riend.

Vicinity Visited by of Thunder, Rain g and Wind,

Blown Down and Dogs ed by the Lightning.

July 4.—This locality Lightni d rain continued fro gale played hav es have been blown miles not a fence is injury to the crops Dozens of dogs and

killed by the lighton last evening aged She is the last of the late David Mc-

ally 4.—There was a report and cyclone rday evening. Much e in the track of the

them eighteen inches

cove school house, town, was moved wisted out of shape, wrecked and the A beard off the crossed the river to tked up a thirty foot e, carried it several ich and across the himney tops and ix lengths of fence he barn, which Mr.

damage to farm

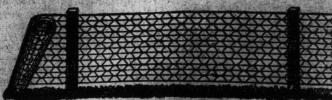
# ST.JOHN SEMEWERKLY SUI

VOL. 21.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY JULY 9, 1898.

# Queer Economy

It is to be continually rebuilding fences when you



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

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TOURNAL

ROSSITER W. RAYMOND, Ph. D., M. E., Special Contributor. Subscription Prices, \$4 a Year, \$2.25 for 6 Months; Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, \$7 a Year.

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the product of the famous Pabst Brewing Company, Milwaukee, the leading brewery of America ...

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M. A. FINN
112 Prince Wm Street, St. John.

CAMP SUSSEX.

The Board of Officers' Enquiry Into the Injury Sustained by Pri-

CAMP SUSSEX, July 6.-The heat today would be most oppressive were been blowing since morning. A cold

been blowing since morning. A cold snap struck the camp last night and caused many of the men to wake up shivering.

The board of officers assembled to enquire into the injury sustained by Private Corbett of the 67th, held a sitting of about one hour this morning, and them adjourned until 5.30 p. m. Major Armstrong was well pleased with his stay in the camp of the 10th Field Battery at Woodstock Liend. Colonel Wilson of the Royal Canadia. Artillery, Quebec, was there on inspection duty.

It is expected that arrangements will be made to drill the whole militial force of New Brunswick, exclusive of city corps, at Sussex next year. If not, the camp will be increased tryone battalion at least, viz. the 7ist Battalion, which is booked to join the next brigale camp. The 71st could not be brought in this year owing to the fact that it put in drill for 1897-98 in regimental camp at Fredericton last fall.

A brigade after order was issued last evening too late to be forward—

blowing.

Surgeon Lieut. Colonel Nelison, director general, medical staff, who arrived in camp yesterday, made a thorough inspection of the brigade medical equipment this morning. He also delivered a lecture to the medical officers in camp yesterday, made a thorough inspection of the brigade medical equipment this morning. He also delivered a lecture to the medical officers in camp and then questioned them upon their duties in the field. He departed from camp at 12.30 p. m., after expressing his most complete satisfaction with what he saw.

Prizes were offered yesterday by Lieut. Colonel McCulley to the N. C. officer having the best tent in each company of the 7rd. The following N. C. officers won, each getting a copy of the Life of Thos. McKensle: No. 1 company. Sergt. King; No. 3 company. Lance Corpi. Mensaghton; No. 5 company. Color Sergt. Gray.

The annual amount of fifty dollars, obtained for the orivilege of keeping the canteen upon the revolution of the N. C. officers won, each getting a copy of the Life of Thos. McKensle: No. 1 company. Col

SCYTHES

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MARKET SQUARE, St. John. N. B.

DOUBLE RIBBED DANDY

CLIPPER, FINEST CUTLERY STEEL,

Battalion at 10.30 a. m.; 73rd at 2 p. m., and 74th at 3 p. m. today.

The paymaster has found the names of two or three officers entered for ray for higher ranks, to which they have been gazetted within the past few weeks, but of which he has not yet received official notification, the yet received official nothication, the militia general orders having failed to reach the camp from Ottawa. It is hoped that they may yet be received in time to prevent the unpleasant duty of holding back their names till a later The paymaster's instructions are very explicit upon such points this year.

The officers of the 67th and 73rd Eattalions will be examined in in-fantry questions at the brigade office

The officers of the 74th Battalion were put through this examination by the comamndant at 4.30 p. m. yesterday, and all acquitted themselves very creditably, it appears.

The regimental and company books of the three battalions were inspected this afternoon and found well kept and posted up to date. The men of No. 6 Co. R. R. C. I., are looking forward longingly to the close of camp. They are greatly overtaxed these days

The Whole Rural Militia Will Likely be in Camp Next Year.

Drill Sergt. Duncan has been detailed to instruct the troops at mustacle to instruct the troops at must serve the serge to say that Sergt. Duncan has no superior as an instructor in Canada. His value is thoroughly well understood in Nova Scotia, and applications for his services are made months in advance of the time fixed for going into camp. CAMP SUSSEX, July 7.-The weather today has been much the same as yesterday—not, with a strong wind

A brigade after order was issued last evening too late to be forwarded with your correspondent's notes, ordering the camp paymaster's muster of two dollars and fifty cents for each company. The 67th, with 9 companies, \$12.50, ordering the camp paymaster's muster and 7th, with 6 companies, \$15.

# TO SEEK FOR PEACE.

The Newspapers Throughout Europe are Urging for Peace, it is Reported.

It is Alleged the Brooklyn Was Hit Fortyfive Times With Apparently Little Effect.

The United States Navy Freparing for a Hunt Throughout the West Indies.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The president called a council of war today to meet at the White House, the purpose being to review the situation and learn exactly what the present conditions are and what changes, if any should be made in the plans for the conduct of the war. According to one of the mambers present it was decided to the mambers present it was decided. laid, at least as to the general conduct of the campaign. Confirmation seemed to have been given to this statement later in the day, when Secretary Long announced that he had ordered Admiral Sampson to detach the vessels to be embraced in Comnodore Watson's eastern and to direct the commodore to proceed on his mission. The vessels of the squadron will not be the same as originally selected, for the rea-probably, that the recent engagement with Cervera's squadron necessitated some changes. The new eastern squadron will consist of the pattleship Iowa and Oregon, the pre battleship Iowa and Oregon, the pre-tected criuser Newark and the aux-iliary cruisers (carrying side armor). Dixie, Yankee and Yosemite, the colliers Averend, Cassius, Caesar, Newark and Yosemite are all in the south with Sampson. The Dixie and Yankee are at New York. The col-liers are at Hampton Roads with the make her way across the Atlantic to a marine rendezvous, which will be designated in sealed orders, and which will be at some point off the Spanish coast. Probably it will not be long after that before the American squad-

Meanwhile the gathering of the American fleet off the Spanish ports is expected to have a sobering effect upon the inflamed people. The number of colliers accompanying the expedition is suident that a large expedition is suident that a large expedition. pedition is evident that a long cruise lies ahead. A telegram received at the state department this afternoon announced that Camara was still lying with his squadron at Suez, the eastern entrance to the canal. The torpedo boats Osada, Proserpina, and Audaz, which were all reported at Pharo, Periugal, arrived there from Cadiz, their home port. Admiral Dewey has been notified of all these movements.

The first care of the officials here will be for the wounded men, who are to be brought north as rapidly as their condition will permit. There was some idea of taking one of the big notels at Fortress Monroe, standing on the government reservation, for the purpose of a hospital, but it is said to be the present plan to substitute a number of large tents, which, when properly pitched and placed, are said

properly pitched and placed, are said to be hygenically better than enclosed structures for the treatment of wounded at this season of the year.

Meanwhile all is being done near Santiago that the conditions will permit to alleviate the suffering at Santiago. This afternoon came a telegram from General Shafter to the war department as follows: "In the name of the sick and wounded officers and men under my command, I thank J. W. Mackay for the ice sent us."

Much of the difficulty experienced in supplying the troops on the battle fields still lies in the transportation department. Gen. Shafter has reported that in spite of his appeals he has received as yet only one lighter, the Laura, and this is able, under the best conditions, to carry ashore sup-

best conditions, to carry ashore sup-plies for only one day from the trans-

piles for only one day from the transports lying far out at sea. What might happen in the event of bad weather can be conjectured.

Orders were given during the day to start the Philadelphia for Hawaii, carrying Admiral Miller with a notice of the action of the United States government on the annexation question and directions to Minister Sewell to take formal possession of the islands in the name of the United States.

The Hawaiian legation here has taken steps to get the earliest news to Honoiulu through telegrams to the Hawaiian consul at San Francisco, who will despatch them on the Coptic today.

C., where the party will embark for Santiago.

Santiago.

The party consists of General Miles, General J. G. Gilmore, adjutant genc. R. Greenleaf, surgeon; Lieut. Cols. J. W. Clews, M. C. Maus and A. S. Rowan; Major John D. Black, and Capt. H. W. Whitney. Lieut. Col. Michler and a large staff of headquarter clerks, who have been in Tampa, W. H. THORNE & CO., Limited,

art to take in any manner from the fory that Shafter has won or may vin in this campaign. He will not re-

part of the country, and it is not desirable to hurry.

The American troops are expected here momentarily, and then possibly there will be a quick finish of the war. The insurgents in the large camps at Malabona, Caloocan, Francisco, Marquina, San Pedro and Parangna are in excellent spirits and perfectly orderly.

Gen. Monet, the Spanish commander at Macabobo, has escaped from there in a canoe, bringing with him the family of Captain General Augustin from Macabobo, where the aptain general sent them when the American fleet arrived here, believing that the natives of that part of the country were loyal.

Gen. Monet had a terrible voyage. He ran the gauntlet of the insurgent troops along the river banks, and when challenged replied by pretending to be in an insurgent boat conveying prisoners to Cavite. He was frequently ordered to stop, refused to do so, and was fired upon by sentries, was chared, and reached the open bay in a squall. He and his party were staving and nearly perished. The Spanish general alleges that he left his troops in a strong position, but that he wants reinforcements.

A river steamer from Bulacan today

in a strong position, but that he wants reinforcements.

A river steamer from Bulacan today ran the blockade, bringing two hundred refugees, women and children. The Spaniards are employing gangs of thieves, armed with axes and machetes, to destroy the woods in the outskirts of Manila, under Spaniah overseers with horsewhips.

The authorities have declined to accept the suggestion to declare Bindondo in a neutral zone, and the inhabitants of that place must defend their lives or sacrifice everything. It is hinted privately that it might be required to destroy the town for the sake of the citadel. The troops are properly provisioned now, and the distances between the various bodies are shorter.

Mercedes at the entrance of the har-bor of Santiago de Cuba are not be-lieved here on the ground that the Reina Mercedes was nothing more than a hulk and that it was impossible to navigate her. It is claimed here that the Spaniards must have sunk the Reina Mercedes themselves in order to block the entrance of the

NEW YORK, July 7.—The following

LONDON, July 7.-The newspape the American forces have not yet aptured Santiago. But it is beco learer even to the Spaniards that an undue prolongation of the war will only be playing into the hands of

EL CANEY, near Santiago de Cuba July 6, 4 p. m., by the Associated Press where large quantities of arms and supplies were indeed for Gen. General accomment. This is the first time that arms have got to Gomes and his men in the western section.

