their associates, superiors and family connections.

Mr. Sifton may be called a smart man. His three hours' speech yesterday was a clever plea for the defence. He showed all the devices which are known to the police court lawyer who has skill in getting criminals off. There are a dozen charges against Mr. Sifton himself in the list. Mr. Sifton chose to say that there were none which affected his character or position. They only referred, in his opinion, to matters of judgment and policy and to his business promptness and energy. He put in the plea that no judge should be appointed to try whether he has been negligent or not. That is a matter for the house. Questions of policy are also matters for the house. He holds that incompetence is a matter for the country to decide.

Mr. Sifton put on an air of defiance and told Sir Charles Hibbert that if he or anybody else would venture to make a charge reflecting on Mr. Sifton's honor, an investigation would be granted in fifteen minutes. The premier said the same. But these statements did not create a very strong impression. The house had heard something like it before. It is apparently a great deal easier to get challenges from this government than to get tribunals.

Mr. Sifton's treatment of the charge made against him may be best illustrated by three instances. One charge was that the Hon. Clifford Sifton, the minister of the interior, had been guilty of favoritism and partiality in the administration of the laws and regulations applicable to the district of the Yukon, in the Northwest Territory. Mr. Sifton said in effect: "I am accused of favoritism and partiality. This is a very general charge. It may mean that I simply, when making appointments, prefer to give them to my friends and supporters rather than to my opponents. If that is the charge, I plead guilty; it is not a matter of policy." This is substantially the Sifton argument. But the charge itself was that the administration of the laws and regulations have been partial and unfair, favoring some persons against others. Nothing more serious can be said against the minister than this, and yet it was turned off in the light and trifling manner above mentioned.

Again, it was said in the charge that A. E. Philp and A. D. Cameron and others applied for mining leases in the Yukon district; that Philp had been a law partner with the minister of the interior, and a member of the firm of Sifton, Philp & Cameron; that Philp was recognized as having applied for and obtained a lease on Bonanza Creek, and was mentioned as a resident of Ottawa; that Cameron in applying for a lease had also been designated as an Ottawa man, thus designating the fact that they came from Mr. Sifton's town and law office. The charge went on to say: "That the said Philp, heretofore a partner of the said minister, represented in writing that he was engaged in a mining venture in the Yukon, and in endeavoring to induce another to join him, represented in writing that Mr. Sifton, the said minister, and Major Walsh were also interested with him, but their names could not appear as he wrote for obvious reasons."

Mr. Sifton met this charge by stating that he had nothing to do personally with the granting of leases, and by showing from a statement of his office that some of these gentlemen mentioned did not obtain leases. This was a fairly successful answer. Further discussion showed that Philp did secure some sort of concession, and there seems to be no doubt that he did write a letter trying to sell the grant and claiming that the minister was associated with him, and observing that "for obvious reasons" Mr. Sifton's name had to be withheld. Mr. Sifton asserts that he had no interest in any leases. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper withdrew that part of the charge which Mr. Sifton, on the authority of his office, pronounced to be incorrect. There was left the allegation that Mr. Sifton's late law partner was trafficking in claims obtained apparently under false pretences, and was using the minister's name to assist him in the transaction.

Again, it was charged "that insubstantial conditions have unnecessarily prevailed in the district; that in Dawson City 25,000 people had been maintained, roadway, drain or ditch, no water supply nor lighting, and the matter for the disposal of refuse had to be carried to April, 1898, being one of individ-

ual responsibility only, and that this condition of affairs resulted in an epidemic of typhoid fever in 1898."

Mr. Sifton made a triumphant reply to this charge. The typewriter who copied the paper made a mistake and wrote "1896" for "1898." Mr. Sifton wanted to know how the epidemic of typhoid could have happened in 1896, before the place was occupied, and how his neglect in 1898 could have caused an epidemic two years before. He was cheered vigorously, as though he had made a successful answer to the charge, and Mr. Foster pointed out later, Mr. Sifton did not think it necessary at all to refer to this most serious allegation affecting the lives of 25,000 people whom Mr. Sifton had taken under his charge, and from whom he was drawing enormous revenues.

It will be seen that Mr. Sifton met the charges with evasion rather than answers. Some other charges which appear to be rather serious, he treats as matters of no consequence. It seems to be absurd that the case of Mrs. Koch, Major Walsh's cook, who got advance information and went out to Dominion Creek ahead of other people to locate claims, should be treated seriously. She got information by accident and got her claim, and that was all there was about it. Why should judges be appointed to look into the affairs of Major Walsh's Cook or Major Walsh's Indian, or of some other "driven" man? All this crowd behind cheered when Mr. Sifton said it.

Yet the evidence proves that Major Walsh's cook learned from Major Walsh's household that a mining district was to be thrown open, used Major Walsh's name and influence to secure a permit before any one else could get one, and thus procured a claim which ought to have been obtained by some one who had been at work in the district. While devoting some attention to the case of Major Walsh's cook, Mr. Sifton hardly thought it worth while to mention the fact that another retainer named Carbone, who went in with Major Walsh, also got advance information and started out to locate. He was overtaken by "The Columbian boys," two of Major Walsh's Indians, who also got locations. Evidence taken in Dawson showed that Carbone had an arrangement with Major Walsh's brothers whereby they were to have three-quarters of his gains and were to pay his expenses into the country. Yet these expenses into the country were paid by the government, in whose behalf Carbone was engaged as cook by Major Walsh. It was also shown that Carbone did not want to sign this agreement, and Carbone swore that Major Walsh, the chief commissioner, told him to sign it, and that the government employ and sent home if he did not sign it. Mr. Sifton did not think it worth while to enlarge on these matters.

Nor did he dwell upon the fact that Mr. Fawcett, the gold commissioner, contrary to his own ideas of propriety and against his own protests, was compelled by Major Walsh to sign orders and proclamations, which he never read, declaring mining districts open earlier than the miners had been led to expect, whereby all these advantages were obtained for members of the Walsh household. But Mr. Sifton did say that he did not know of Major Walsh having done anything wrong. He declared the resolutions to be "a farrow of rubbish," asserted that Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper had no political future to risk and no consistency to lose, announced that he had choked the charges down Sir Charles Hibbert's throat, and declared that the fair name of Canada could not possibly suffer under a liberal administration.

This was all very smart, and Mr. Sifton's friends told him he had made the speech of his life. But after all the charges were there, Clarke Walsh calmly took them up and went through them again to show that Mr. Sifton had ignored the strongest of them and raded a good many of the others. The question was asked whether these charges, made on the responsibility of Sir Hibbert, were to be tried or not. Mr. Wallace did not think that the sparing of Mr. Sifton, however smart it might be, met the case in the least. The people did not

The well known poem "Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight," in which a young woman, by hanging to the curfew bell saves the life of her lover condemned to be executed at the turning of the curfew. It is only one of a thousand striking instances of how a woman will dare everything for love.

Women are reader to make heroic sacrifices than they are to take the common place of everyday precautions which insure their greatest happiness. Most women are careless about their health. They forget that physical weakness and disease will wreck the fairest chance in life and shut them out completely from happy womanhood and witchhood. Weak, listless, dyspeptic women, robbed of their natural attractiveness and capacity. They lose healthy color and energy and ambition. The blood becomes poor and thin and laden with disease germs. The true antidote for this condition is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It acts directly upon the digestive powers and the liver, creating pure, red, healthy blood free from bilious impurities; it renovates every organ and tissue of the body, building up hard, elastic flesh and muscular strength and imparting nerve power and permanent vitality which no other medicine can give.

Mrs. Ella Howell, of Derby, Perry Co., Ind., writes: "In the year of 1894 I was taken with stomach troubles, nervous dyspepsia, and a coldness in my stomach, and a weight which was spewed across my stomach; had a ridge around my neck, and a short breath, and I was bloated. I was treated by three of our best doctors but got no relief. I was so weak I could not walk across the room without assistance. Then Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery was recommended to me and I got it and used it. I began to improve very fast after I started using it. The physicians said my disease was leading into pulmonary consumption, and gave me up to die. I thank God that my cure is permanent."

care about Mr. Sifton's exhibition of skill. What they did want to know is whether government officers have been stealing in the Yukon. This information it appeared to be the determination of the government to keep from them.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose with an air of great dignity and announced that he wanted to elevate the tone of the debate. It would have been perhaps more to the point if he had held out some hope that the Yukon affair would be cleared up, and that a more important matter than the tone of the debate. But as a matter of fact Sir Wilfrid left the tone of the debate a little lower than he found it. He spoke to the galleries against Sir Charles Hibbert for making, as upon women, which is the interpretation Sir Wilfrid places upon the charge of immorality made against Commissioner Walsh. The premier is of the opinion that the charge is outdated and should not be made, no matter how true it is, against a man who has a wife and children. There have been other men in Canadian public life who had wives and children, and whose future has been darkened and home made sad through charges true or false that have been made against them. Sir Wilfrid knows of them, but he will not now have his features of public life be impressed upon him. Apart from this appeal, Sir Wilfrid had chiefly three things to say. In the first place he protested against the whole way in that Judge Dugas was not only a judge but an executive councillor, and is particularly interested in mining claims in the district.

Sir Wilfrid says that judges should not be so accused in Parliament, and that it is unconstitutional to proceed against a judge in any way but by impeachment, and it can only be done then by the consent of ministers. It was explained that Mr. Dugas was not only a judge but an executive councillor, and that the charge was against him in the dual position. Mr. Powell and Mr. Davin showed pretty conclusive evidence that it was quite competent for parliament to proceed against the judge for proceedings of his in another capacity. Mr. Powell showed that so eminent a man as Lord Westbury had been attacked in exactly the same way in that Judge Dugas was backed here. Mr. Foster took what he called a common sense view of the case, without regard to legal subtleties. He asserted that if this government chose to appoint judges to executive positions, the conduct of these judges as members of the executive would be discussed. If Judge Dugas were ten thousand times a judge and were given executive duties, he would be held responsible for the conduct of those duties as members of the executive. He expected to fill his governments with judges and then claim that because they are judges their misconduct in the government should not be noticed.

Again, Sir Wilfrid deliberately argued that the resolution must be voted down, because its acceptance would be a statement that the men who voted for it believed every statement that Sir Charles Hibbert made. He said the same thing, and Sir Louis Davies repeated it. It is odd that men occupying these high positions should trifle in this way with a matter of such importance. Sir Charles Hibbert's resolutions did not require any member who voted for it to believe that the facts were as set out. The resolutions begin with the statement that Sir Hibbert believed the cook had been guilty of favoritism and partiality. When Mr. Wallace made his charges against several ministers the resolution was adopted and referred to the privileges committee by a unanimous consent of a conservative parliament. When Sir Charles Hibbert's resolutions were adopted, it seems remarkable that ministers should deliberately advance this argument in a case of such gravity. No doubt it was a great deal of talk, but it was a breathless order to bring the weaker brethren to vote against the enquiry. But what shall we think of the premier and of ministers who meet such serious charges in this way.

It would have been an easy matter to have the charge against Dugas struck out if the ministers were really serious in their views. The position they take resembles that of the shoemaker justice of the peace who fined customers for finding fault with his cobbling. The shoemaker took no stock in the argument that he would not be his except it was expressed towards him in his judicial capacity. "I want you to understand," said the shoemaker, "that I am an object of contempt wherever I am." This seems to be the view which the ministers take of their judicial appointee in the Yukon.

There is space to mention only one other argument of Sir Wilfrid's. That was an appeal to the members to stand by Mr. Sifton. "He has our confidence," said the premier; "we love him especially for the enemies he has made." Mr. Foster afterwards pointed out that this was not a good ground for passing over the misgovernment of the Yukon. A man might be hated and still be a good minister, besides it was not true that the opposition were enemies of Mr. Sifton. They had their opinion of his methods, but they did not honor him with an exaggerated amount of personal aversion. Mr. Sifton and Mr. Blair appeared to be hating themselves with the intensity that they manifested objects of personal animosity. Mr. Foster could assure them that they were regarded with only a mild personal interest, and that any personal aversion they might have was due to the fact that they happened to be placed over very important departments which they had seriously mismanaged.

Sir Wilfrid's declaration of love for

Mr. Sifton for the enemies he has made was heard with interest by Mr. Richardson, the anti-Sifton liberal from Manitoba. Mr. Richardson was interested in the statement that the premier loved Sifton because he had made a mistake in the Yukon. That did not prevent Mr. Richardson, with Mr. Oliver of Alberta and Mr. McInnes of British Columbia, all government supporters, from voting with the opposition. Mr. Richardson was not in the house. He has ten supporters to five opponents from the districts west of Lake Superior. But in the brief about eight, dealing with a matter essentially of Mr. Sifton's own administration, he had a majority against him of the private members from his own region. Of his ten supporters in the west only seven could be brought to vote or pair on his side, while three came boldly forward to vote with the five conservatives against the minister from their own region. In the west, only seven could be brought to vote or pair on his side, while three came boldly forward to vote with the five conservatives against the minister from their own region. In the west, only seven could be brought to vote or pair on his side, while three came boldly forward to vote with the five conservatives against the minister from their own region.

Mr. Sifton has got his vindication if he likes that kind of a victory. Yet the charges against his administration, and particularly the action of Mr. Bate, and so have some other members of the cabinet. So Mr. Bate got the contract for the whole business of furnishing provisions for the soldiers, and they were carried across the continent to the Pacific coast.

OTTAWA, July 1.—Two of the government supporters in the house who voted against their leader on the Yukon gave reasons. Mr. Oliver of Alberta explained that the country was taken on the amendment to the address he agreed with the government that the Ogilvie enquiry should be allowed to proceed, and would bring about good results. He thinks now that this action was justifiable. But he considers that the Ogilvie enquiry only emphasizes the necessity of a fuller investigation. Mr. Oliver says he said at the time that I had the right to demand an investigation of the Yukon officials which some other gentlemen on this side had. I consider that the evidence substantiates the position I then took and the report we have had concerning the action of Mr. Ogilvie says that it has been proved that door-keepers did take money, the officials did work for pay, that on Dominion Creek two discovery claims were granted, and located, which resulted in a confusion of claims. These were the principal allegations made against the administration of the Yukon, and these have been proved by Ogilvie's investigation. But I consider something more than an investigation is needed. A great wrong has been done to many people who went out as pioneers to that country, and while it may not be impossible to redress these wrongs, it is not possible to punish those who perpetrated them. I will vote for the motion, not because I support all that it contains, but because I wish to place before the country the whole matter in the most emphatic manner possible, my desire that the offences which have been committed by certain officials of the government should be punished as severely as possible. It is desirable for the good name of those who did no wrong and the punishment of those who did wrong that the right should be sifted from the wrong.

Mr. Richardson gave a similar explanation. He said that he had been following the doings in the Yukon very closely, and was satisfied that the charges against Mr. Sifton had taken place there. Mr. Richardson did not blame the government for everything that was done, and did not say that the government was to blame for it. He was an investigator and never believed that Ogilvie was the proper person to hold it. He asks: "Supposing I refuse to vote for this resolution, how am I to appear before my constituents at the next election as supporting the fullest possible investigation into what I am satisfied is wrong doing?" The answer Mr. Richardson gives is that after studying the question over he has concluded to vote for the full enquiry into the Yukon. And therefore he voted for the motion.

In both of these speeches there is a tacit condemnation of the government and the implied charge that it is preventing an investigation. Both members say that they have no confidence in the Ogilvie tribunal, and enquire as a final investigation, both affirm that a judicial investigation ought to be held, and believe that in accepting the advice of the government they were run up to hundreds of dollars and preventing the Yukon inquiries from coming to life. The fervent appeal of the four ministers in that view was simply an appeal to the party to hide and cover up the record of crime and skullduggery in the Yukon.

After this condemnation of the government by three of its supporters comes the commendation of Senator Kerr to the senate for condemning Mr. Blair's first Yukon agreement. We have had Mr. Tarte and his organs assailing the senators in all the moods and tenes and threatening to abolish them because they did not vote the first Drummond contract through. We have had the premier of Canada denouncing the action of the senate in this matter, and insisting that some change must be made in the constitution to keep the senators from doing it over again. We have had Mr. Blair insisting that the senate had no right to reject the old contract, and arguing that the new one is no better. And now comes Mr. Kerr, the newest of all the senators, fresh from a long career of campaigning in the grit ranks, bearing the scars of half a dozen defeats in the interests of his party, admitting that the senators deserve credit for their action, and urging them to accept the present bargain because it is very much better than any which is made possible by their patriotic course on the previous occasion.

Last night's discussion in supply on militia matters reveals a queer state of affairs. Minister Borden was placed in an awkward position. The enormous purchase of supplies for the militia sent to the Yukon ought of course to have been made by tender. But it was given to a favorite firm on the terms proposed by the firm itself. Last year it was announced that several firms had been asked for offers. It turned out, however, that no two firms had made offers for the same thing. The only competition obtained was by taking an offer from one man for provision, another man for clothing, another for feed for horses and so on. The competition between Mr. Bate, who supplied canned food and other matters to the extent of tens of thousands of dollars, with that of someone else who supplied hardware, and of a third person who furnished dry goods, would not be very effective at beating down prices. They all got the contract.

Now there is no reason for supposing that Dr. Borden had any particular fancy for Mr. Bate as against good liberals in other towns, but the pressure in the Yukon is certainly towards Mr. Bate, and so have some other members of the cabinet. So Mr. Bate got the contract for the whole business of furnishing provisions for the soldiers, and they were carried across the continent to the Pacific coast.

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Last session Mr. Earle, one of the members from Victoria, wanted to know why it was necessary to buy these goods here, when they could be bought to better advantage in British Columbia. The prices were not quite so low, as far as he could learn, but they were not so high as the transportation bills would be heavy. Dr. Borden explained that the prices quoted were Vancouver prices, and that the Bate firm was to pay the freight to themselves. Even then the goods were sold pretty high, and the principle of buying by hole and corner contract was vicious. But it was passed over, seeing that the goods were shipped before parliament knew anything about it.

This year a new discovery is made. It is found that the country is charged over two thousand dollars for freight on these goods from Ottawa to Vancouver. It is found also that the firm has charged for packing boxes, nails, and all other material used in putting up the goods, and as a climax has put in a bill for 1,200 hours' work of packers at 15 cents an hour. That is to say, the Bate firm has charged, and the country has paid for 150 days' work of 8 hours a day for putting up the goods procured for 200 soldiers. It is pretty difficult to believe that there was 6 months' work for a man or a week's work for 25 men in this business, especially if it singular that the minister should go into parliament justifying a contract on the ground that the goods are furnished freight paid, and then come a year later and ask parliament to pay for freight on them. Dr. Borden is pushed over the matter himself. He says he cannot understand it. But he will probably find that the charge is in accord with the contract. If it were not the auditor general would not have allowed it to be paid. At all events the bill is paid, and all Mr. Earle can do is say that the country would have saved a good deal of money by buying the goods in Vancouver or Victoria, as is done by other people who send supplies to the Yukon.

Another matter of enquiry is that of transportation. This is no trifle. For the militia alone the country paid some \$250,000 to carry supplies into the Yukon. When the estimate was made last year the contract was given to other people who send supplies to the Yukon. The reason for this was that the cost had been more than twice what the minister estimated. He explains that the quantity carried is more than twice what he thought it would be. The reason for this is that he made his estimate on the exact weight of the goods, and then made his contract at "ship's option," which means that the ship can charge by weight or by measurement as it pleases. In this case one ton weight became over two tons by measurement. Consequently the bill was twice as large as was expected. This appears to be rather unbusinesslike, especially when Mr. Earle says "ship's option" never allowed on the Pacific coast on routes where these high prices prevail. No business man, he says, would think of making a contract when prices run up to hundreds of dollars a ton without knowing whether he is to pay by weight or measurement, when ton weight is equal to two tons by measurement. He points out that Mr. Borden gave a contract for transportation to a United States company in this careless way when he had offers which would have been much better from Canadian companies. In this case Mr. Borden seems to have been overruled by Grand Trunk influence, whose connections were with the American line. S. D. S.

DETROIT, Mich., July 4.—Injunction proceedings have been begun in the United States court on behalf of several railroads to prevent ticket scalping during the Christian Endeavor convention.

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn., July 4.—Fred Clee, aged 37, son of George Clee, was killed by the railway engine of the New York and New England road at this place today. A fragment about the size of a walnut entered his head just below the eye, tearing through the socket and penetrating the brain.

WATERVILLE, Me., July 4.—Through the careless use of fireworks a child of children at play upon Union street of this city, this morning, Florida Smith, the six-year old daughter of Wallace Smith, was seriously burned, there being little hope of recovery.