MANILA, June 30, via Hear Kone.
July 7.—There is no material change in the aspect of affairs here. The Spaniards are strongly posted about the water works of this miles inland. It is could feel the water works of this miles inland. It is believed the Spaniards only lived the water works of shifting at the surgents pickets swarm every where, and could easily raid and wreek the conduit. But the insurgents have never employed the neutrale, and therefore refrain from the neutrale, and therefore refrain from country to maxing hore the neutrale, and therefore refrain from country to maxing hore the neutrale, and therefore refrain from country to maxing hore. Most of them came here supported by children, and mothers the neutrale, and therefore refrain from causing horrible privations.

The insurgents have never employed cannon before Manila, but they are now bringing up sixty guns with the canno before Manila, but they are now bringing up sixty guns with the cannot cannon before Manila, but they are now bringing up sixty guns with the first three are now bringing up sixty guns with the three are now bringing up sixty guns with the other lowes the commodates three hundred pecific the said said and his as at Santa Mess. Santa Ana and Majsite, and there is the citacle with a minimum of danger to make a detout through a difficult to make a detout invoke the consideration of the control of the control

tenances.

The ignorant desire only to be fed and the cultured want to get away from the war which has driven them from their homes.

Pathetic sights are witnessed on all sides. Ladies with the stamp of birth and education, supported by frail girls, hide their faces from the vulgar gaze of those who surge about them. In the eyes of mothers and daughters is the haunted look which wild animals have when driven to bay.

Guantanamo, Joha 4, via Port Antonio, Ja., per Associated Press Loat Dandy, July 6, via Kingston, 7 p. m.—When the Spanish fieet left Santiago de Cuba, it was with the intention to make for Clenfuegos, the nearest port, to secure coal and provisions. All the ships were very short of coal, the Cristobol Colon having only two days supply, which she had secured at Santiago.

The Spaniards concentrated their fire on the Brooklyn, hoping to dishele that vessel, as they considered her the fastest of the American warships and thus give an opportunity for at least one or two of the Spanish boats to escape. The Brooklyn was hit forty-five times.

The Spaniards estimate the force behind the fortifications of Santiago de Cuba at about 11,000, including the 1,000 reimforcements brought by Gen, Pando.

The body of G. H. Ellis, chief yeoman of the U. S. cruiser Brooklyn, who was killed in the engargement with the Spanish fieet left the first place the Canadian government in the Spanish fieet left was brought here today by the Brooklyn and buried at dusk on the side of the intended at dusk on the side of the first place the Canadian government in the Spanish fieet left in the first place the Canadian government with the Spanish fieet left the price, and buried at dusk on the side of the three marines killed at the battle of Cuseo Mountain are lying.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The navy the second of the Canadian of the National Artillery Association, will accompany the Britaties of the Canadian of Legisland instead of Dobell it would have been a sure success.

OTTAWA, July 1.—The Evening the first place the Canadian government in the first place the Canadian government in a first place the Canadian government in the price, and the first place the Canadian government in the price of the first place the Canadian government in a first place the Canadian government in the price of the first place the Canadian government in the price of the first place the Canadian government in the price of the first place the Canadian government in the

tances between the various bodies are shorter.

| MAIDRID: July 7, 7 p. m.—A cabinet meeting lasting three hours and presided over by the Queen Regent, | Cuban coast, and lying in obscure lit| Maidrid: St. John about 1st September. | Advance reports show an increase of two millions in revenue for the last fiscal year, which ought to give the consolidated fund a surplus of one consolidated fund a

of the little boats have been already and the others will be located soon by the aid of swift little terpedo boats and auxiliary craft. I was with this object in view that the recently constructed torpedo boats Gwin, Mortis and others

dered from the navy yard. GEN. SHAFTER'S HEADQUAR. TERS, July 6, via Port Antonio, July 7, by way of Kingston, Jamaica, July , 1 p. m.—The French ond Portugu consuls have continued their conf

The general promised to afford the refugees a limited daily supply of food at El Caney and other towns in Span-

rapidly. There are one hundred cases in the invalid hospital, principally diarrhoea and low fever. The officers hope for a speedy termination of the siege before the ravages of the climate tecome too great.

tion of the Spanish fleet and that the American warships are now free to

making one dollar and ten cemts, and a reduction in the rent of dwellings. The reduction of 25 per cent. in the tariff of duties expires on the 30th inst as far as Belgium, Germany and the favored nation countries is concerned, the 30th being the date last year upon which the German-Belgium treaties were denounced.

The customs department has not received the trade returns for the fiscal year ending June 30, but a draft statement shows a very large increase in imports has caused the revenue to exceed that of the previous year by about \$2,000,000.

# C. OF E. SYNOD.

Thirtieth Annual Session Opened at St. Stephen Tuesday.

The Address of His Lordship Bishop Kingdon on the Opening of Session.

Report of the Board on Church Literature and Also of that on Sunday School Work.

ST. STEPHEN, N. B., July 5.-The thirtieth session of the diocesan synod opened this morning. There was an early celebration of Holy Commun and a choral service at 10 o'clock Ven. Archdeacon Brigstock preaching from Hebrews, 13th chapter, 8th verse. The roll call at 2 p. m. showed a large artendance of clergy and lay

Bishop Kingdon's Address.

Brethren of the Clergy and Laity,-We are met in a new place of meeting, Let us pray that our meeting may be

for good in all ways.

In all cases of introduction of change there must be much which requires legation, and much that requires regulation in the working. All machinery requires testing and regulating, which has to be done carefully and with watchful skill. Let us de-termine to help on the work as well as we possibly can, and may the Master, for whom we are working, bless deavors in His service and grant us the aid of His Holy Spirit in our

There are several points which in the multiplicity of business have been overlooked. These have to be arranged for this year by com and vote of synod, and perhaps in the future the oversight may be remedied by canon.

REV. RICHARD SIMONDS. The fifteenth Psalm has been said to describe the character of a perfec gentleman, we nay say, a Christian gentleman. It is supposed to have been written on the occasion of the removal of the Ark of Zion. It seems to have been intended the perfect character, the man who can, without suffering as Uzzah did, draw near to God and live in His Presence. I would like to connect it with the memory of one who has been summoned to that Presence since we last met, the Reverend Richard Simonds, for whom I had great respect. Mr. Simonds was ordained deacon on the same day, in 1846, that Camon Ketchum was ad-vanced to the priesthood, and both have remained faithful to the diocese in which they were ordained. The love and esteem in which he was held by those to whom he ministered were laid amongst those who were at one time his parishloners. Kindhearted its utmost, nay at times even beyond his powers, in his endeavor to minister to others. It may be that his end was hastened by a loving desired to help a brother clergyman, who had sought to recover health by change of climate for a time. "The Lord grant unto him that he may find mercy of

the Lord in that day."

ACTS OF LEGISLATURE. Last session the synod was asked to approve of certain bills which were prepared to be presented to the legis-lature for enactment. Two were referred to the standing committee, and after careful consideration they were approved and recommended to the legislature, and they have now become law. One was for the incorporation of John. The parish of Portland also had a bill, which was not sufficiently pre-pared to be presented to the Synod; but the corporation desired the approval of the standing committee, I felt justified in presenting the bill to the committee, who, after some suggestions, approved of it, not as conveying the approval of the whole synod, but only that of the committee

Thus the three bills in connection with the Church of England, which were presented at the last session of the legislature, were first submitted to the authorities of the church in the diocese, for which I am thankful; and I hope that for the future any bill in ction with the Church will be submitted to the synod before it is trought before the house of assembly. Indeed, I feel so strongly on this, now that the synod is in full working power, that I am inclined to say that I will oppose any bill that has not been approved of the synod, except under very exceptional circumstances. SALE OF LANDS UNDER THE NEW

The act of parliament pas years ago, for the purpose of enabli church property to be sold under cer-tain peculiar circumstances not taken into consideration in the Church act vantage; and the very difficult cases which I had in view have been dis-posed of already. In many cases land is at present depreciating in value from lying idle, which had better be

which are of importance. The first is that it is of importance that the 8th section of the Act of Amalgamation of the Church Society and synod should be carried out and put in force. This requires that all investments of the sale of church and glebe lands should be notified to the treasurer of the synod. The act requires that the church wardens place on record upon the minute book of the corporation an invested by them, the name, date and number of such debenture or other

debenture or security is placed for cus-tody, and they shall sign such record or entry with their respective names, and shall also send a copy thereof to and shall also send a copy thereof to the treasurer of the synod, to be kept with the records of the synod. This is no new provision, but I am afraid that it has been overlooked by the church wardens. I hope it will be always observed in the future, and then there will be less loss of church property than there has been in the past. If it is done we shall by degrees become cognizant of the property of each parish, and the bishop will be able to exercise intelligently the power given him, with the responsibility of sanchim, with the responsibility of sanc-tioning the investment and re-investment of all moneys, the proceeds of

This leads me to speak of the secon point. As the synod is now the legally recognized custodian of church prop erty, it would seem very appropriat desirable that the synod should hold in trust for the church corpora tion concerned all such moneys. In all man concerns there must be uncerainty and some insecurity; but these vould be reduced to a minimum if the property be in public hands, to be acounted for year by year, under the eagle eye of an auditor, who shall be a preferred and (so called) chartered

BOARD OF FINANCE.

This would make the board of finance more and more important, as they have charge of the investment and reinvestment of the moneys of the church. Here I would say one word, which I request will not be misunder-The board of finance should onsist of experts in finance. It is not veryone that realizes the dictum of the great Duke of Wellington, that "high interest means bad security." This being the case, I would venture to throw out a suggestion that perhaps the open election of the board in the whole synod is not the wisest course of action. It is not every member of he synod that knows friend for whom he would wish to vote is the most careful and wise financier that could be named. Hitherto, I am thankful to say, extreme care has been exercised, so that certainly since I have been in the diocese, now seven teen years, there has been no loss from bad investment. But good investments are at present becoming scarcer. and there is a greater need for careful inanciers. We have every reason for gratitude towards those who have given time and thought and care to the investment of our funds. I venture to suggest that the nomination of the board of finance be committed to the standing committee, as the most important committee of synod.

ADDITION TO A PARISH. The power given to the bishop by section 39 of the Church act of 1885 ias been exercised for the first time with happy effect. This section gives the bishop power to move and act of his own motion without any application, and there may be times when such action is desirable and even neessary. But on all grounds I thought it were wise that on this occasion I should have, and place on record, an

On the borders of the parish of Musquash, in the civil parish of Lepreaux in the district known as Mace's Bay, there is an enthusiastic congregation of church folk who have been served from the parish of Musquash. My first visit there, some twelve or more years ago, was very pleasant; the heartines of the responses and the vigor of their song were very refreshing at the end of a day of hard work; and this, combined with the beauty of the scene, a full moon lighting up a calm sea and showing the dark outlines of the islands called The Wolves, has left a very delightful impression on my memory. But then the service was held in a school room, which was not very suitable. The one unsatisfactory thing has now been corrected by the erection of a beautiful little church in their midst; but this is situated in the oivil parish of Lepreaux. As their little corner has always' looked to Musquash for services, and their sympathics have ever turned that way, they were anxious that they should be regarded as belonging to Musquash for ecclesiastical purposes. The church corporation of Musquash has consented by a vote entered on their minutes and I have executed a deed in accordance with their common wish, attaching the small district of Lepreaux to the parish of Musquash for ecclesiastical puproses. And I ask the synod to cause to be printed in their journal the memorial of the resolution of the great importance of keeping the recorporation of Musquash, as well as the deed itself which I have executed.