Sold in St. John by all responsible druggists and chemists.

Easy Sort of Work comes from using Surprise Soap on the clothes on wash day. The "surprise" way of washing gives the finest results with easy work. You who wash try it. SURPRISE SOAP is the name.

KLONDIKERS AND GOLD.

Everett Eaton of Nova Scotia Talks of the Atlin County. The James Domville Broken in Two.

(Victoria, B. C., Globe, June 27.) Steamer Rosalie arrived at the Outer wharf about 9 o'clock this morning after a quick and pleasant passage from Skagway and way ports. She had a big crowd of passengers aboard, including many excursionists and a few miners from Dawson and Atlin. Of the men from the interior, some are rich and some are poor, the latter, probably, being in the majority. Actual facts in regard to what these men have are in many instances impossible to secure, as many men with big sacks of the precious dust deny having anything at all, while others who are worth about \$100 speak lightly of "tons of gold," "millions," etc. However, from actual observation, it may be stated that there were some hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of gold dust aboard the Rosalie, a small amount of which was landed here. One firm, the Canadian Development company, received a sack of the yellow stuff that weighs about 100 pounds and represents about \$21,000. Several small sacks were brought ashore here by passengers, but the bulk of the dust, which was in the purser's safe, went on to Seattle. About thirty passengers landed here from the Rosalie. Most of the news they bring is identical with that brought by the Humboldt and Cottage City, passengers from the interior by all three boats having come up the river at about the same time. The water in the lakes and river is reported to be rising rapidly, and navigation between Dawson and the coast will soon be in a first class shape. News of the wreck of the river steamer Domville is confirmed. The boat is said to be a complete loss, having broken squarely in two. One of the passengers arriving by the Rosalie was Everett Eaton of Nova Scotia. Mr. Eaton went to Atlin last March. He is now returning home, having had, as he puts it, "all he wants of it." He states that there is undoubtedly gold in the Atlin district, but it is very far from being a second Klondike. Some of the claims, both bench and creek, on Pine Creek, are turning out well, but work on all the creeks has stopped on account of the water, many freshets having occurred.

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A Delicious Tubbing and then refreshing sleep—there is nothing better for any baby. Always use the "Albert" Soap. BABY'S OWN SOAP. and your child will have a fine complexion and never be troubled with skin diseases, especially eczema. The National Council of Women of Canada have recommended it as very suitable for nursery use.

MIRAMICHI C. E. LOCAL UNION.

The Miramichi Local Union of C. E. met in the Presbyterian church at Black River on Monday evening, July 3. The church was crowded to overflowing, and after a short praise service led by Mr. MacLennan, the Rev. D. Henderson, retiring president of the Union, took the chair. Excellent papers were read by Miss Noble and Miss MacNaughton, the leading points of which were emphasized in a telling manner by the Rev. Mr. Murray, presbyterian minister at Hardwick. An inspiring address on Missions of the Church, by Rev. D. Henderson, brought the "speaking" part of the programme to a close. Miss Edgars, St. Andrew's church, Chatham, favored the convention with a solo. The manner in which the church was decorated for the occasion was the admiration of all the Brethren. The next convention is to be held at Loggieville. Officers for the current year were elected as follows: President, Rev. Mr. Calder, Loggieville; secretary, Miss Dickson, Nappan; treasurer, Alex. McMay, Chatham.

Latest News in the Semi-Weekly Sun.

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Latest News in the Semi-Weekly Sun.

THE PRESBYTERY.

Rev. J. S. Mullin Bids the Brethren a Vitriolic Good Bye.

Rev. Dr. Macrae Will Preach at His Son's Ordination to the Ministry.

Rev. J. S. Sutherland Elected Moderator—Tribute to Rev. Dr. Bruce—Young People's Work—General Business.

The annual meeting of the presbytery of St. John was opened Tuesday morning in St. Andrew's schoolroom. The moderator, Judge Forbes, presided, and there were present Revs. T. F. Fotheringham, J. Burgess, A. Morton, J. S. Sutherland, James Ross, D. J. Fraser, G. D. Ireland, W. D. Rainnie, J. S. Mullin, Willard McDonald, Jack Vans, Peacock, Robertson, Douglas, Campbell, Murray, Clark and Dr. Bennett. Elders L. W. Johnston, Peter Campbell, Dr. W. E. Morrison, Peter Chisholm, A. McKenzie, W. J. Forbes, A. Peacock and W. J. Parks.

After the minutes of the previous regular session were read and approved the minutes of the special meeting at Galloway for the induction of Rev. J. K. Bearstar, the special meeting on May 18th at St. John, the meeting at Nashwaak for the induction of Rev. J. C. Robertson, the special meeting at St. John to consider the resignation of Rev. Dr. Bruce, the special meeting at St. John on June 15th, called on account of a report from Stanley and Nashwaak that Rev. J. S. Mullin was holding services contrary to the injunction of the presbytery, were also read, and in every case the minutes were sustained.

On motion the names of L. W. Johnston, Dr. W. E. Morrison, Alexander McKenzie, elders, were added to the roll of the presbytery.

Judge Forbes then asked for nominations for the office of moderator, at which Rev. J. S. Sutherland was nominated by acclamation and elected. The result of the elections were: Moderator, Rev. J. S. Sutherland; clerk, Rev. Jas. Ross; treasurer, Peter Chisholm.

On motion of Rev. J. Ross, home missions were made the first order of business for the afternoon.

On motion, Rev. Dr. Macrae of Quebec and Rev. J. K. Fraser, visitors to the meeting, were invited to sit and correspond.

The report of the committee to visit St. Matthew's church was read by Rev. D. J. Fraser. He briefly recited the substance of the report and the decisions arrived at, and agreed that the congregation should raise \$400 towards the support of an ordained missionary.

Rev. Mr. Morton expressed his intention of adhering to his decision to not accept re-appointment. The report was received and the committee thanked for their work.

Rev. T. F. Fotheringham reported verbally on behalf of the delegates to the annual meeting of the presbytery, and a satisfactory gathering, and he felt all the delegates had benefited by the debates. Everything was thoroughly and thoughtfully discussed. The central theme of the meeting was an important topic, and he was greatly interested in it. His great idea was to begin the new century free from debt.

Fotheringham said the scheme was a thoroughly feasible one and he hoped it would prove successful, as it would be an immense advantage to the church.

Rev. D. J. Fraser, A. S. Morton, Willard McDonald, Mr. Peter Campbell and Mr. L. W. Johnston were appointed a committee to strike standing committees.

The application of Archibald O. Macrae for license to preach was read, and the request unanimously granted and referred to the committee on examination.

The next business was the case of the Rev. J. S. Mullin, and the clerk was proceeding to state that he had cited Mr. Mullin to appear.

At this point it was stated that Mr. Mullin was not present in the court. A member explained that Mr. Mullin had departed, after remarking that his accusers were not present.

Rev. Mr. Rainnie read the citations for Mr. Mullin to appear and the summonses on the principle witnesses. Judge Forbes moved that the citation be read and Rev. Mr. Mullin be called to appear and answer the charges against him. This was agreed to and the summonses were read. Mr. Mullin was called, but he responded not to the voice of the moderator.

It was then decided to take the matter up at twelve o'clock if he did not return in the meantime. Rev. Mr. Rainnie was appointed a committee to notify Mr. Mullin of this decision.

nomination. Dr. Bruce was a worthy representative of the catholicity of Presbyterianism, his loyalty to his church never hindering his fellowship with other branches of the Church of Christ, and his devotion to his own congregation being his seal on behalf of any cause that sought the material, intellectual or spiritual betterment of the community.

It is the sincere prayer of the presbytery that his name and important sphere of labor, for which his peculiar gifts of mind and heart qualify him, Dr. Bruce may long be spared to useful service of Christ and his church, and that the same encouraging success attend his future labors may also reward his educational work.

D. J. FRASER, A. F. FOTHERINGHAM. The minute was agreed to and ordered to be sent.

The committee of examination then reported that they had found the certificates of A. O. Macrae were satisfactory, and recommended that he be licensed. The report was received and its recommendation ordered to be carried out.

The report of the finance and audit committee was submitted by the convenor, John Willet. It showed \$534 was received and a number of the ordinary bills paid.

At this point Mr. Rainnie returned and reported that he had found traces of Mr. Mullin. He had gone out to consult a lawyer and had made an appointment for one o'clock. He was doubtless now at dinner. Several of those present wanted to go on in his absence, but others urged that it would give Mr. Mullin a chance to say the presbytery took advantage of his absence. It was moved to leave the matter till the afternoon. A vote was taken and a tie resulted. The moderator decided in favor of the postponement.

The finance report was then resumed by Mr. Willet, and it was discussed section by section. Objection was made to a few of the statements, and it was resolved to accept the report, excepting the items to which there was objection, which were referred back to the committee for investigation.

It was decided to have the licensing and ordination of A. O. Macrae held at the same time, the time and place to be left to the Home Mission committee.

The presbytery then adjourned until 2:30 o'clock. At the afternoon session of the presbytery Rev. D. J. Fraser was appointed moderator pro tem.

After usual routine business, Rev. S. Morton, chairman of the young people's committee, presented the programme for the young people's conference to be held here exhibition week. It is as follows: First evening—The mission of church home missions; foreign missions. Morning session—The constitution; business; the ideal Sunday school library—discussions; methods of Bible study; young people's meetings; types of T. P. E. S. Stephen's Guild, St. David's Association, C. E., and some needs of our societies—discussion; mission of the Y. P. in the church. Evening session—The college; by Prof. Falconer; need of intelligence among workers; consecration among workers.

The report was adopted. On the motion of adjournment it was moved that presbytery adjourn to meet July 18th, at 7:30 p. m., at St. Stephen's church, in the evening. Rev. A. O. Macrae, Rev. Dr. Macrae is to be the preacher, Mr. Fraser to preside, and Mr. Fotheringham to address the candidate.

REV. A. W. AND MRS. LEWIS Remembered at Parting by Friends at Rolling Dam, Wavelle and Tower Hill.

WAVEIG, Charlotte Co., July 1. Rev. A. W. Lewis and Mrs. Lewis have just left Wavelle. Upon the eve of their departure Mrs. Lewis was reading the report at your department of the Wavelle section of the congregation as an expression of the affection of their people. The gift was a quadruple plated pudding dish. C. C. Simpson, who made the presentation with Christian grace, was the recipient. Mrs. Lewis had fared well enough. We make this presentation to you, Mrs. Lewis. This was on Friday, July 6th.