There is this peculiarity about sec. 39 of the act. The next section, which is of a similar character, enabling the bishop under certain conditions to erect a new parish, requires the registrar of the county to register such deeds in the county records, but in section 39 there is no such clause. But as the preceding section clearly show-ed the mind of the legislature I felt justified in asking the registrar if he would register this deed; and I am glad to say that he has consented, and the original is now in his hands for

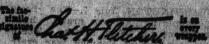
I have been very glad indeed to carry out the request of the synod in making out the request of the synod in making enquiries about the registration of the lists of candidates for confirmation in the various parishes. I have done this, and have added some other questions

and have added some other questicus of a cognate character. From the first I tave been anxious about registration and about the names of those confirmed being preserved.

The rubric requires that at the time of confirmation "the curate of every "parish shall either bring or send in "writing with his name subscribed "thereunto the names of all such persons within his parish, as he shall "think fit to be presented to the bishop

# CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.





There weeds in health-garden of many a man and woman The doctors call them disease germs, you have sense enough to distinguish they from the flowers of health, and root the out, you will be robust, healthy and happy. The most dangerous of all the weeds in the dower garden of health is that deadly

creeper consumption.

There has never been but one medicine that would choke out this weed, root and all. That medicine is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It acts directly on the lungs through the blood, driving out all impurities and disease germs, and building up new and healthy tissue. It restores the lost appetite, makes digestion and assimilation perfect invigorates the light lation perfect, invigorates the liver, puri-fies the blood and fills it with the life-giv-ing elements of the food and tones and builds up the nerves. It sustains the ac-tion of the heart and deepens the breath-ing, supplying the blood with life-giving oxygen. Medicine dealers sell it.

"A doctor, who is considered an expert or lung troubles, told me I had consumption and could not live long," writes Mrs. James Gatfield 77 Mary Street, Hamilton, Ont., Can. "Three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discover, cured me completely."

Free. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Med ical Adviser. Send 31 one-cent stamps to cover customs and mailing only for paper-bound copy. Cloth-bound 50 cents. Ad-dress Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

to be confirmed"-the bishop to approve of them. I took for grauted that this rubric, which is the law of the church, would be obeyed, and at first I always asked for the list of names in accordance with the law. But I was told that this was never done, and I had no power to enforce it until in since then, but I dont' think that January, 1892, when I received the deed the showing is as creditable as usual of assignment of duties. Since then I There must be about twenty-five parnope the lists are nearly complete, and ishes who were willing to ask for and the lists are filed away in packets year by year, and as time goes on I hope they will be found useful and interest ing. Many times have I been applied to by some person who has moved away from the province for a certificate of their confirmation, and astonishment has been expressed that no such record has been kept. In order to facilitate filling the lists, I have had forms printed of uniform size which I hope the clergy will use; and if by misadventure I forget to send | worthy of the trust reposed in him them (humanum est errare), I will ask the clergy to apply to me for the form

before confirmation. I would also point out that as the lists of names are filed, it will be more satisfactory if great care be taken to make them as neat and accurate as application from the church folk in possible, that after ages, when look-the district affected, and this has been ing at them, may not think us careless name of the candidate; for in writing out the memorial cards from the lists presented to me several times the eards have been marred by erroneous ames, and fresh cards have been asked for, which incurs needless ex-

The answers to the questions have been tabulated, and I present the result to the synod. It will be observed that on the whole they are satisfac tory. It was very useful to have the questions asked, and it will be seen how few parishes have a list of persons confirmed before 1887. It is he that from this time forward there will

be a record kept in every parish.

The questions have revealed the fact that there are three clergy at least in the diocese who have not studied the canons. For two of them it may be said in excuse that they have not been long in the diocese; but this cannot be said of the third. One clergyman it would seem has no public register in the various parishes of his mission. This is a very serious neglect, which must be remedied as soon as possible. One return states that though the registers in use are not those recommended by the canon, they are "of a very superior kind," which satisfactory. The returns from the various parishes will be filed with the other records of the diocese.

I would urge upon the clergy the not seem much at the time, but on looking back it is sad to see evide of slovenly carelessness, and inspirit-ing to see evidence of care and recognition of the responsibility incurred. RURAL DEANS.

Bishop Medley some years ago required the rural deans as part of their work to inspect the registers in their deaneries from time to time, and to assist the clergy in this particular part of their work. In those days the rural deans took an oath to perform the duties required of them; and no doubt their help has resulted in the satisfactory responses to the questions

It has been the habit for the rura deans to be elected every third year, and their names to be reported to the bishop for his confirmation of the election. Thus far two have been reported to me as having been elected, and I now confirm the archideacon of St. John as rural deacon of St. John, and the Rev. C. P. Hanington as rural dean of Kingston.

DISCUSSIONS-REPORTS OF COM

There is a notice of motion which has been before this synod for two years, which is well worthy of careful discussion in some aspects. Whether the advantage to be gained by a previous printing of the reports of committees will outwelgh the extra trouble and extrantal trouble and extra ble and expense is for the synod itself to determine. But there is here a question raised upon which perhaps we shall all agree, at least I hope so.

Many, if not all, of the reports of
committees are very valuable, and
have not hitherto met with such dismotion made that they be printed is carried, and commonly that is all. I would suggest that some definite time, say an evening session, be devoted to the consideration of the reports in the order in which they have been read. A resolution might be passed making this the order of busiess at a certain time, and then ther would be an opportunity at all events

REPORTS OF CLERGY. The executive dommittee requested e to require the clergy to prepare accurate reports of the their parishes during the past year. This I have done, and the circular was posted without delay the next day after the request was made. It would he a grievous pity if the continuity in the reports were broken, and I would suggest that it be prepared for the consideration of the committee or canon, whether it would not be well to have a canon on the subject.

I have no doubt that in answer to my circular these reports have been prepared, and I hope that the synod will appoint some definite time when the reports may be called for.

There is a strong committee pointed of the executive committee to superintend the printing of the next urnal of synod, and I would sugges hat the reports be printed under the SPCK

The Society for [Promoting Christian Knowledge has this year celebrated the commencement of the 200th year of its existence. At the request of the society, which has done so much for us in the past, I issued a circular to the clergy asking them to bring the work of the society and its claim before the congregations and to take up a collection for the society.

Towards building churches alone in the diocese about \$26,000 had been granted by this society since 1845. partaken of this benefit, but have seven weeks after the issue of my circular thirty-two collections had been forwarded to the treasurer of the synod, amounting in all to \$174, which I sent on to the society in April last Some few more may have been receive the benefit of a grant, have not had sufficient gratitude to take up a collection of a dollar or two for the society which has more than any other promoted Christian knowledge in their midst.

The mission in Albert county is fillcd. It is a peculiar mission, and required one with special capabilities. have good hope that the one whom I have selected for the work and who has gladly undertaken it, will prove On his behalf I ask your prayers that he may have the grace of carnest perseverance in his work, and that his rk may be blessed. In October last a sum of \$500 was placed at my disposal to defray the expense of sending elegates to the diocese to explain the eds of the diocesan mission fund. After consultation with the committee pointed three diocesan delegates for the purpose—Archdeacon Neales, Rev. O. S. Newnham, our esteemed and valued secretary, and Rev. H. Montgomery. The work that has been done is very satisfactory and leads me to the conclusion that it would be for the advantage of the church that some such system should be continued each year in some such way that one-third of the diocese be visited by a delegate each year, and so the interest be maintained. The report of the delegates would naturally be made to me as the one who appointed and sent them. But as their reports would more naturally appear with the report of the board of home nissions, I have asked that their report may be appended to the report of that board.

GENERAL AND PROVINCIAL

The amount of our assessment to the expenses of the general synod has been paid, I am thankful to say, The amount of the special subscription, after three appeals, was little more than half the sum required. But it was a distinct charge upon funds of the synod, and therefore the balance was paid out of the contingent fund. We were not quite the last to pay the assessment. There is still one defaulter, but we are no longer in that category.

The provincial synod meets this year and we have to elect delegates at this session. Many questions in connection with the general synod will come up at this meeting of the provincial synod, and we must be careful to be well re presented. The question of the con inuance of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the province will probably come up. This will in-clude the question of the society call-ed into existence at Winnipeg, which

DRCHASES SYRUP OF -OLINSEED O-URDENTINE OBSTINATE COUGHS.

"My daughter being afflicted with a obstinate cough which resisted the placed an order for 3 doz, of Chase's Linseed and Turpentine in W. W. Carter's Drug Store, of which I am manager, I was induced to try a bottle. A few doses gave relief and the one bottle effected a cure. I can highly recommend it as being pleasant to take and efficacious."

E. PRIVALE

E. PRINGLE, Price, 25 Gents. leter, or Edmanton, Bates vToronto, Ont.

At the last meeting of the exer of the provincial society many ges were introduced in order to assimilate the provincial to the other mation and the absorbtion of the one in fairly active work. We must be careful lest we glide almost imperceptibly into responsibilities which it will be difficult to meet. Some of the most eager of the promoters of the new come from a diocese, or dioceses, which are wealthy enough to become bankrupt. We as a poor diocese must be careful to pay our way. It is most to be hoped, therefore, that our synod will be fully represented at this session of the provincial synod.

There is also another point of great importance which has already assed at some diocesan synods, which will come up in some way at Montreal in September. It is desired by many that there should be a fixed Metropolitan See, and that the bishop or archbishop of Ottawa should always be the metropolitan. There is much to recommend this, but as the question should be argued historically, and a vote given intelligently, I would like to say a few words on that subject. It seems clear from history that the principle of having a Metropolitan See, is mainly, if not entirely matter of conscience. The 34 Apostolical Canon (so called) se that the bishops of each nation shall recognize one bishop, naming him "Primus," first; but it does not say how he is to become "Primus" or first, or that he is to be recognized The Scotch church therefore are in full accord in this canon, when they called their chief bishop Primus, and themselves elect him to that office. The Great church in North Africa has no fixed See in each province for their chief bishop, but there the bishop senior by consecration presided, and in one instance at least, to prevent inconvenience arising from the See of the presiding pishop being different from the metropolis, a canon was passed ordering that the provincial register and records should be kept in duplicate, one copy being deposited in the metropolis, and one copy in charge of "Primus" of "Senior Elective" for the time being. This plan they found more convenient, as probably in a great new Roman colony there might be jealousies between new towns, which would spread to rivalry between oishops. It is quite true that the bishop of Carthage was regarded as chief of all the bishops in Africa, but ne was rather regarded in the light of patriarch, such as the bishops nstantinople, Alexandria, Antioch and Rome in their own districts. The church in Gaul does not seem to have had a metropolitan until the ning of the fifth century, and this will account for their asking advice on one occasion from the nearest great bishop-the bishop of Rome; and when from some reason he was backward to give this advice, they applied to the next nearest great bishop, the bishop of Carthage. The bishop of Carthage at once helped them by remonstrating with the bishop of Rome for his reness and negligence. One hundred years later they applied to St. Ambrose, because by that time Milan

North Italy and was nearer to th

than Rome, at the same time that they

again the bishop of Gaul sent for help

to Vinerius of Milan, and did not ap-

ply further. It may be that a similar

lack of metropolitan caused similar

reference from the church in Spain.