Rev. A. W. Lewis—The members of the Rolling Dam Y. P. S. C. E. wish to express their regret at your departure. From the pulpit in the Sunday school, at the prayer meeting, you have faithfully preached Christ and Him crucified, ever encouraging the Christian to live the life which in his baptism he had received. The richest blessing of God rest upon you and Mrs. Lewis, wherever you may be called to labor for Christ and the church.

On Lower Hill the church was beautifully decorated with evergreens for the farewell. The large Union church was packed. The audience was overpowered with feelings of regret. After the sermon nearly all were touched to tears when Miss Helen Hyslop read the following address. Miss Jessie Hyslop made the presentation, an elegant gold chain, suitably inscribed.

"Dear Pastor—We, on behalf of the congregation of Lower Hill, call you to accept this chain and charm as a small token of our esteem and love for you. We have deeply appreciated your labor while with us, and we are so sorry to part with you. We have loved you as a pastor and as a man. May the Divine Ruler guide, direct and bless you in all your future work, and as He has in the present."

The pastor responded briefly, with deep feeling. On the following evening fourteen from Lower Hill drove to Wavelle, to receive a warm welcome from the pastor and his wife, who were touched most deeply by the expression of sincere affection. The marriage has been sweetening especially during the last week, with the kind friends of Wavelle and Rolling Dam.

No man ever laid the foundation of a fortune with money that was on a bet.

York County Takes Issue With Atty. General White's Revisors' Bill.

The Municipal Council Also Votes Implicit Confidence in Sec. Treas. Black.

And in Ringing Terms Denounces the Dastardly Attacks of the Subsidized Grievance Press on Its Officer.

FREDERICTON, July 4.—The semi-annual meeting of York municipal council was held today, and attracted more than ordinary attention. The councillors were present, Wardens Spencer and Black presiding. Secretary-treasurer Black presented his accounts for the half year ending June 30, which were referred to a committee composed of Messrs. Graham, Murray, Nally, Hatt and Mowat. In presenting his accounts the secretary-treasurer reported the financial condition of the county in a most satisfactory condition for an index ordered by the provincial secretary.

At the afternoon session a committee on the secretary-treasurer's accounts reported them correct, with proper vouchers for all payments, and that the balance on hand in bank was duly certified. The committee on public accounts reported recommending payment of a number of bills, including the account of Registrar A. D. Yerxa for an index ordered by the provincial secretary.

Several bills in connection with the Canterbury cow poisoning case, in which the attorney general failed to present an indictment, were referred to the county not being viable where no indictment was presented.

The question of the position of the revisors in view of the act of last session, was taken up and provoked a lively discussion. Secretary-treasurer Black submitted a lengthy written opinion, advising the council that the revisors appointed by them last January, together with the councillors from each parish, were the proper officials to revise the voters' lists for the year 1900.

A resolution was moved that the council act upon and follow the advice of the secretary-treasurer, as submitted in his opinion in regard to the revision of the lists.

An amendment was moved that the opinion of Mr. Gregory be obtained. The amendment was lost without discussion and the original resolution carried.

Secretary-treasurer Black referred to certain statements that had been made in the Fredericton Herald, that he had imposed a large sum of money from the county and had increased his salary from \$400 to nearly \$1,000, and pointed out that the statements were untrue and manifestly untrue to himself and members of the council, who had so carefully guarded the interests of their constituencies. He went fully into all charges made by the Herald, exposing the falsity of the statements.

Several of the councillors, including Couns. Seymour, McNally, Scott, Goodspeed and Hinchey, spoke very warmly on the subject, entirely endorsing the secretary-treasurer's opinion in his opinion in regard to the revision of the lists.

Whereas, it has been stated in the press that the secretary-treasurer of the county has improperly drawn large sums of money from the county and has increased his salary from \$400 to nearly \$1,000, and whereas, such a statement is not true, and it is to be presumed made in ignorance of the facts; and whereas, such erroneous statements are both unfair to the secretary-treasurer and would if made be a reflection upon the members of the council as being unfit to discharge their duties at this board;

Resolved, That the salary of the secretary-treasurer in 1899, the same as it was twenty-five years ago, when the work was not so great; and whereas, the amount stated in the press to have been charged by the secretary-treasurer, in respect to revising voters' lists, certifying school lists, and commission on school fund, are provided for by law and have been paid under the law to the preceding treasurer for many years; and whereas, the charges made by the secretary-treasurer for extra services under the highway act of 1896, and for drawing contracts during the years 1896 and 1897, as well as the amount for revising the voters' lists, and codifying the statutes, which involved the revision of fourteen years' accumulation of by-laws and of the statutes affecting the municipality for upwards of twenty years, and the supervision of the printing and publishing of the same were considered, and were fair and reasonable charges, and were ordered by the council to be paid to him;

Resolved, That the amount paid on exchange of typewriter, which is charged as having been for the benefit of the secretary-treasurer personally, was paid on exchange of the typewriter belonging to this municipality and with the approval of the city council;

Resolved, That the charges made by the secretary-treasurer for costs between attorney and client in the matter of the revising the voters' lists, were also reasonable and fair, and ordered to be paid by the board;

Resolved, That the press be requested to publish his statement of facts, in justice not only to the secretary-treasurer, but to the members of this board.

Councillors on both sides of political lines, in the highest terms, commended Mr. Black's conduct in municipal affairs. Councillor Goodspeed, a strong liberal, stated that he had been a long time at the board and as a member of the committee on the secretary-treasurer's accounts always found them in a satisfactory condition, and he believed that Mr. Black had not received anything he was not entitled to, and he did not approve of any un-

fair or injurious statements being made in the press.

Councillor Hinchey spoke to the same effect, remarking that he did not think it just to refer to Mr. Black as a two-priced secretary-treasurer. He had done the work well and made no unreasonable demands, but, said Councillor Hinchey, there are people wicked enough to say that the government pays two prices for some of their bridges.

Other matters before the council were of a routine nature, and the council adjourned sine die at 5:30 p. m.

QUISTS INSURANCE COMPANIES Missouri Supreme Court Forbids Seventy-three Corporations to Do Business in State, Upholding Anti-Trust Law.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 30.—The Missouri supreme court today awarded a writ of quist against the seventy-three foreign insurance companies doing business in St. Joseph, and incidentally declared constitutional the anti-trust law of 1897. The proceeding was brought by Attorney General Crow against the Underwriters' Social club of St. Joseph, which he contended, was organized to fix insurance rates. The club was composed of the seventy-three representatives of fire insurance companies transacting business in that city and vicinity. In its answer to the attorney general's charges the club denied the allegations of facts, and also contended that the anti-trust law was unconstitutional.

The court en banc holds that the club is merely a bargaining trust, organized to evade the anti-trust law of the state, and that all its members and the companies they represent are debarred from doing business in Missouri.

The battle against the insurance companies was begun two years ago by the taking of testimony at St. Joseph. From there the examiner and attorneys proceeded to St. Louis, thence to Chicago and New Orleans, and back to Missouri. Then the attorney general, at the request of the companies, took testimony twice in New York, Chicago, St. Paul, Detroit, Quebec, Providence, Atlanta, Philadelphia and Hartford to secure statements from home officials.

REFORMED BAPTIST ALLIANCE. BROWN'S FLATS, July 2.—The weather has been delightfully fine since Friday. Quite a large number of visitors and delegates came up by Saturday's boats.

The order of business on Saturday was the reading of the eleven formal reports of the corresponding secretary, Rev. S. A. Baker. It showed that there had been added by baptism and on experience during the year 115 members; that there had been a net increase of 88 above all losses; that there had been an increase of property value among the churches of some \$1,700; total value of church property nearly \$20,000; value of all other property, \$5,550. The report showed an increase in many ways. The adoption of the report was moved by Rev. G. B. Trafton and seconded by Rev. H. H. Wiggins. It was supported by others in earnest and stirring speeches.

Secretary-treasurer Black referred to certain statements that had been made in the Fredericton Herald, that he had imposed a large sum of money from the county and had increased his salary from \$400 to nearly \$1,000, and pointed out that the statements were untrue and manifestly untrue to himself and members of the council, who had so carefully guarded the interests of their constituencies. He went fully into all charges made by the Herald, exposing the falsity of the statements.

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GAT DID IT. ST. STEPHEN, N. B., July 6.—The factory of Andrews Bros. and an old lumber mill owned by H. E. Eaton & Sons, at Milltown, were destroyed by an incendiary fire early this morning. Andrews Bros. lost a quantity of farming machinery. There was no insurance.

A fire at Tower Hill yesterday afternoon destroyed the barn of James Ross and damaged his farm house. It originated in a peculiar manner. A cat upset a lamp at which Mrs. Ross was heating curling irons. The burning oil set the cat's fur on fire and the frenzied animal, after setting fire to Mrs. Ross's dress, ran into the barn and ignited the hay. The barn was insured for \$300, and its contents for \$150.

David Marrs, the man injured at Calais yesterday by a premature Fourth of July cannon explosion, died this morning at a hospital in Portland.

While unloading furniture at the C. P. R. depot, James McCulloch fell between the car and platform, dislocated his right shoulder, and was taken to the hospital.

Fred Waterson was told to L. Chowdry of Moncton his famous little pair of paces, Little Jack and Midget. Mr. Chowdry started this afternoon to drive his purchases home.

VANCEBORO. High School Commencement Exercises.—Nova Scotia! Became Violently Inane.

The commencement exercises of the class of '99, Vanceboro High school, occurred in the Congregational church on Friday evening, June 30th. The church presented a very beautiful appearance, decorated with festoons of flowers, class colors and numerous potted plants. The young ladies were all dressed in white, carried very handsome bouquets, and all and every one looked perfectly charming. The different parts were all done in a most excellent manner.

Following is the programme: Prayer, Rev. C. H. Ranpach; piano solo, Misses Sprague and Suse; salutatory, Miss Susan A. Ricker; essay, Excelsior, Miss Alice L. Goodwin; Kerry dance, quartette; address, Edna S. Hanson; solo, selected, Mrs. J. Conolly; essay, Rome Was Not Built in a Day, Christina F. Suse; history, Eva M. McInch; trio, Pride of the Flock, Misses Sprague, Peva and Suse; prophecy, Myrtle R. Founder; duet, Hope Beyond, Mrs. Conolly; musical solo, selected, Misses Suse, Enda Sarah Hanson, Christina Fedora Suse, Eva, Maud McInch.

At the conclusion of the graduation exercises a reception was given by the alumni to the class of '99. Delicious refreshments were served and all had a most enjoyable time. The alumni present were: Mrs. A. C. Blake (nee Miss Minnie M. Campbell), class '93; Miss May B. Sprague, Miss Belle A. Grant, Alden P. Sprague, '94; Miss Nellie M. Grant, Miss Flora A. Sterling, Bruce Hunter, Willie Johnston, '95; Miss Grace Goodwin, Earl Cranston, '96; Misses McInch, Willie Forrest, '97; Misses Edith MacKegg, '98. Quite a number were unavoidably absent.

The officers chosen for the ensuing year are: Alden Sprague, president; May B. Sprague, secretary; Belle A. Grant, treasurer; Flora A. Sterling, historian; Grace Goodwin, vice-president.

Albany McInch returned to Calais Saturday morning. Alden P. Sprague returned to Waterville Monday morning. Miss Belle A. Grant went to Calais Monday evening. Miss Nellie M. Grant went to Winn Tuesday, the fourth.

A gentleman going to his home in Nova Scotia from Boston by train became violently insane before arriving in Vanceboro, and had to be handcuffed and taken to the hospital to be controlled. A gentleman of Vanceboro, Thomas Welsh, was appointed to accompany the man to his home in Nova Scotia.

ON PARTY LINES. Conservatives of Hampstead Ready to Put Up a Hard Fight in the Fall Elections.

The president of the Liberal Conservative association at Hampstead, called by name of his followers for June 26th that they might discuss the advisability of putting candidates in the field at the election of councillors which will be held in October. In response to the president's call there was a very large attendance, all parts of the parish being represented. The matter for the settlement of which the meeting had been called, was thoroughly gone into, and it was decided to run the election on party lines, and an adjournment was had until July 3rd. Tuesday's meeting was a large and representative gathering, which went about its work most enthusiastically. Four nominations were made: viz., Samuel L. Peters, D. O. Nicker, Geo. Darrah and Byard Ship, Messrs. Peters and Nicker received a majority of the votes, and their selection as candidates was made unanimously. Mr. Peters in accepting the honor conferred upon him made a brilliant speech, showing up Mr. Blair's terrible error in his recent Grand Trunk contract. Several other telling speeches were made.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 4.—Edward Roberts, a boy of fourteen, was yesterday by the explosion of a bottle of powder near which he was setting off fireworks, a spark from the fuse entered the bottle and exploded the powder.

DESMONDS, I. A., July 4.—Wm. Ledwick, of Rockwell city, who came here yesterday to celebrate the fourth with his sweetheart, Miss Bertha Winslow, killed her today owing to her refusal to marry him. He then shot himself and will die.

Children Cry for CASTORA.

Easy Sort of Work. Surprise Soap wash day. SOAP is the name. Nova Scotia Talks of trying The James taken in Two. (Globe, June 27.) Arrived at the Outer dock this morning, pleasant passage was made. She passengers aboard, curiosity and a lawson and a interior, some are poor, the latter, the big majority, and to what those at instances impose many men with big us duty deny h while others who to speak lightly of ions," etc. At that observation, it that were some sands of dollars aboard the Rosale, which was landed Canadian Development a sack of the weighs about \$21,000. The passengers, but the same time. The nd river is reportedly, and navigation the coast will us shape. The of the river confirmed. The complete loss, only in two, agers arriving by t Eaton of Nova went to Athol returning home, ts it, "all he wants is there is un- the Mullin district, om being a second the claims, both Pine Creek, are work on all the on account of the having occurred. icious ng sleep—there for any baby. Albert. OWN AP will have a fine ever be troubled. Council of Wove recommendable for nursery. Soap Co. of Albert Talbot Soper. LOCAL UNION. Local Union of C. terian church at ay evening, July crowded to over-short praise ser-Loon, the Rev. ing president of Excellent Miss Noble and the leading points asked in a tell-Rev. Mr. Murray, at Hardwick, on Missions of D. Henderson, of part of the Andrew's church, convention with d. for the occasion of all the Ennot readily forget they met with a large delegation to John's church, convention is to. The present year were president, Rev. Mr. secretary, Miss saurer, Alex. Mc-

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ALFRED MARCHEM, Manager. ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 8, 1899.

THE CRIMINALS AND THEIR FRIENDS

The exposure of a part of the intrigues connected with the West Elgin election campaign has not surprised the experienced campaigners on either side. The veterans knew in a general way what was going on. Opponents of the Hardy and Laurier governments in Ontario have had this kind of thing to face in all the by-elections. They were acquainted with the machine, for it had crushed them. Supporters of these governments who had much to do with by-elections were more or less acquainted with the machine, though it may in fairness be said that they have not all understood its methods of operation.

But the disclosures have shocked many good people who have not been in the midst of campaigns. The confession of Mr. McNish, the member elected, was the first surprise. No such admission was ever made before by a candidate. He not only admitted that bribery had been practiced, he confessed that a gang of heelers had been sent into the county from outside, by the party organizers, for the purpose of stealing the constituency for the Hardy government by criminal operations.

These humiliating confessions were followed by evidence establishing the character of these operations. The purchase of votes for cash was a small and comparatively innocent part of the series of crimes. The party was not able to buy votes enough for its purpose. It was necessary to steal honest votes. To this end it became essential that deputy returning officers should be appointed who would be willing to commit perjury, theft and other offences. West Elgin had its share of heelers, but none quite bad enough for this business. The managers had to scour the whole province to find scoundrels to suit their purpose.

These rascals were brought in, some of them from places hundreds of miles away. The sheriff had been induced to withhold until the day before the election the names of his deputies. At the last moment some vacancies remained, and were filled by naming the imported outlaws. They were appointed under false names, and assigned to false residences. The sheriff swears that he did not know the men whom he selected as his deputies, but says they were introduced to him as having recommendations from Mr. McNish, the writ candidate. Mr. McNish says that he was innocent and was deceived.

But the imported outlaws, the forgers, the perjurers, the rascals, were brought in by the management got in their work. They stuffed the ballot boxes. They refused to count votes. They returned in some cases only half as many opposition ballots as were cast.

After the election the imported deputies disappeared. They did not get pay from the government for their day. It was found afterward that more than one of them had assigned their fees to the same member of the local party association.

The affair is partially exposed was an utterly shameless. It revealed such an accumulation of premeditated crimes, that the judges at once declared it to be the worst ever known in the history of election trials. Since then the leaders of the party have been trying to escape responsibility for the crimes.

This is a difficult task. The government organization in West Elgin was under the control of the provincial organization. It was a machine, a web in the constituency through the campaign. They set the machine in operation. The Sullivan and other heelers who worked out the details were the chief operators of the West Elgin machine. Mr. Preston, who knows all about the Sullivan and the other members of the gang, and who the day after the election sent to McNish the famous telegram, "Hug the machine for me," is now an immigration officer. He is inspector of agencies and is drawing \$4,000 a year, not from the party which has been served by the machine, but from the country, which has been disgraced and put to shame.

It is all very well for the party leaders and the party press to say that the two governments are not responsible for the West Elgin infamy. But the Hardy government owes its existence to these same intrigues and this same gang of outlaws. They are the three men of the Hardy government, except so far as the Laurier government pays out of the public treasury part of their bills for services. Mr. Holmes and Mr. Comstock, two government supporters in the commons, were for liberal principles, sit in parliament because the same gang operated in Huron and Brockville as that whose operations in West Elgin have been exposed. When Preston is dismissed from the public service, when Comstock and Holmes resign their seats, when the minister of justice of Canada and the attorney general of Ontario show some intention of pursuing C. N. Vroom, G. A. Schofield, and see a way to free the party leaders from complicity in these crimes.

C. OF E. SYNOD.

List of Standing Committees Appointed and an Outline of the General Business Transacted.

Scraps by a Band—Their Photographs Taken—Invited to Enjoy a Sail on the Bosom of the Miramichi—Chatham Knows How to Entertain Distinguished Visitors.

(For Opening Proceedings see page 7.) CHATEAU, N. B., July 5.—After prayers and roll call this morning the minutes were read and adopted. Mr. Schofield called attention to the clause in the resolution in reference to Archbishop Bigstock, "though not of deep learning," and moved that it be struck out, as it might be misunderstood. Carried.

The nominating committee's report was as follows: Standing committee—The Bishop and Arch. Neales, ex-officio; Very Rev. Dean Partridge, Rev. Canon Teed, Rev. O. S. Newham, Rev. A. D. A. Dewdney, Rev. E. P. Fairweather, Sheriff Sturdee, G. O. Dixon City.

Executive committee—The Bishop and Arch. Neales, ex-officio; Dean Partridge, Canon Forsyth, Rev. O. S. Newham, Rev. A. D. A. Dewdney, Rev. E. P. Fairweather, Sheriff Sturdee, G. O. Dixon City.

Rural Deans—Canon Forsyth, Canon Roberts, Rev. J. R. Campbell, Rev. C. F. Kincaid, Rev. R. E. Smith, Rev. A. H. Roy.

Elected members—Rev. H. Montgomery, Rev. W. O. Raymond, Rev. A. Barchan, E. B. Hooper, A. W. Daniels, Rev. J. M. Davenport, Rev. A. G. H. Dickson, Rev. J. W. Williams, Rev. Soovill Neales, Rev. E. W. Simons, Rev. H. E. Dibble, C. N. Vroom, J. R. Campbell, Jr., W. M. Jarvis, L. B. Robinson, E. Lee Street, G. E. Fairweather, W. S. Plafie, Judge Hanington, F. S. Sharpe, C. H. Smith, A. Forter, Hurd Peters.

The Board of Home Missions. Ex-officio members—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop, the Very Reverend Dean Partridge, the Ven. Archdeacon Neales, the Rev. O. S. Newham, secretary of synod; W. Emile Smith, treasurer of synod.

Chosen by the Rural Deans: Chatham—The Rev. F. G. Snow, E. Lee Street (Newcastle). Fredericton—The Rev. H. Montgomery, Auditor General Beak (Fredericton).

Kingston—The Rev. A. J. Cresswell, G. O. Dickson City (Hampton). St. John—The Rev. A. G. H. Dickson, W. M. Jarvis (St. John). St. Andrews—The Rev. E. W. Simons, C. N. Vroom (St. Stephen). Shediac—The Rev. A. W. Smithers, Gilbert A. Dodge (Moncton).