There then arose the question as to whether the presiding bishop should be the bishop of the most ancient See,

or of the more important one in civil

The reason given at the council of

Antioch why the bishop of the metro-polis should be the chief bishop shows

that there was no special principle

save that of convenience. It is true

that Athanasius and Chrysostome

have objected to the canons of this

council because some Arian bishops

were present, but this objection will

not affect the wisdom of the argu-

ment. The ninth canon begins as

follows: "It behoves the bishops in every province to acknowledge who is bishop in the metropolis for the metropolis is a place of universal concourse for all that are men of business. Therefore it is decreed that he have special rank, etc." This rule, however, has not been universally obeyed. For in England men of business do not congregate at Canter-bury, where the bishop has metropolitical rank, on account of the prestige of St. Augustine of Canterbury. As you all know, our present canon of the election of the bishop who is to be metropolitan is the outcome of the troubles that arose about the appointment of the successor of Bishop Tel-ford of Montreal. The canon then was that the bishop of the provice should nominate and the diocesan synod lect. But the diocesan synod elect. But the diocesan synod determined to refuse every numination unless their special choice was nominated, and the result was a scandal. Such certainly was not convenient. Now the appointment is entirely in the hands of the bishops, and in the two cases in which an election has taken place, the example of the Great church in North Africa has been followed, and the senior by consecration church in North Africa has been fol-lowed, and the senior by consecration has been elected; the last election showed that this need not always be the case. Now there is a desire to re-cur to the plan of a fixed Metropolitan See. But where in this to be? So long ago as 1859 Dr. Neales said that the Canadian church should claim to have an archbishop of Ottawa. Arch-bishop we have, and a bishop of Ot-tawa we have—and last month the question of regulating the election of destion of regulating the election of their bishop to the house of bishops was discussed in the new synod of Ottawa on condition of his being metrepolitan. So far as I can learn, the feeling was most naturally not in favor of giving up the right of election, but a committee has been appointed to interview the house of bishops on the subject. But the canon cannot be repealed or altered without the consent of the lower house as well, and the alteration will take two years to be effective. The question should be carefully discussed. A return to the old plan is to be deprecated as quite as liable now as after the death of Bishop Telford to lead to friction and scandal. It has been objected to our present system that

olic order. I don't think that history will bear out this objection. It seems to have been regarded as a matter of nce, and any convenient rule which will exclude the possibility of scandalous friction, should be agreed to if carried by a good majority. that what has now been said will so far attract the attention of our delegates that they will not be taken by surprise, but will be able to appreciate the question with intelligent appreciation of its merits.

If there is to be a first metropolitical See there would naturally be aspirants for the honor. First, Nova. Scotia, as being the first in order of time, in honor pre-eminent as being the first bishopric in English dominions outside of England. Second. Montreal, as having to this day the claim of being appointed by the civil power of the Queen's authority. Third. Ottawa, as being the civil metrepolis, and as having as yet given no offence to any one, since it is the youngest of our Episcopal Sees. Last year I was led to spead about

the Litany, I would now especially draw your attention to one suffrage as peculiarly appropriate at present. We pray that it may please Almighty God "to give to all nations, unity peace and concord." Unity at home in their domestic concerns, that they may severally use to the full of their power, without distinction, all the orces committed to their care. Peace, that we may remain free from disas-ters of electoral conflict. Concord, that all nations may unite in promoting the happiness and prosperity of mankind in general. This prayer in its concise fulness is reculiar to our Prayer Book, and may be said to be unique. Unity at home, peace abroad, concord all round. It is a prayer worthy of England. At his ordination the priest promises with the help of the Lord to "maintain and set forward as much as lieth in him quietness, peace and love among all Christian people"; but more is required of the bishop. He is called upon to do more even than this, and his responsibility is not even limited to the Christian character of the people. He is required to "maintain and set forward quietness, peace and love among all men." I will then specially ask you in this suffrage of the Litany to remember secretly in your prayers the needs of the world for peace. are now in the world wars and rumors of wars. We, thank God, are at peace; let us pray that this may continue; but our neighbors are at war "proximus ardet lecalegon" and we not how soon it may spread. In God's providence the terrible scourge of war is an instrument of advancing His purpose. It may be that there will be brought about by this reason, first, a federation among English colonies, with England and each other, and then a federation of the great English speaking nations, and that in consequence there may be a furtherance of civilization and a federation of nations in the advancement of the human race. Pray then, brethren, very earnestly, that it please God "to give to all nations peace, unity and cocord." The human race is made various nations and the nations as We, as individuals, must do all we can to live in unity one with another not necessarily in unison. Many voices in unison are striking, powerful, effective, especially at a distance, but many voices in harmony may produce exquisite music. It would be a poor world if there was no color and all heads were exactly alike , and all thoughts formed on one model of mathematical precision, as the Egyptians of cld drew the heads and bodies of their disciplined soldiers. We can-not all think alike, but we can agree to think and live and work in harmony. We can adopt the remarkable determination in Penn's treaty with the Indians "not to believe evil report one of another." We can always avoid imputing, evil motives and scat-tering malign insinuations. Then we shall be doing our little part in bringing about "unity, peace and concord" in the human race in God's world.

On motion of Canon Ketchum, seconded by Judge Hanington, the tishop's address was referred to the be printed in the journal.

A resolution moved by Canon Ketchum, seconded by Hurd Peters, touching the great loss to the church by the death of Rev. Richard Simonds, was adopted by a standing

The bishop appointed Revs. Canon Forsyth, Reymond, Montgomery, Mey-ers, A. C. Fairweather, C. N. Vroom, Geo. A. Schofield and H. S. Wright as a nominating committee. The afternoon session was chiefly given up to the reception of reports

The board of church literature submitted the following as the first re-port, signed by H. T. Fredericton, rman, and Wm. Eatough, sec

The board as appointed by the synod to take charge of the S. P. C. K. de-pository, which formerly was managtered upon the duties on the first day of January last.

A full report and a statement of accounts made up to Dec. 31st, 1897, was repared by the committee of the D. S. and submitted to his lordship the bishop, and printed in the society's last report. The board begs to refer the members of this synod to this report for all necessary particulars of the depository up to the end 1st last, at the old rental of \$175 per annum. The board thought it advisable in the interests of the deposiable in the interests of the depository to ask the N. B. Auxiliary Bible Scelety to pay a rental of \$75 a year for the accommodation provided for the sale of the society's Bibles, instead of \$50 as previously paid, but the society declined to comply with the board's request and its old tenancy was terminated on May 1st, 1898. The salaries of the curator and her assistant are shared equally by the C. of E. Institute and the board, with the further sum of 5 per cent. com-

Canon XXI oks and l of the S. P. at the depos felt want. They comp

Sunday Sch those of the and a large suitable for school librari literature, lit tional and his whole stock has ever been These book sold at a com to the recent and testamer various bindi not been the it is intended Bibles and te K. shall be These publica in price, type that can be p The board ment and exte depository c will be heart clergy and la they but all they but al church will the board in The board strongly urge

the synod the branch of ch necessity of all depository, w help on the v one of the mo bearing direc culture of her At this jun the depository port any defin give any info prospects unti been in operati present the sa ably with thos There is no agent, the Rev been appoint bishops, and is P. C. K. for a visit the differ this ecclesiasti of enlisting gr port in the s pecially in the which has to The agent visit ericton a short here again nec The board is society's bicen

bedience to by the bishop questing a due event. Service ories made on which amounte Rev. Mr. East port of the co Sunday school cesan missions enable there to fering. The a offerings repor \$127.74 of the p ber of parishe ing offerings i last year and The committ

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and missions, o A Lenten appear of the dioces copies were j the parishes a the discese, a the bishop. boxes were a ported is \$399 last year, thus reasonably be fact that this missions did n fore the sec order was un the makers in delay took pla storms at this The number sions reporting

against 38 of 1 The total su reported to the is \$528.32, agai vious year. Comparing this year with year, the figur tributions of ehurch, St. Ste ford, and of Canterbury, Kingston and Kingston and New Maryland Dumfries, St. (York); St. J

The following show a corre contributions: Amounts fr Bathurst, Dall ton, and Trinit Amounts up dover, Campob ericton, Gaget Grand Falls, Newcastle and etersville. and Weldford. Following

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merits. be a first metropoliti-puld naturally be ashonor. First, Nova. the first in order of re-eminent as being e in English domin-England. Second, ing to this day the ppointed by the civil en's authority. Third. the civil metropolis, yet given no offence e it is the youngest

led to spead about ould now especially tion to one suffrage propriate at present. nay please Almighty all nations, unity concerns, that they to the full of their istinction, all the to their care. Peace, ain free from disas-Concord, conflict ay unite in promotand prosperity al. This prayer in is recultar to our may be said to be nome, peace abroad. It is a prayer At his ordination with the help of ntain and set forlieth in him quiete among all Chrismore is required of called upon to do is, and his responsiimited to the Christhe people. He is ain and set forward nd love among all specially ask you the Litany to reyour prayers the for peace. There ld wars and rumors God, are at peace; this may continue: are at war "proxon" and we know spread. In God's ble scourge of war of advancing His e that there will this reason, first

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s. P. C. K. deerly was manag-sitory committee rch Society, enon the first day

ec. 31st, 1897, was mittee of the D. to his lordship ed in the socihe board begs to f this synod to ecessary particu-y up to the end enewed the lease Church of Engyear from May ental of \$175 per lought it advis-Auxiliary Bible al of \$75 a year on provided for to comply with and its old tenon May 1st, 1898 curator and he equally by the C.
the board, with
per cent. comwhich is paid by

accordance with the provisions Canon XXIII. a large assortment ooks and literature other than those of the S. P. C. K. are now in stock at the depository, and supply a long felt want.

They comprise the admirable publications of the Church of England Sunday School Institute, as well as those of the Religious Tract Society; and a large class of books specially suitable for children and for Sunday school libraries, together with church literature, literary, doctrinal, devo-tional and historical, thus making the whole stock more complete than it has ever been before.

These books and publications are sold at a commission of 15 per cent. The board also calls special attention to the recent importations of Bibles and testaments in 28 editions and various bindings. Hitherto this not been the case, but for the future it is intended that a full stock of Bibles and testaments of the S. P. C. K. shall be always kept for sale. These publications compare favorably in price, type and binding with any that can be purchased elsewhere.

The board trusts that this enlarge ment and extension of the work of the depository contemplated by Canon XXIII., and now carried into effect, will be heartily appreciated by both clergy and laity, and that not only they but all the members of our church will heartily co-operate with

the board in its work. The board feels that it cannot too strongly urge upon the members of the synod the great importance of this branch of church work, and of the necessity of all to support the diocesan depository, which is endeavoring to help on the welfare of the church in one of the most essential features, as bearing directly upon the religious culture of her people.

At this juncture of the affairs of the depository the board cannot report any definite results, nor can it give any information as to future prospects until the new scheme has peen in operation at least a year. At resent the sales compare most favorably with those of previous years.

There is now in Canada a clerical agent, the Rev. H. Gancry, who has been appointed by the house of bishops, and is being paid by the S. P. C. K. for a term of three years, to visit the different discesses throughout this ecclesiastical province with a view of enlighting resolution. of enlisting greater interest and support in the society's work, and especially in that department of it which has to do with its publication. The agent visited the diocese of Fredericton a short time ago, and will be here again next year.

The board is glad to report that the society's bicentenary was observed in obedience to a pastoral letter issued by the bishop to all the clergy, requesting a due commemoration of the event. Services were held and offertories made on behalf of the society, Lent. which amounted to \$174. Rev. Mr. Eatough submitted the re-

port of the committee on interesting Sunday schools in the work of diothat this year a special circular was during the year, and the issued for Advent, as formerly, requesting the clergy to urge their children to subscribe as usual to the children's mission fund. Three thousand envelopes were again distributed to enable them to make a Christmas offering. The amount of the Advent offerings reported is \$128.57, 'against \$127.74 of the previous year. The number of parishes and missions reporting offerings is 20, as against 21 of last year and 27 of 1896.

The committee regret that they cannot report any real increase of sub-scriptions or of the number of parishes and missions contributing to the fund.

A Lenten appeal was written, bringing before the children the pressing needs of the diocese, and three thousand

of the diocese, and three thousand copies were printed and sent out to the parishes and missions throughout the diocese, approved by his lordship the bishop. Two thousand mission boxes were again distributed.

The amount of Lenten offerings reported is \$339.75 as against \$457.05 of last year, thus showing a deficit of \$67.30. This difference, however, may reasonably be accounted for by the fact that this year the parishes and missions did not receive the boxes before the second Sunday in Lent. The order was unfortunately delayed by the makers in Toronto and a further delay took place in transit, caused by storms at this time of the year.

The number of parishes and missions reporting Lenten offerings is 37, against 38 of last year and 29 of 1896.

The total sum of children's mission fund is \$528.32, against \$594.79 of the previous year.

Comparing the amounts contributed

Comparing the amounts contributed this year with those of the preceding year, the figures show increased con-tributions of \$17 from Chatham, \$9.37 from Woodstock, \$8 from Christ ehurch, St. Stephen, \$5.29 from Waterford, and of smaller amounts from Canterbury, Douglas and Bright, Kingston and Clifton, Maugerville, New Maryland, Prince William and ies, St. Andrews, St. Marys (York); St. Paul's, St. John; and

Couthampton and Canterbury.

The following parishes and missions show a corresponding deficit in their

contributions:
Amounts from \$10 and upwards—
Bathurst, Dalhousie, Hampton, Moncton, and Trinity church, St. John.
Amounts up to \$10—Addington, Andover, Campobello, Dorchester, Fredericton, Gagetown, Grand Manan, Grand Falls, Greenwich, Kingston, Newcastle and Nelson, New Denmark. Newcastle and Nelson, New Denmark Petersville, Rothesay, Sackville, St. George and Pennfield, St. John the Baptist, Springhill, Stanley, Victoria,

and Weldford.

Following parishes and mis have reported offerings for other ob-Parish of Andover-Advent, \$3.68:

Lent, \$12.48; a local contribution of \$16.14 in connection with the grant of the board of diocesan missions.

St. Martins—Advent \$4.82, and Lent



\$17.36, a total of \$22.18 for the same object.
Wicklow—A Lenten offering of \$8.95

St. Mary's, St. John-Advent, \$37.95 Lent, \$55.99, or \$93.94 for poor fund and other local parish purposes.

Total amount of appropriated children's Advent and Lenten offerings

reported is \$141.21. The following parishes report no offerings: Bay du Vin, Burton, Cambridge, Carleton, Derby and Black-ville, Gordon and Lorne, Hampton, Johnston, Madawaska, Musquash, Norton, Petitcodiac, Portland, Richi-bucto and Kingston bucto and Kingston, Richmond, St. David, St. James (St. John); St. Mark, (St. John); Trinity (St. Stephen); Shediac, Simonds, Westfield and

This analysis explains itself without further mment. Your committee, however, cannot but express their disappointment that the report does not ow an increase in the contributions, especially in the face of the present financial exigency to maintain the ministrations of the church throughout the diace

They had hoped that the children's offerings this year would have been one thousand dollars instead of half the sum. As stated in your committee's report of last year, the church schools within the city of St. John, exclusive of those already contributing, give nothing again this year to support the diocesan mission fund, and this is where the results of the work are least encouraging. Your committie feel that they have endeav-ored to interest all Sunday schools by circulars, appeals, envelopes and mission boxes, which have been distributed at a considerable cost, to say nothing of the time and labor spent in the work, and yet despite their ef-forts only partial 'ruits have been at-

It is just possible that suggestions might be made which would promote the desired interest, and for this reason your committee venture to plead for the opportunity to be given for a full discussion of this report.
Your committee would respectfully

ommend that the synod request his lordship the bishop to issue a pastoral appeal to the clergy in the on of Advent inviting their sym pathy and hearty ico-operation, and calling upon them to interest all Sunlay school workers and scholars in the missionary work of the church in the diccese. The time has come when the laity are called upon to provide for the practical needs of their church. and what more effective way could this work be begun-both for present but how much more for the future support of the church-than by raining our children to give their offerings systematically and preportionately according to their throughout the whole year, but especially in the seasons of Advent and

A grant of \$5 has been made to the parish of Blissfied on behalf of the Sunday school in Doaktown for cesan missions. The report set out rigs of the committee have been held members have attended the same: Revs. Canon Forsyth, H. Montgomery

ter and H. Town.
Your committee further recommend

Respectfully submitted, David For-syth, chairman; Wm. Fatough, secre-

C. N. Vroom, St. Stephen, gave no-tice of motion regarding the prohibi-tion plebiscite for the present session. The motion is not sufficiently pronounced to provoke much discussion.

ST. STEPHEN, July 6.—The synod resumed its session at 10.30 this morning, the earlier hours having been

ly attend the meetings, but even from their point of view early in July was a bad time to meet. He wanted the meetings held later in the summer.

The bishop informed the speaker that when asked for their opinion, 34 out of 43 parishes gave early July as their choice of date of meeting.

Rev. L. A. Hoyt said the request

was sent to the church wardens to ay before the Easter meetings, and the replies came in after Easter.

the replies came in after Easter.

Ven. Arachdeacon Brigstocke said
the request was sent to the rector to
lay before a parish meeting.

A. H. Hanington said the trouble
was the replies were from rectors in
many cases rather than from the peo-

Geo. E. Fairweather moved in amendment to the amendment that the meeting be held in St. John. He objected to going to a place where there was not sufficient hotel accommodation, and Chatham had not a hotel worthy of the name. He would as soon name Fredericton as St. John, for it had the very best of accommodation. He had no other objection to Chatham, but he did not want to re-

Chatham, but he did not want to repeat his recent experience of sleeping two or three in a bed (Laughter.) If they came to St. John he would guarantee the use of St. John's school house for the synod.

Rev. Mr. Dewdney pointed out that in the present case many delegates had to stay over a night in St. John. That was the objection to meeting in places away from the great lines of travel.

ad fully sustained the most sanguine expectations. For 50 or 60 years the Chatham delegates did not feel it too costly to attend synod in St. John and Fredericton, and delegates from other sections of the province should not now complain of the paltry cost of coming to St. Stephen. The attend-ance at the three places he had just named was fully up to the average, and the synod should have in mind and the synod should have in mind that there were other important places in New Brunswick as well as Fredericton and St. John. At this meeting the tarmers were well represented and he was glad to see it. The ablest men in the synod were not born in St. John, but in the country. He had the honor to be a farmer himself. (Applause and laughter.) He urged the synod to accept the invitation from Chatham, and in this connection dwelt forcibly on the necessity of developing and strengthening church life the north shore. He was surprised at Mr. Fairweather complaining of sleeping two in a bed. Personally he did not object to this. The hospitality of St. Stephen was larger than its houses and the delegates had been splendidly entertained. (Long applause.) He had gone to St. John when he could not get into a hotel because they were all full, and did not complain, hence he did not see anything unusual in the St. Stephen hotels being crowded on Dominion day

nd July 4th. C. N. Vroom was proud of the large attendance that had followed the new departure of meeting in Woodstock, Mancton and St. Stephen. It was larger now than was the custom in St. John and Fredericton. As Judge Hanington had explained, the St. Stephen hotels were crowded July 4th, but the clergy had been well cared for in private houses. (Applause.) He would vote to meet next year in Chatham

Fr. Davenport felt some sympathy for the lay delegates in the matter of hotel accommodation, and if it was impossible to secure sufficient hotel rcom in Chatham, he would be compelled to oppose going there next

year. A. H. Hanington eulogized the hospitality of St. Stephen amid loud aprlause. This year's experience had shown that the time of year was suitable for synod meetings. It had been so found in St. John, where the hotels are crowded on Dominion day. T. B. Robinson would vote for Chatham on the ground that it was in the best interests of the church to go there next year. He had full faith that the lay delegates as well as the clergy would be comfortably cared

Rev. H. S. Wainwright wanted to know what the temperature of Chatham was in July. W. B. Wallace would vote for Chatham but objected to the date as too

near the first of July. Geo. E. Fairweather repudiated any intent on his part of criticizing St. Stephen, where hospitality had been most generous. All he wanted was to see that wherever the synod went there would be good accommodation for those lay delegates who wished to go to hotels and pay their own way. Canon Forsyth explained that beand W. Eatough; Messrs. Alfred Por-

Dean Partridge presented the report of the committee on presentation to rectories, asking that they be continued for another year. The nominating committee, C. N. Vroom chairman, submitted the fol-

wing lists of standing committees, which were adopted:
Standing committee of synod—The
Right Rev. the Lord Bishop, Ven.
Archdeacons Brigstocke and Neales ex
officio, and Very Rev. Dean Pratridge, Rev. Canon Forsyth, Rev. O. S. Newn

ham, Rev. W. H. Sampson, and Geo. A. Schofield, A. C. Fairweather, C. N. Vroom, Sheriff Sturdee. Committee on credentials-Rev. W. O. Raymond, and G. O. D. Otty, H. S.

Committee on Sunday schools-Revs E. B. Hooper, A. W. Daniel, H. Mont-gomery, and S. G. Olive, T. B. Rob-inson and Chas. Coster. ting committee in connec

corresponding committee in connection with the board of management of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society—The Lord Bishop ex officio, and Rev. Canon Forsyth, Rev. A. Bareham, and Geo. E. Fairweather, W. E. Smith and J. Roy Campbell.

Committee on statistics—The Lord Bishop, Rev. O. S. Newnham, Rev. C. P. Hanington, and Geo. A. Schofield, C. H. Smith and C. E. L. Jarvis. Committee on memorials of deceased nembers—Rev. Canon Roberts, Rev. T. W. Street, and J. S. Beek and Hurd

Peters.

Lay members of the board of discipline—Judge Hanington, Sheriff Sturdee, W. B. Wallace, A. H. Hanington, A. C. Fairweather, Geo. A. Schoffeld, C. N. Vroom, H. Wilmot, G. O. D. Otty, C. E. A. Simonds, E. Lee Street, H. Montgomery Campbell.