Elected members—The Rev. Canon Roberts, the Rev. J. M. Davenport, the Rev. Soovill Neales, the Rev. A. Barchan, the Rev. E. B. Hooper, Geo. A. Schofield, H. A. Harvey, Dr. W. P. Bishop, C. E. A. Simons, A. C. Fairweather, C. E. L. Jarvis, Henry Hayward, S. deForest, E. Montgomery, Campbell, Geo. Armstrong.

Board of Finance. Ex-officio members—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop, W. Emile Smith, treasurer of synod.

Elected members—Rev. W. O. Raymond, G. A. Schofield, W. M. Jarvis, C. F. Kincaid, Sheriff Sturdee, H. A. Harvey, Rev. W. H. Sampson.

Board of Church Literature. Ex-officio members—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop, the Very Reverend Dean Partridge, the Ven. Archdeacon Neales. (The members of the S. P. C. K. resident in the diocese).

Elected members—The Rev. O. S. Newham, the Rev. A. D. A. Dewdney, the Rev. Canon Roberts, the Rev. H. E. Dibble, the Rev. S. J. Cresswell, J. R. Campbell, C. E. L. Jarvis, H. B. Schorlheim, T. Robinson, Alfred Forter, W. T. Peters.

Standing committee on Sunday schools—The Rev. E. B. Hooper, the Rev. P. G. Swim, the Rev. J. de Soyres, Lee Raymond, F. S. Sharpe, G. A. Schofield.

Committee on interesting Sunday schools in the work of Home Missions—The Rev. Canon Forsyth, the Rev. C. F. Hanington, the Rev. H. E. Cody, the Rev. H. E. Dickson, the Rev. Canon Roberts, the Rev. A. W. Smithers, the Rev. A. D. A. Dewdney, the Rev. A. W. Beed, Alfred Forter, C. N. Vroom, Mr. Justice Hanington, O. E. Smith, E. D. Tilly, H. G. Tilly.

Committee on Constitution and canons—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop, the Ven. Archdeacon Neales, the Rev. O. S. Newham, the Rev. H. E. Dibble, the Rev. G. A. Schofield, C. N. Vroom.

ment of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop, the Rev. Canon Forsyth, the Rev. E. B. Hooper, the Rev. H. E. Dibble, Rev. W. Daniels, G. E. Fairweather, W. E. Smith, J. Roy Campbell, Jr. Adjournd till 8 o'clock.

WHAT THE CLERGY REPORT. The reports of the clergy on the state of their parishes, was the first order of business in the evening.

Rev. D. W. Street made an amusing but pathetic report for Bathurst. This field is larger than he can attend to. He held three or four services each Sunday, but does not feel equal to the constant rush around him. He has no subscriptions, and is often "met with refusals not always couched in the pleasantest vein of humor." (Laughter.) If it was not for the help of the women of the Sunday school, he would be closed, and he advised that a permissive canon be adopted to authorize the election of women as members of church corporations. (Applause.) His congregations are not as large as they used to be because many of his parishioners "are gravely afflicted with that diabolical malady, Sunday sickness." (Laughter.) He would like to see Salmon Beach, New Brunswick, a separate mission, and thought one man would find enough work there to keep himself from rusting out. (Laughter.)

Rev. C. O'Dell Bayles reported from the Miramichi school, and said that nothing had been done for the Northwest—Miramichi—and its tributaries. He felt that a change might be beneficial for himself and his parishioners, and intended to resign as soon as he got another.

Rev. H. Montgomery reported from Bloomfield. He paid a warm tribute to Mr. Hooper's energetic labors as his assistant. Rev. Mr. Dibbles reported from Barton. No baptisms, no marriages, 100 persons on the roll, 30 communicants.

Rev. Mr. Gollmer reported from Cambridge. Rev. E. W. Colston reported from Maugerville. Financial ruin is impending. The \$5,000 endowment fund has been reduced to \$2,000 by the lack of business ability on the part of the corporation and the dishonesty of a man who had been entrusted with the handling of investments.

The secretary read Rev. Mr. Sampson's report from St. John, west. The church and Sunday school are larger than last year. Dean Partridge reported from Fredericton. Rev. J. Roy Campbell, on behalf of Dorchester, reported \$200 for the mission fund.

Rev. Mr. Malm reported for Drummond and New Denmark. Church funds were misappropriated, he went there, and he had been working for a year to get them back. Canon Roberts reported from Fredericton, paying a warm tribute to Sir John Allen as a loyal and patriotic citizen, an open-handed, devout and earnest worker.

The secretary read Rev. Mr. Hanson's Gagetown report. Mr. Hanson is about to leave that parish. The Citizens' band serenaded the synod, singing a hymn in honor of the Queen. The band concluded with the national anthem.

Rev. A. W. S. reported from the Albion. He reported that the congregations vary from two to two hundred. His efforts to accomplish the impossible are not always successful, but the outlook is brighter than last year.

Rev. P. G. Snow reported from Newcastle, Miramichi, that he expects the parish to be free from debt next Easter.

Rev. H. A. Cody reported from Greenwood. Rev. G. L. Fraeburn reported hopefully from Harcourt.

Rev. H. Montgomery, Kingsclear, reported a small balance on his report. Rev. E. P. Fairweather, Moncton, reported 150 communicants last Easter.

Rev. W. M. Bacon, Norton; Rev. H. F. B. Whalley, New Maryland; Rev. C. F. Hanington, Norton; Rev. E. B. Hooper, St. John; Rev. W. T. Peters, Richmond; Rev. C. F. Williams, Sackville; Rev. C. H. Fullerton, Salisbury and Pettitcodiac; Rev. L. A. Hoyt, Simons; Rev. A. J. Cresswell, Springdale; Canon Law did not go into effect until enforced by the bishop, and he would, of course, not give it effect prematurely.

Mr. Justice Hanington crossed swords with his lordship on this point. C. N. Vroom said that a canon, unless voted by the bishop, came at once into effect and was not dependent on the bishop's initiative. Any clergyman or churchman could enforce it. The synod had a statutory constitution, and its canons were absolutely binding the moment they were assented to by the bishop.

The bishop reminded the judge that no penalties were prescribed in this canon. Mr. Schofield, saw no practical difficulty in the canon. Carried. Mr. Wallace moved to amend sec. 14 of canon 21, of requests, by striking out all of the words after "direct" in the third line. Mr. Schofield said it was most undesirable and against the best interests of the diocese to make a change that would permit certain requests that had been made to the synod, under a law that required them to be funded only the interest to be used, to be used. The amendment should apply only to requests received after July 5, 1899, and he proposed to amend.

Sheriff Sturdee strongly opposed it. At the suggestion of the bishop, Mr. Vroom accepted an amendment making it apply only to requests received after July 5, 1899, and he proposed to amend.

Mr. Wallace moved to confirm the amendment to the rules of order, adopted last year, that a motion to amend any canon should be in order and shall be decided without debate, and must be carried by a two-thirds majority of those present.

Mr. Schofield said it was a question of real practical interest to the synod. Hour after hour had been taken up in the discussion of matters after they had been thoroughly threshed out and when all that was said was merely a repetition of what had been said before. This resolution was for the purpose of getting rid of that difficulty and would be found very useful. Carried.

Rev. O. S. Newham, after calling Rev. H. Montgomery to act for him at the secretary's desk, where Mr. Newham presides with so much patience and ability, proceeded to explain and move several amendments to the constitution and canons that had been reported by committees. The first makes the treasurer an ex-officio member of synod, and it was carried after Rev. Mr. Hoyt failed to have the secretary placed on the same footing.

An amendment to section 2, subsection 12, provides that no lay delegate shall sit in synod unless the current assessment of the church has been paid, unless otherwise ordered by the synod.

Canon 12 was changed to read as follows: There shall be a standing committee of the synod on Sunday schools, which shall consist of the bishop of the diocese and one clergyman and one layman from each deanery, who shall be elected at the annual meeting of the synod; and shall hold office until their successors may be appointed. Each deanery may submit to the synod the names of representatives for election.

It shall be the duty of the committee to promote and encourage Sunday school work throughout the diocese; to inspect Sunday schools in the work of diocesan missions, and to report thereon to the synod. Mr. Schofield suggested that this would be done at the annual conference.

Rev. Mr. Dewdney urged the sentimental objection to an amendment regarding the clergy to report annually on the work of their parishes, that it would impose an obligation which was not done at the request of the bishop, but Mr. Schofield, Judge Hanington and the bishop argued that it would be better to put it in the canon, and it was adopted.

Rev. E. G. Snow sprang up on an amendment providing that the nominating committee should consist of four clerical and four lay members, appointed by the bishop.

Rev. E. G. Snow started by asking the appointments were filed by his son, John Sackville, student of King's. Mr. Sellar gives promise of a bright future in the pulpit. Will Sellar, another son, also very clever in the pulpit, has returned to his adopted home, he being a member of the Maritime conference.

Mrs. Jesse Fullerton's sudden death was a shock to the community. Her home was the preacher's stopping place, and many a Methodist clergyman who has been hospitably received there, will read of her death with a feeling of sorrow. None but kind remembrances will be held of this good woman, wherever she has been known. Three weeks previous to her death she had attended the funeral of her brother, Amos Lawrence. Now but one member of the family survives, Mrs. David Fullerton of Half-way River.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 4.—Word has been received that Critchton and Payzant, two Halifax men, were started from here for the Klondike via Edmonton, have been heard from. They had had no word since their departure.

At the request of Mr. Alderman Mayor Hamilton has called a special meeting of the city council. The subject for discussion is the mayor's charge against Ald. Hubley, and his having said that another alderman was "the head of a gang of hoodlars."

George Mitchell, M. P. P., while bicycling yesterday afternoon, fell and broke a bone in his leg. He will be laid up for several weeks.

A prominent city merchant was fined \$2 and costs for non-registry of a dog, abusing Policeman Gray in the public gardens, and allowing his dog to be in the gardens.

PARRISBONO, N. S., July 5.—S. S. Eddie, 184 tons net, Capt. Hewson, from Cardiff, arrived in West Bay yesterday, and is now in the harbor. There are four steamers now loading in the bay, but one of them, the Yeva, will finish to be in the gardens.

ding of an order of business was authorized by the canon. He would accept the suggestion to change "presenting" to "reading and receiving." The resolution, as amended, was carried.