Committee on unfinished business and printing—Rev. O. S. Newnham, and C. F. Kinnear and C. E. L. Jar-

and C. F. Kinnear and C. E. L. Jar

Vis.

Executive committee — The Lord Bishop, Dean Partridge, Archdeacons Brigstocke and Neales, the members of the standing committee, the rural deans, the secretary and treasurer of synod (all above, ex officio), and Revs. H. Montgomery, W. J. Wilkinson, J. R. Campbell, J. R. S. Parkinson, L. A. Hoyt, R. P. McKim, A. W. Daniel, J. deSoyres, A. G. H. Dicker, W. O. Raymond, J. M. Divenport, Scovil Neales,

Children Gry for CASTORIA

and W. M. Jarvis, T. B. Ro O. D. Dotty, J. Roy Campbell, W. W. W. Hubbard, W. S. Fisher, Judge Hamington, J. S. Beek, W. J. Cornfield, J. P. Burchill, Alfred Porter, H. B. Schofield.

Bishop, Rev. Dean Partridge, Arch-deacons Brigstocke and Neales, Rev. U. S. Newnham, sec.; W. E. Smith, treas. (all above, ex officio). Chosen by the Rural Deaneries: Chatham, Rev. P. G. Snow and E. Lee Street; Fredericton, Rev. H. Montgomery, and Fredericton, Rev. H. Montgomery and J. S. Beek; Kingston, Rev. A. J. Cress-well and G. O. D. Otty; St. John, Rev. A. G. H. Dicker and W. M. Jarvis; St Andrews, Rev. E. W. Simonson and W. D. Forster; Woodstock, Rev. A. W. Teed and Lee Raymond; Shediac M. Davenport, Scovil Neales, A. D. A.

Dewdney, A. W. Smithers, and Geo. A chofield, R. B. Emerson, Geo. E. Fairreather, Hom J. P. Burchill, H. A. Harvey, A. C. Fairweather, C. E. L. Jarvis, Alfd. Porter, T. T. Odell, Henry Hilyard. Board of management-The Lord

Bishop and W. E. Smith, sec. fficio), Archdeacon Brigstocke, Rev. H. Montgomery, G. A. Schofield, W. M. Jarvis, J. Roy Campbell, G. Sidney Smith, C. F. Kinnear, Sheriff Sturde H. A. Harvey.

Board of church literature—The Lord
Bishoo Deep Partition

hos, Dean Partridge, Archéeacons gstocke and Neales, all ex officio; imbers of the S. P. C. K. resident in the flocese, and Revs. W. Eatough, C. P. Hanington, A. D. A. Dewdney Canon Roberts, Canon Forsyth, J. R. S. Parkinsen, and J. Roy Campbell, C. E. L. Jarvis, Geo. A. Schoffeld, T. B. Robinson, Alfred Porter, T. C. L. Ket-

This afternoon the following were delegates to the provincial synod, which meets in Montreal in

Clergy-Dean Partridge, Archdeacons Brigstocke and Neales, Canon Roberts and Father Davenport, O. S. Newnham, Canon Forsyth, H. Montgomery, T. B. Hooper, Scovil Neales. J. Roy Campbell, A. G. H. Dicker; substitutes, A. D. Dewdney, C. P. Hanington, C. Wiggins, H. E. Dib-blee, A. W. Smithers, R. P. McKim.

Lay delegates G. A. Schofield, C. v. Vroom, Judge Hanington, J. Roy Campbell, T. Barclay Robinson, A. C. Fairweather, H. L. Sturdee, E. A. Simonds, George Burchill, Hurd Peters, Henry Wilmot; substitutes, Dr. Deacon, W. B. Wallace, H. S. Wright, C. E. L. Jarvis, A. H. Hanington, W. E. Smith.

The balance of the afternoon was taken up in receiving the clerical reports from parishes and missions, re ports of the auditor, treasurer and considering business matters gener-

The evening session was devoted to a discussion of W. B. Wallace's reso lution to have the reports of standing committees printed before the meeting of the synod. The matter was finally referred to a select committee to report to the next synod. dations of the Sunday school committee were on motion of Rev. Mr. Montgomery considered at some length.

members, lay and clerical.

The amendments were voted down rand the original motion to meet in Chatham was carried unanimously.

Schools, Rev. H. Montgomery chairman and Rev. E. B. Hooper secretary, submitted a lengthy report. The annual Sunday school teachers' conference, held at Sussex May 17 and 18, The amendments were voted down and the original motion to meet in Chatham was carried unanimously. It was resolved that representatives of the deaneries on the board of home missions continue to act until the synod has been notified of the election of their successors.

The balance of the morning session was taken up in passing the report of the nominating committee and other routine business.

Ven. Archdeacon Brigstocke read the report of the standing committee on recommendations contained in the bishop's charge to synod.—The report was adopted forthwith.

Dean Partridge presented the report in check of the standing committee and organization would have to be unspection. efficiency in the work of our Sunday schools, but they consider that such an organization would have to be under the management of a much larger committee than the present one, and that the bishop should be the chairman." To carry out this suggestion they recommended several amendments to canon xii. They recommended the standing committee on Sunday ments to canon xit. They recommended the standing committee on Sunday schools be requested to bring before the synod next session a draft of the canon and constitution of the proposed Sunday school teachers' association for discussion and approval. On the matter of statistics the com-

mittee say that the returns secured by them are practically valueless, from the fact that only about 50 per cent. of the parishes have reported. Thirty-five of the parishes report 64 schools, with 383 teachers and 2,540 scholars; the contributions to all purposes amounting to \$2,112.25. Of these par-ishes 25 use the institute leaflets as part of the scheme of instruction and 24 report contributions to the children's mission fund. The committee dren's mission fund. The committee remark "that in their opinion the persistent neglect of nearly half the elergy in responding to the request for statistical returns is by no means creditable to the diocese." The committee call attention to the following suggestable to the diocese." tions made by some of the clergy:

1. Greater interest should be manifested by the synod in Sunday school work; one day of its session should be given up to this branch of church 2. A systematic record of Sunday

school work should be kept in every parish or mission, in order that com-plete statistical returns may be furnished to the committee.

3. The importance of Sunday schools should steadily be kept before the

congregations.

4. That the report of the Sunday school committee have more consideration in the synod, and that parents of the scholars be, if possible, induced to take interest in Sunday schools.

to take interest in Sunday schools.

5. The authorizing of a uniform series of graded lessons for the different classes in the Sunday schools and the Bible class.

6 (a). The establishment of a depot of Sunday school supplies at the depository in St. John; (b) Discussion of reports on Sunday schools at a set time in connection with synod meetings; (c) Visitation of schools by a field secretary or specialist.

a fashionable disease. There are very few individuals who have not at verious times experienced the miserable feeling canced by defective digestion. No pen can describe the keen suffering of the body, and the agony and argush of mind endured by the dyspeptic. Dr. La Londe, of 286 Pine Ave., Montreal, says: "When I ever run across chronic cases of dyspepsia I always prescribe Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and my patients generally have quick relief." field secretary or specialist.
7. That every effort should be used to enlarge the sphere of the several deanery Sunday school associations.
8. The appointment of some person



specially trained in the art of Sunday

day schools to be observed throughout

RE THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

conference was held March 24th; pres-

ent, Rev. Dr. Carey, Rev. Mr. Hughes,

Baptists; Rev. Geo. Steel, Rev. Dr.

conventions of the maritime provinces:

the F. C. Baptists and the Congrega-

subject a committee would be ap-

ointed to meet representatives from

the other religious bodies, to consider

what further steps may be taken in

take the action requested in the mat-

ter." Up to date (July 2) no further

reply to their communication had been

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SHIPPING AT PARRSBORO.

(Sackville Post.)
The chief industrial importance of

Parrsboro lies, of course, in ship-building, shipping and lumbering. The

total number of vessels built at this port to date is 139, with a tornage of

port to date is 139, with a tornage of 31,408 tons. Last year the total value of exports was \$507,656; imports, \$33,-407; duty collected, \$4,896.97. This represents a much smaller import trade than is actually done, much of the goods coming from St. John, where the duty has been collected.

In 1898 over one-third of the deals shipped from Nova Scotia was from Parrisboro. The following figures for the last three years will give an idea

As many as twenty vessels have been built at this port in one year. Last year the number built was seven, with a tonnage of 1,511 tons. Recently two good sized schooners were launched and a third is being built.

The export of coal is an important factor in the business of the town. Since January 1st 36,000 tons were shipped, and 125,300 tons during 1897.

received by the committee.

hool teaching to visit the Sunday

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WOLFVILLE NEWS.

schools of the diocese, with a view of WOLFVILLE, July 2.-R. W. Foote, imparting methods of teaching and of B. A. Acadia '95, missionary elect to arousing a deeper interest in this most important department of the church's Corea, gave an interesting and instructive address in the Presbyterian mittee reported that the church on Wednesday evening. Mr. bishop had cordially approved the sug-Foote read a letter written by the gestion of the appointment by him of days of special intercession for Sunnatives of Corea, imploring that Christian teachers be sent them. It, is in answer to this appeal that the Presbyterian board of the maritime provinces is sending out its first missionaries to that place. The party will consist of Mr. and Mrs. Foote, Rev. D. McRae and the Rev. R. Grier-Ven. Archdescon Brigstocke read the report of the committee on Religious Instruction in the Public Schools. It son, M. D. Mr. Foote was recently married to Mise Edith Spratt, who recited the steps taken to secure a conference in St. John with the ministers of various religious bodies. This will be a valuable worker in the mission, as she has taken a course in a training school for nurses. Mr. Foote is a graduate in arts at Acadia, and theology at Pine Hill Presbyterian college, Halifax.

Pope and Rev. Dr. Wilson, Methodists; Rev. L. G. Macneill, Rev. Dr. Bruce, Rev. T. F. Fotheringham, Presbyter-J. deForest, the St. John artist, is spending a few weeks in the Annapolis valley sketching, and is now ians, and six memebrs of the synod's committee. The position the Church of England was anxious to take in the at Kenit Lodge, Wolfville, where he is transferring to canvas some of the matter was fully explained, but no beautiful scenery in this vicinity. His paintings of Blomidon are specially good, both in drawing and coloring.

conclusion on the subject was arrived at. Subsequently the committee addressed a communication to the following religious bodies: The presbyter-Princeton University has conferred les of St. John and Miramichi; the gree of A. M. in philosophy. Mr. Methodist conference of New Bruns- Davison, who is a recent graduate of upon the Rev. H. S. Davison the de-Methodist conference of New Bruns-wick and P. E. Island; the Baptist Ac dia, is a native of this town, and has received an appointment of "Tiniversity scholar in Semitic language and literature" at Calumbia Univertional Union of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, embodying a copy of the resolution passed by the synod in July, sity, New York.

The officers of the B. Y. P. U. for 1896, and expressing the earnest hope that after due consideration of the the ensuing year are: President, Revs. G. A. Lawson, Halifax; 1st vice-president, Charles Fitch, Wolfville; 2nd vice-president, H. H. Saunders, Kingston; secretary, H. G. Harris, Kentville; treasurer, H. S. Freeman, Hay-

The Methodist conference held in Edgar Higgins, son of Dr. Higgins, June in Charlottetown replied, "stat- having completed his course at Coring that it was deemed inexpedient to nell, will spend the summer in Wolf-

"THE VENUS OF TIVOLI."

A widowed princess of famous name THE FOUNDATION OF HEALTH. has of late been receiving the attentions of a good looking young cavalry officer, and in order to avoid giving rise to gossip, especially on the part of the relatives of her dead husband, who are already embittered against her on testamentary grounds the capcent Salt will keep you in constant good health. Sold by druggists everywhere. Abbey's Effervescent Salt is endorsed and prescribed by phytain and the princess have been in the habit of meeting outside Rome. The other evening they missed the last train back from Tivoli, and knowing the stories which would become curthe stories which would become current if they were to remain for the night at any of the three Tivoli hotels, they finally discovered a tumble-down old cab in which they left for Rome about midnight. When they had got halfway the carriage was stopped by five brigands, who held up the occupants in regular old-fashioned style, relieving them of all their jewels and valuables. Unfortunately, the captain felt bound to offer Some New Movement on Foot, Says Mr. MONTREAL, July 5.—The Star's MONTREAL, July 5.—The Star's London correspondent cables: Some important new developments are on foot respecting the fast Atlantic mail service, and they are expected to be completed within a week. Evidently they have nothing whatever to do with Petersen, for Mr. Blair when asked by a Star representative said: "It is my impression that it is all up with him; there need be no delay in placing the enterprise in fresh hands, for I think the Canadian Pacific Railway company would like to take it nately, the captain felt bound to offer nately, the captain felt bound to offer some resistance to the bandits. This so enraged the men that they stripped not only the captain, but likewise the princess, of the major portion of their clothes, and it was in the scantlest of clothes, and it was in the scantlest of attire that they ultimately, near daybreak, reached the St. Lawrence gates of Rome, where the custom house officers, taking pity on them, furnished them with necessary raiment. Of course, the adventure soon became known, and ever since the charming princess, who is a beautiful woman and popular in society, has gone by the name of the "Venus of Tivoli."—Rome correspondent of Chicago Herald. way company would like to take it up. Of course this would mean the delay of a year or two in the fulfilment of the project."

Hon. Mr. Mulock today moved his imperial penny postage resolution be-fore the inter-imperial postal confer-ence, Lord Strathcona being present. The British government inclines to favor the Canadian preposal, and in that case it will be certainly carried.

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DR. J. GOLLIS BROWNES THE HAUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, a Sept. 28, 1896, ways:

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

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# THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 9, 1898.

(From Daily Sun, July 6.) NEW BRUNSWICK LIBERAL CON-SERVATIVES

The Liberal Conservative Association of New Brunswick, which exists at present as a provisional organiza tion, is soon to be called to meet as a representative gathering. The meeting will probably be held on Tuesday, constituencies which have repres have already the machinery for the selection of their delegation. Other counties must adopt their own methods of representation. We have no doubt that the liberal conservative party throughout the province will take a strong and healthy interest in the proceedings. The first duty of the assembly will be to perfect the organization and to make it effective in all parts of the province. The routine business belonging to such a gathering is important, but there will also be opportunity for consultation on current political themes. Hon. George E. Foster, who is now in the province. is expected to attend the meeting, and perhaps some other party leaders may take the opportunity to pay the province a visit. New Brunswick is the banner liberal conservative province in Canada, and if we understand the feeling of the party there is no disposition to lose by want of interest. energy or patriotism, the place in the front of the procession.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK MAGA-

It is something like a quarter of a century since the Maritime Monthly succeeded Stewart's Quarterly, and both were a credit to this city and the young dominion. Dr. George Stewart may almost be regarded as the foundadian centres. Mr. Spencer, Dr. Bennett, and others who had the responsibility of the Maritime Monthly, als brought to their aid the best writers that the country then had. The two St. John magazines deserved a better fate, but they fared better and lived longer than most of the literary magazines started in Canada since confederation. If we may gather from some extinct magazine's hopeful introduction a weather beaten figure. it may be remarked that Mr. W. K. Reynolds is not deterred by the wreck-strewn rocks from launching a new craft on the sea of Canadian magazine literature Volume one. number one, of the New Brunswick Magazine has reached this office. It. looks like the beginning of a successful venture. At least it must be admitted that Mr. Reynolds has turned out one goood number. As the prospectus indicated, the New Brunswick Magazine gives special attention to local history, that is to say the history of the maritime provinces. Such a publication cannot be popular in the sense that fiction or even the discussion of certain current topics may te called popular. But as it is the intention to treat historical subjects in a popular style, while still aiming at thorough work, and as the range of including short paragraphs, notes and queries, genealogies, and sketches of all sorts, it would appear that the The essential purpose, however, is not magazine is intended for the serious contents of the cirst number contain a hint of the scope. Rev. W. O. Raymond, who gleans local history in all fields, has a paper on Portland Point Professor Ganong, who still refuses to accept the west side of the harbor as the site of La Tour's fort, gives once more his old reasons, adding some new ones for the belief that the fort was on the east side. Mr. Hanany, who is at home among the first New Brunswick colonists, tells of the d'Amours brothers, distinguished Jonas Howe gives his idea of the style the colonial period. Mr. Reynolds himself furnishes editorial notes, answers to questions, and a short local sketch called the story of two soldiers

them three). This is a good begin-

ning, and one can see no reason why, if the record is kept up and Mr. Reynolds is content with a modest firan-cial return, the magazine should not be a permanent institution. By way of assisting toward that desirable end it is here announced that the New Brunswick Magazine, which is printed by the Gazette company, is sold by

THE OBJECTION TO CHARLTON OF MICHIGAN.

The Moncton Transcript is far from right in saying that the Sun's objection to the appointment of Mr. Charlton on the international commission cause he is a native of the United States. This paper does not care where Mr. Charlton was born, or where he grew up. The objection to Mr. Charlton is that he is not now and never has been a Canadian in sympathy. From the day that Mr. Charlton wrote to the press of his own country a false and slanderous description of the character and conduct of the Canadian militia who defended this country against the fenian raiders, to the day when over the signature "John Charlton of Michigan" he joined the other United States lumbermen in his petition to the United States congress to impose a retaliatory duty against Canadian sawn lumber, Mr. Charlton has always sided with his native country against Canada. We owe directly to him the rider to the Wilson bill imposing an extra tax on Canadian lumber in the event of the imposition of an export duty by the dominion. Fairness, however, compels it to be said that this hostile legislation was not due to Mr. Charlton's love of the other country. It was the product of his own business interest. He had mills in Michigan which used Canadian logs. He had tugs on the lakes which were employed in towing Canadian logs to the United States. It was against his personal interest to have a law enforced which would require Canadian logs to be sawn in Canada, rather than in a country where a Canadian was forbidden by law to seek employment in a saw mill. So Mr. Charlton, though a member of the Canadian parliament, appealed as citizen of Michigan to the United States congress to add to the Wilson

bill a retaliatory clause. The correspondence showing the active part which Mr. Charlton took in this matter came to light, it may be said, through no act of his. His share in the treacherous proceeding would never have been known if he could have concealed it. But it is one case of many, and it shows that however and his quarterly would not suffer by morat a man Mr. Chariton may be in some matters he is not a Canadian. ton was at the head and front of the commercial union movement. Commercial Union Hank-book, now before us, was issued at Toronto in 1838. The introduction is by Professor Goldwin Smith and the contents include portions of two addresses by Mr. Charlton. Here is Mr. Charlton's own statement of the policy which he advocated, and he has never yet withdrawn from the position.

"Commercial union," said Mr. Charlton, "is simply a customs union between two or more independent states. by which a common tariff and excise law is adopted, and the revenue collected is divided among the participants, while all trade restrictions between them are enoved. The application of the principle between Canada and the United States would require that the two countries should have the same excise rates and the same tariff upon all imports from all in dark characters, and all the grit other countries; that the revenue thus collected in both countries should be divided upon conditions to be hereafter arranged; that the customs tax between the two countries from ocean to ocean should be removed; and that the trade between Canada and the States should be in every respect as free and untrammelled as trade between the different States of the American union is at the present mo-

This is what Mr. Charlton wanted to accomplish in 1888. He has given no sign of a change of heart. If he had been able to get his way ten years ago Canada would have been today just where Mr. Charlton then desired

We see no reason why Mr. Charlton should not be a member of the joint high commission. But he should the there on the appointment of Presiden McKinley as one of the United Stafes

THE BOURGOYNE TRAGEDY.

n a century have so many lives be tost by the sinking of a merchant shi as were sacrificed in the Bourgoyn tragedy described this morning. It asy for writers on shore to criticiz the behaviour of sailors and passer gers in the few awful moments be tween the collision and sinking. Bu men who, acting under recognized as thority, and having space of time t collect their thoughts, might show some self-sacrifice and resource, ma (An error in the little paper makes in the absence of guidance and control

impresses one in the story is not tha Italian steerage passengers should have gone wild, as that there should be such want of control on the part an account of a sudden accident a sea, in which the captain and other, officers rise to the occasion, fight the panic-stricken crowd away from the boats until the vomen are safe, and make an organized effort to take care of all on board. In this case it would appear that there was time enough, and that there were boats enough to perhaps all. But every man seems to have fought for himself, and then those who might have been saved were lost.

GREAT BOOTY.

The Ladrones Islands, Spanish, are now in the possession of the United States, and it is assumed that annexation will come later. The organs of public opinion are almost unanimous in demanding the annex ation of the Philippine Islands, and it is not even suggested that Cuba shall. Spain or left to the control of the Cuban people. Where, Cuba Porto Rico goes. The leading organs have also discovered that the Canary and Belearic ought to be American There are a few strong Spanish possessions in the Pacific besides the Philippines that will be gathered in if the larger colonies are taken. The whole domain thus in sight includes a large area, a population approaching ten million, and great resources. Such a collection of prizes never fell to a country at so low a price, even though Spain should make the longest resistance possible to her, before

If any doubt remained of the utter incapacity of Spain to carry on a modern war the destruction of Cervera's fleet sets the question at rest. The Spanish admiral showed courage enough of the foolhardy kind, as did all his captains. An officer who tries to fight three battle ships with one cruiser is not lacking in a kind of bravery. But this sort of lighting does not do any good. The admiral who refused to be beaten in port, but wanted to fall at sea like a sailor, is the same who a few weeks ago left the open sea, where he might have done thing, and shut himself up in port. He has not only lost his ships, which he might have lost in any case, out he has lost them without inflictcould have surfered no more if he had a crew of 2t men. Although the trans-tombarded Boston or any United States Allantic steamers all have a definite port on the Atlantic coast. Such a course, the Bourgoyne was to all ac-dash would have been more splending counts forty miles or more to the north When, however, he was in Santiage while a United States fleet of five times his strength was outside, Santiago was the only place where he could be of service. General Linares, who was trying to hold Santiago, needed more men and more guns, and Cervera took away his two or three thousand and all his guns. The men who are not slain are prisoners and all the war machinery that is not destroyed is in the hands of the enemy. The dash of Admiral Cervera was magnificent, but it was not war.