Rev. E. B. Hooper submitted a canon for the formation of a Diocesan Sunday School Teachers' Association. Rev. E. Montgomery moved the adoption of the canon. The object is to bring the proposed association in touch with the synod. The canon would not interfere with any other in the arrangement of his Sunday school. It was not proposed to interfere with the disposition of the offerings.

Mr. Schofield moved in amendment, that the preamble words "be it enacted" be struck out, they will be inserted, and a clause added instructing the committee to submit a constitution for an association.

Mr. Schofield withdrew his amendment, at the suggestion of the bishop, and the proposed canon was referred back to the committee.

Dean Partridge moved, seconded by Rev. Mr. Dewdney, that this synod approve of the formation of a Diocesan Sunday School Teachers' Association for the purpose of holding an annual conference of the teachers of the diocese, and for the discussion of the plans for the furtherance of the best interests of Sunday school work, and request the lord bishop as chairman of the standing committee on Sunday schools, to take such steps as he may think best for bringing into existence such an organization. Carried.

Adjournd till 8 o'clock Thursday morning. NOVA SCOTIA NEWS. SOUTHAMPTON, N. S., June 29.—A change has been made in the co-partnership of Grey and Schurman, proprietors of the "Valley Woollen Mills." Mr. Grey having sold his share to a nephew of the junior partner, Henry Schurman, so long in the employ of A. B. Lusby. Mr. and Mrs. Grey will remove, but have not yet decided where they will settle. Both will be greatly missed in church and society.

Miss Pilon, an employe in the Valley Woollen mills, injured herself by lifting a heavy web of cloth that comes from her loom, and has been obliged to go to her home in Rivet John.

James A. Simpson re-organized the Southamptton lodge in the 19th. The lodge is getting some thorough good members, and will be on a firm footing with good prospects of permanency.

Subscribers of the Parroboro Leader regret that its recent editor has returned to Amherst. Mr. Gow had the paper up to a good standard. His successor is Norris McKenzie.

Messrs. Bird & Mills of Mapleton have contracted to haul pit timber for the year for Clifley & Hunter, contractors, Spryburgh.

D. S. Brown of Canaan returned on Tuesday from the Massachusetts general hospital, where he went over a month ago for treatment. Much regret is expressed on all sides that one so useful in the community should be laid aside.

Miss Phoebe Harrison is visiting at Mr. Peppard's school in Bridgetown, also at the home of her uncle, Mr. Fuller, in Westerville.

Mrs. Peppard's school was examined yesterday afternoon and proved most creditable. She is preparing for the Maritime conference, and is studying for C. A. T. hours. Mrs. Peppard has taught for two terms in this section, and so satisfactory have been her labors that she has again been urged to remain, but has not yet decided.

Rev. Mr. Sellar returned last week from conference. During his absence his appointments were filed by his son, John Sackville, student of King's. Mr. Sellar gives promise of a bright future in the pulpit. Will Sellar, another son, also very clever in the pulpit, has returned to his adopted home, he being a member of the Maritime conference.

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A quiet wedding was celebrated at the home of F. L. Janes yesterday morning, the persons specially interested being Capt. Edward Spicer of the Parroboro ship George F. Hay and Miss Ella B. Wilson, daughter of the late Archibald Wilson of Port Greenville. Rev. D. B. McQuarrie was the officiating minister. Shortly after the ceremony the newly wedded couple took the train for New York via the Canadian Pacific ship, which is about ready to sail for Manila. The honeymoon trip of Capt. Spicer and his bride seems likely to be an extended one, for their ship is chartered to proceed to Manila, thence to Australia and back to New York.

AMHERST, July 5.—The funeral of the late James S. Pease, of New Brunswick, the interment being in the Highland cemetery, Rev. V. B. Harris officiating. On the occasion Mrs. Pease's sons, Geo. Bessie and Annie Hickman, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jackson, the pall-bearers were Mrs. McKean, W. D. MacLean, James Dick, J. T. Pigeon, J. T. Smith and J. R. Lamy.

The remains of the late George S. Pritchard were interred at the cemetery.

Rev. Mr. Newham said the suspension of the order of business was authorized by the canon. He would accept the suggestion to change "presenting" to "reading and receiving." The resolution, as amended, was carried.

'ALWAYS TIRED' A Condition Frequently produced by CATARRH OF THE NERVES.

This obscure disease makes half of our chronic invalids. They may seem to have "nothing special the matter." But they drag along weak, always tired, "blue." The tainted blood has poisoned the entire nervous system, the very well spring of life and energy.

The victims try remedy after remedy, with only temporary benefit. The "blood medicine" now touted can cure this Catarrh of the Nerves. There is only one way. Kill out the Catarrh germs. Otherwise the former state is sure to return.

This is frequently repeated until friends and relatives lose patience, and decide that it is "all imagination." "Brace up," they say, "and you will feel all right." This only adds to the discouragement and nervous exhaustion of the victims.

They are in a "blue" already doing more than they have strength for. They wake up each morning exhausted from the previous day and dread the one to come.

Such sufferers need the tenderest sympathy; for their condition is far worse than mere pain. Yet it can be easily and permanently cured. Dr. Sprague has done it for thousands. If you need it he will do it for you. He will not tell you to "stop working." He will make you feel so well that you will WANT to work. Take courage and try once more.

The following are the most common symptoms of CATARRH OF THE NERVES: Do you get giddy? Do you feel nervous? Do you have headache? Do you feel tired? Do you have indigestion? Do you have a weak back? Do you have a weak stomach? Do you have a weak heart? Do you have a weak brain? Do you have a weak memory? Do you have a weak will? Do you have a weak character? Do you have a weak conscience? Do you have a weak faith? Do you have a weak hope? Do you have a weak love? Do you have a weak charity? Do you have a weak patience? Do you have a weak meekness? Do you have a weak gentleness? Do you have a weak kindness? Do you have a weak goodness? Do you have a weak beauty? Do you have a weak grace? Do you have a weak glory? Do you have a weak honor? Do you have a weak power? Do you have a weak dominion? Do you have a weak majesty? Do you have a weak grandeur? Do you have a weak splendor? Do you have a weak magnificence? Do you have a weak sublimity? Do you have a weak loftiness? 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SERMON TO MASONS.

Preached by Rev. S. Bacon Hillock, of Andover, N. B.

Hiram of Tyre and His Relation to the World of Today.

The Mason and the Lodge a Type of the Man and the World.

"And King Solomon sent and fetched Hiram out of Tyre. He was a widow's son of the tribe of Naphtali, and his father was a man of Tyre, a worker in brass, and he was filled with wisdom, and understanding, and cunning to work all brass work."

As Masons we ever revere our patrons, the Holy Saints John, and on this occasion, following the day set apart by the Christian church in commemoration of the nativity of St. John Baptist, we take the privilege of setting before you some of the symbolic teachings of our ancient and illustrious order. There was a time in the history of Freemasonry when the Christian, it had to answer the question of the day—a question similar to the one addressed by the Romans to St. Paul: "We desire to hear of thee what thou thinkest as concerning this sect, we know that everywhere it is spoken against." And following the sublime example of the church, this question was answered by the faithful in the throes of persecution. Masonry has suffered through false accusers; its adherents were imprisoned, tortured, and in many instances, put to death in horrible manner in order to be freed from the Master's darkness of those days had to recede before the onward march of civilization, and then began what is known as the "revival of Masonry." Ever since the order has been saying to men in the words of the 133rd Psalm: "Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

Much might be said of the brotherly love and unity of purpose here extended to call the attentive ear and the faithful breast to the study of the general system of Esoteric Masonry, to show that, in its symbolism, we have set forth the relation of man to the world and to the Great Architect of the universe.

I. This significance is found in the legend of Hiram Abif. We read in the text that King Solomon sent and fetched Hiram out of Tyre. He was filled with wisdom and understanding, and cunning to work all works in brass. He came at the call of the King of Israel, and wrought all the work in the building of the temple. It was finished in the short space of seven years and six months, to the amazement of all the world, when the laying of the capstone was celebrated by the festivity of great joy. The joy was soon interrupted by the sudden death of their dear Master Hiram. The King of Israel participated in the general grief and ordered with great solemnity and decency. Masonry has undergone many changes in ritual; the general system has been modified from time to time by great stretch of imagination and monopoly of the founders of various rites have corrupted and perverted symbols, in many cases abolishing the old and substituting new ones, but through all its changes and changes, the legend of Hiram Abif stands untouched. It did in the past, it does now, and ever will, we believe, present itself in all the integrity of its ancient legend. Why is it that this legend has so interwoven itself with every form and purpose of Freemasonry? It has this power because:

II. Hiram Abif is the symbol of human nature. My brethren, the craft we deal with is the symbol of man. Every Mason is like unto a point within a circle, which symbol the Egyptians used to express the "vivifying or fruitifying power in the universe; he is a vivifying power when the endeavor to work to the boundary line of his duty to God and man, or, as we express it in our catechism, "our duty towards God and our duty towards our neighbor." Within this circle or in the fulfillment of this whole duty, he finds that which speaks of the deep problems of life, of man, as a revelation of the Great Architect of the universe, at whose creative fiat the universe was made. Hiram Abif stands to every true Mason for humanity. He is the undying symbol of man both as developed in the life here and the life to come. "Man," who, as Carlyle says, "reaches upward to high as heaven—downward low as hell; and in his three-score years of time holds an eternity fearfully and wondrously hidden." By the temple is symbolized the world, and by its builder is symbolized the dweller and worker in that world; therefore, the Mason should be a living, teaching, type of man in the world, playing his craft with zeal and laying down his designs on the tablet-board of the future, with the hope that he may ever continue a true friend and accepted servant and at last enter the inner chamber of eternity to receive at the hands of the Divine Master the reward of his labors.

The young man setting forth on the manifold duties of life should endeavor to become, like his great archetype, a curious and cunning workman. He should begin his apprenticeship in the name and symbol of the Lamb, which is the emblem of innocence. He should take for his light and guide the Holy Bible, that he may be able to circumscribe and keep in due bounds his desires and passions and set on the square his mind and spirit. He should dwell in physical and spiritual dwelling he should ever pray for wisdom to construct properly, for strength to support in all trials, and for beauty of character to adorn all his undertakings. In this way should he climb the ladder of life, edifying and elevating his fellowman in the faith of God, in the hope of immortality, and in char-

ity to all. And especially in charity, so that, as he passes to that "bourne from which no traveller ever returns," he may be able to say: "Now abide with me, hope, charity, these three, but the greatest of these is charity." If as a Mason you would follow your Master then know that Hiram Abif in his character of temple builder stood for all such moral, social and religious virtues.

III. But let us now look at the symbolism of the temple. In doing this we shall see more clearly the necessity of extending the character of Hiram. We will first take the most comprehensive significance of the symbol in that: (1)—The temple stands for the world. In the beginning the Great Architect created the heavens and the earth; and the earth was without form and void and darkness was upon the face of the deep. But His spirit brooded over this chaos and darkness. In His infinite goodness He said: "Let there be light, and there was light. Look abroad my brother! Do you not see a lack of divine form and emptiness concerning the better things of life, a corruption of beauty, a perversion and debasement of intellect, and a darkness of perdition enveloping us in its hideous mantle? There are heavy burdens that crush men to earth; there are sighs from millions of weary ones, groans and sobbings from the countless suffering ones, and plaints and curings from the impatient, blasphemous from the defiant, rum, ruin, robbery, rebellion and murder. Yes, a common character of evil that has been in the sign even to the present day, and tells us that "character is more than intellect. A great soul will be strong to live as well as to think." Goodness outshines genius, as the sun makes the electric light a shadow." Yes, indeed, character is more than intellect. If a man is naked and desires to be clothed, he is hungry and desires to be fed, he does not go to intellect, but to character. For intellect is more than intellect, for it is the aggregate of a man's life. It expresses whatever he may have been, what he is, and what he can be. A man cannot be more than intellectually, morally and spiritually, because he cannot think, speak, act more or better than that which is characteristic of himself.

And he could also have said, it is seldom the "small man" gets as much as he might. But let us not be misled by the voice of the present day and tell us that "character is more than intellect. A great soul will be strong to live as well as to think." Goodness outshines genius, as the sun makes the electric light a shadow." Yes, indeed, character is more than intellect. If a man is naked and desires to be clothed, he is hungry and desires to be fed, he does not go to intellect, but to character. For intellect is more than intellect, for it is the aggregate of a man's life. It expresses whatever he may have been, what he is, and what he can be. A man cannot be more than intellectually, morally and spiritually, because he cannot think, speak, act more or better than that which is characteristic of himself. And he could also have said, it is seldom the "small man" gets as much as he might. But let us not be misled by the voice of the present day and tell us that "character is more than intellect. A great soul will be strong to live as well as to think." Goodness outshines genius, as the sun makes the electric light a shadow." Yes, indeed, character is more than intellect. If a man is naked and desires to be clothed, he is hungry and desires to be fed, he does not go to intellect, but to character. For intellect is more than intellect, for it is the aggregate of a man's life. It expresses whatever he may have been, what he is, and what he can be. A man cannot be more than intellectually, morally and spiritually, because he cannot think, speak, act more or better than that which is characteristic of himself.

Man cannot work in darkness. This light is given that the workman may see how to build. It is given to all Masons that we may be able to apply our craft in the construction of His temple, the world. "Arise, shine for thy light has come"—hast thou not heard the message? "Arise, shine for thy light has come." We all are operative as well as speculative workers in God's great workshop of the world, and humanity is both the subject and object of all our operations. Every individual has a peculiar part of the work to perform, and though the work may be varied according to our respective capabilities, each part is essential to the department in which we labor bears a relative importance to the whole. Each is prescribed, inasmuch as he has a certain circle of duty to fill which no one else can fill for him. This circle of duty is larger or smaller according to the station in life he attains, and his power of co-operative influence is strong or weak, according to the wisdom with which God has endowed him and the extent of his endeavors to improve the same. Of one thing we are rest assured, Solomon did not call Hiram out of Tyre without knowing his ability; nor does God call man to any department of labor without giving him abilities commensurate with the requirements of the craft we deal with.

When you endeavor, either as a Mason or as a layman, to co-operate with others in the spread of good influences, you are faithful to your calling, no matter how humble it may be. You become a probable craftsman, or laborer, and fill your circle of duty effectually, and, as a result, both God and man are honored. There must be earnestness and zeal in this matter, for it is only by continued application that a man is enabled to overcome the difficulties of life, to become a master of the craft, and interpret the will of God concerning his mission in life. As an illustration of this, the "disappearance" of things, let us look at the temple completed. The wonder of the world with its majestic pillars, its hundreds of columns, and thousands of piazzas, all hewn from the finest Egyptian marble. There are courses of stones of different colors, shapes, and sizes. Each has been formed in the quarry by the artisan so that it fits a particular space; nevertheless, they all have a work in common, to perform and bear a relative value to each other. Some form the foundation, some the body of the building, while others crown the lofty towers, and form the heavy supports, but the position, nature, and for each contributes to its strength and beauty to the solidity and harmonious effect of the entire structure. The principles set forth by this illustration are applicable to all classes of Christian workers; for they are as perfectly placed as the stones in the building, and in like manner, co-operate with each other.

It is only when we are thus disposed both in the Masonic and Christian systems, has ever been the emblem of innocence. He should take for his light and guide the Holy Bible, that he may be able to circumscribe and keep in due bounds his desires and passions and set on the square his mind and spirit. He should dwell in physical and spiritual dwelling he should ever pray for wisdom to construct properly, for strength to support in all trials, and for beauty of character to adorn all his undertakings. In this way should he climb the ladder of life, edifying and elevating his fellowman in the faith of God, in the hope of immortality, and in char-

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our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, a no-man-made with hands, eternal in the heavens." Such hope is essential to our present well as to our future happiness. For as he says in the 1st Epistle to the Cor: "It is in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable." Let us, therefore, return to the legend of Hiram Abif, and study the meaning of the symbolism of the Temple Builder. We have said that he stood for humanity; he does, and in its highest form; for he yesterday's prophecy and today's repetition of the man who walks the Via Dolorosa bending under the weight of his cross. He brings through the medium of this precious life of the Supreme Master we have developed the seven liberal arts and sciences—grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, geometry, music and astronomy—that we might be able to set before each other in intelligible method all our ideas. The greatest use man can make of these diverse blessings is in the upbuilding of the moral and spiritual structure called character. God has made us our own architects, and we are to build with work. He has made us our own character, and has placed the lines of destiny in our hands with the command: "Rise up, man, seek in thyself; what the small man seeks in others." And he could also have said, it is seldom the "small man" gets as much as he might. But let us not be misled by the voice of the present day and tell us that "character is more than intellect. A great soul will be strong to live as well as to think." Goodness outshines genius, as the sun makes the electric light a shadow." Yes, indeed, character is more than intellect. If a man is naked and desires to be clothed, he is hungry and desires to be fed, he does not go to intellect, but to character. For intellect is more than intellect, for it is the aggregate of a man's life. It expresses whatever he may have been, what he is, and what he can be. A man cannot be more than intellectually, morally and spiritually, because he cannot think, speak, act more or better than that which is characteristic of himself.

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At Falmouth, July 4, bark Granada, Knox, from Tacoma. Sailed.

From Liverpool, July 5, bark Scotia, Purdy, for Miramichi and UK, having completed repairs.

As we go on our way through life, amidst its mysterious complications, its wrecks of manhood, its grinding poverty, its ruined temples, its pleading sorrows, its creaking bigotry and distinctions of vanity, let us look up in faith to the Divine Master of life, and death, and resurrection. He gives us joy in this life, and He has all the bliss of the future in His keeping. We may with weary feet climb the hills; with aching hearts "walk the dim voiceless valley alone," and the shadows and cavernous depths may fill our hearts to paralyze these poor hearts of ours, but let us look up, for over the vale of every sorrow stands the Master. His message is: "I am the resurrection and the life, he that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in Me shall never die." O, yes, the glorious message runs on; its voice is still heard in every murmur of the brook, in the low sighing of the wind among the pine tops, in the rustle of the falling autumn leaf, in the heart of the fading flower, in dying man, and over the graves of our loved ones: "He that liveth and believeth in Me shall never die." It is peculiarly a message to all Masons. May we all enter the divine ark, pass safely over the tempestuous sea of life, and at last reach that peaceful harbor marked to us by the Master from our tribulation and the weary are at rest—Amen.

At New York, July 3, bark Star of the B. Rogers, from Auckland; schs Utility, Bishop, from East; Harry W. Lewis, Hunter, from Asia.

At Perth Amboy, July 3, schs Woodworth, Wason, from New York. At Boston, July 3, bark Sceptre, Denton, from East; bark Capt. G. Graham, from Manila; schs Abbie K. Bentley, Brown, from New Brunswick. At Manila, July 3, bark Kalerda, Pries, from New Brunswick. At New York, July 3, bark Levina, Harris, from Penascola.

At New York, July 3, bark Wolf, McDonnell, from Buenos Ayres; schs Fraillon, New York. At Philadelphia, July 3, str. Tyrin, Andrews, for Halifax; bark Timandra, Wood, for Buenos Ayres. At Mobile, July 3, schs G. Bentley, Wood, for Havana. At Norfolk, July 3, ship Kambers, for Rio Janeiro. Sailed.

From New York, July 3, schs Quater, for Halifax. From Amherst, July 3, bark Castor, for Bathurst. From New York, July 3, schs Omega, for Chertsey.

From Port Townsend, July 3, schs Adams, from Seattle; bark Capt. G. Graham, from Manila; schs Abbie K. Bentley, Brown, from New Brunswick. At Manila, July 3, bark Kalerda, Pries, from New Brunswick. At New York, July 3, bark Levina, Harris, from Penascola.

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SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived.

July 4—Schs Cumberland, Allan, from Boston; M. D. Prescott, from New York; bark Dabbler (B), 123, Orest, from Rotterdam; J. H. Scammell and Co, bark, Schs D. W. 123, Holder, from New York; J. Purdy, coal.

Schs Able Verna, S. Parker, from Boston, bark, Schs D. W. 123, Holder, from New York; J. Purdy, coal. Schs Able Verna, S. Parker, from Boston, bark, Schs D. W. 123, Holder, from New York; J. Purdy, coal.

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MEMORANDA.

Passed Sydney Light, July 3, a Cape Codder, from Sydney, N.S.W.

Passed Cape Henry Light, July 3, str. John J. Hill, with two barges, for New Bedford.

Passed Bechoy Head, July 3, ship St. John, from Buenos Ayres; bark, from Halifax.

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