"We brand the Sun and its editor as shameless and dishonest slanderers, says the Telegraph. It is an interesting and welcome sight to see once more that experienced branding iron in full and healthy operation. The same versatile tool (meaning the editor's branding iron-not the editor himself) has marked both the Telegraph and the Globe. It has branded all the leading conservative politicians politicians in still darker ones. With equal dexterity and impartiality the same gifted editor's whitewash brush valued |confrere has glorified everybody and damned everybody, but ever finds a kind hearted and perhaps mewhat indifferent public ready to forgive both offences. The Sun once more extends to Brother Hannay and surance of its distinguished considera-

war bill shows that an exception in made in the clause imposing a ninimum tax of one dollar on tickets for a passage to a foreign port. The summer tourist may journey from hot New England to the cool shores of the Bay of Fundy without assuming the burdens of war. Another exnakes the tax on a bill of lading for our ports only one cent.

	PORT OF ST. JOHN.
	The number or vessels from foreign ports arrived during the fiscal year ending June, 30th, is as follows:
	Canadian
ě	United States
á	All other nations
機器医職	Deep sea fisheries
ě	1,333
	RAILWAY EARNINGS.  The traffic returns of the C. P. R. are as follows:  From June 21st to June 30th, 1888\$668,000
ğ	From June 21st to June 30th, 1897 602,000
産品の	Increase
必能な影響	From 21st to the 30th of June, 1898 \$597,391 From 21st to the 30th of June, 1897 505,655
255	

# Only One Hundred and Sixty-Three Persons Saved.

# A Collision at Sea in Which the French Liner La Bourgoyne Goes Down.

Horrible Tales by the Rescued of the Conduct of Some of the Officers and Sailors of the French Steamer.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 6.—In one of above water, but even then, scores the thick fogs, which at this time of fell away from the boats, and raftis the year hang like a pall over the Grand Banks and Sable Island in the North Atlantic, occurred on the early norning of July 4th one of the most ppalling ocean disasters in the annals fact in the history of steam sailing of

goyne, with 725 souls on board, was run down by the iron sailing ship Cromartyshire, and such a terrific hole vas torn in the big steamer's port side that she sank within half an hour, carrying with her to the ocean's bottom over 500 of her passengers and crew, while the balance, who were not drawn under by the fearful suction, struggled and fought for life until 163 were at length restued from death by the crew of the Cromartyshire, which survived the collision.

The story of the fearful disaster rom the few officers and crew who were saved is yet to be told, but if the words of the passengers who were lragged aboard the Cromartyshire and ater brought to this port by the str. Grecian are to be believed, the last few moments on board the Bourgoyne witnessed some of the most terrible ocenes of horror and cruelty that have blotted the history of the civilized

Instead of heroic discipline, which so often has been the one bright feature of such moments, the crew fought like for the few lifeboats and rafts, battling the helpless passengers away from their only means of salvation, with the result that the strong overcame the weak, but the list of 163 saved contains the name of but one

The disaster occurred at 5 o'clock in the morning of July 4th, about sixty miles south of Sable Island, which lies nearly a hundred miles off this port. The Bourgoyne nad left New York. bound for Havre, on the previous Saturday, while the Cromartyshire was ing the least harm on the enemy. He on her way over from Glasgow, with could have suffered no more if he had a crew of 2t men. Although the transon her way over from Glasgow, with

> the year, was very dense, and the big ing along with reduced canvas and blowing her foghonr. Suddenly out of the fog rush a great steamer, and in a me there was a fearful crash, the iron prow of the ship plunging into the port side of the steamer just under bridge. The shock was a terrific and tore a tremendous hole in steamer, while the entire tow of the ship was demolished. The steamer plunged on into the fog again, her whistle crying for help and her rockets signalling her dire distress.

The Cromartyshire was rounded to and her master, Captain Henderson was clearly relieved in finding that she was in no danger of sinking. to the eastward could be heard the hoarse call of the steamer, and as the fog began to lift, all the boats on the ship were launched. Half an hour after the collision occurred, the misty curtain went up, giving a clear view for miles, and then it was that those on the Cromartyshire saw the fearful struggles for life

On board the Bourgoyne, the collision had come so suddenly and at such a time in the morning that few esides her crew were on deck, but he shock roused nearly everyone, and within a few minutes the deaks were rowded with struggling, terrified

At first it seemed as if there was ome attampt at discipline. A few of he boats were swung off and some of he passengers allowed to get into to settle and list to port, the officers lost control of the crew, and what was probably a panic ensued. Passengers and crew fought for the boats and life rafts, and it was a fight to death in itself, while death in the waters started environment. ers stared everyone in the face. The strong battered down the weak, the women and children being pushed far away from any hope of rescue.

Fists, oars and even knives sed by some of the demons to keep their places. The officers seemed to have been powrless before their own men and only four were saved. The fight for life on the decks of the steamer did not last long, for in a little more than half an hour she gave a long lurch to port and went down.
As the ship sank beneath the surface the vortex of the waters sucked down everything on the surface with-in a cectain radius. A couple of min-tutes later, when the suction ceased, es later, when the suction ceased se still alive saw about 200 bodies ne up out of the water with a rush, as if the sea were giving up the dead after having swallowed the ship. But the struggle for life still continued after the ship went down. Hundreds still flowed about, grasping at rafts, boats and wreckage in frantic endeavors to keep above water. Even then many of these in the boats, if the stories are to be believed showed. fell away from the boats, and rafts and wreckage, exhausted, and were drowned. It was all over in an hour, although for some time after great pieces of wreckage came shooting up But little attempt was made to re-over the bodies of any of the illfated passengers or crew, and the battered hull at the bottom of the

Along in the afternoon the steamer Grecian was sighted coming from the westward, and a few hours after the Cromartyshire was taken in tow and arrived here this morning.

ocean will probably be forever their

Strangely enough, Mr. Lacasse is the only man of the saloon and cabin passengers who survive, while his wife is the only woman of two hundred, not only of the saloon and cabin, but of the whole ship, who escaped. Mrs. Lacasse was roused from her berth by her husband, who was on deck at the time of the collision. She threw about her the first articles of clothing she could secure and reached the deck of the listing steamship to find herself one of many frantic and half dressed people who congregated about the boats.

She saw the captain of the steamer on the bridge and some of the officers at other points endeavoring to direct the efforts of the crew to launch the

There was little response to the orders of the officers. The crew seemed oo paralyzed to act. Matters were quiet and there was no panie at first. Golden ments were slipping away, and the lecks were becoming more and more frightened people, crowded with merging from the cabins and comanionways.

The steamer was listing and setling, and then a wild fear seized on the throng and people lost their rea-

son and really went mad.

Mrs. Lacasse was separated from her husband in the scramble, and the steamer listed so badly that she slid down the declivity of the deck and into the water. She had taken the precaution, at her husband's direc-tion, to put on a life belt before leaving her stateroom, and shortly after being thrown into the sea was graspraft: Her saviour was her l

had been. Everybody around the edge of the vortex was drawn into it. The water rushed round and round aster and faster and the unfortunates disappeared in twos and threes, with despairing cries. Mrs. Lacasse was on the edge of the maeistrom, but something striking her threw her outside the dangerous whirlpool, and the next she knew she was on the life raft. capsized and all went down in the whirlpool. There was not one man in this boat, and it was left fast to the trying to cut the ropes when they careened deeper and capsized the boat.

Some of the women were Mrs. Lacasse says a moment after the was engulfed men, women and children rose on every side of the whirlpool, and the sight of the faces and arms, and the shrieks were so terrible she will remember the scene to her dying day.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 6.—The scenes on board the La Bourgoyne just after the collision, survivors say, were terrible to witness. Men fought for positions on the boats like raving maniacs. Women were forced back from the boats and trampled on by human beasts who invoked the first law of nature and made poard were a large number of Italians and other foreigners, who care little for human life. These fiends stopped at nothing. In one boat was a party of forty women, but so great was th assist in her launching. The occu-pants, so near safe, were drowned like rats, when the ship, with an awful hissing sound, went flown with the hundreds of valuable lives. So desperate was the situation than an Italan passenged drew his knife and made a thrust at one who, like him-self, was endeavoring to reach the boats. Immediately the action was mitated in every direction. Knives were flourished in every direction and used with deadly effect. Women and children were driven back to an inevitable death at the point of weapons, the owners of which were experts in the owners of which were experts in their use. Even the sick were not re-spected, and according to the stories of some of the survivors, women were stabbed like so many sheep. The scene on the water was even worse. Many of the unfortunate who were struggling in the water attempted to drag themselves into the boats and on rafts. These were rudely pushed back to the watery grave. It was a time in which compassion was not to be found. Here the knives and other weapons did their accursed work Such scenes were fortunately shut out from the eyes of those on board the sall-ing vessel. The fog prevented the out there was plenty of evidence of a lesperate struggle when the survivors came on board.

Matteo Zurich, an Austrian, who

speaks very good English, and who proved himself a very intelligent man, gave a graphic account of the disaster. Here is his story, told in his own

"I was on deck at the time Everything was going along smoothly, although it was very foggy, when I saw ship loom up right in front of us, She was actually scraping the star-board side of La Bourgoyne, and when she was a few yards astern I saw her masts falling overboard,, I heard people on board shout in English and knew it was a British ves-

sel. I ran forward to see what had happened. The steamer's starboard side was broken in to the water's edge. the plates were warped and the rivets broken and drawn. The hole was eight or ten feet big and the water was pouring in fast. Then I went aft again, but I could not see anyone in charge only a horror-stricken crowd of passengers. No commands were being given and no system prevailed. I went to the hurricane deck and started to cut away the awning from a boat there. While I was doing so along came some sailors or firemen and cut away two life rafts and two boats. I had my boat nearly clear, but just then I was driven away from the boats. I was chased away from the raft and ran aft again and I saw me men, passengers, 10 or 12, get a said around. Some one said to cut the forward guy from the davis, and I crept on my hands and knees and did o. Men, women and children were all round calling upon God for help, but only God could help them, men could not. Oh, it was pitiful. But we could not help anybody; we were in too bad a plight ourselves. I hung on to the guy rope and by it swung myself into overloaded boat. There were nineteen or twenty in the boat. this time the steamer was so listed that reople could not keep their feet, but were sliding shricking into the

"I saw some crowds start to lower boats as the ship sank but they could not unhook the blocks. We had only got three yards away when the steamer went down, her main truck almost striking our boat. Our escape was miraculous, for had, the truck struck us none would have escaped.

"The Bourgoyne settled into the water at an angle of forty-five degrees until we could just see her sec-ond smokestack, then the bow came up perpendicular, the steamer seemed to stand there for an instant, and

then disappeared stern first," At this point in Zurich's tale a scene occurred more dramatic than ever witnessed on the stage. Bursting into ears and wringing his hands, he oried out in plaintive tones: "Oh! God, then the sight was awful. "I's before my eyes all the time. May the Almighty spare me from such ansome praying, some begging to saved, women holding the babies their arms and calling upon God to save them, They all had to succumb to the engulfing whiripool, and sor few remained struggling above set

weep. A crowd of city people who had collected on the wharf, listening to the recital, were so affected that

Not all of the passengers met death by drowning. Christopher Brunen saw sailor belonging to the Bourgoyne strike a passenger over the head with a bar and killed him. The body dropped into the water. The passengers grabbed the boat in which the ailor was and attempted to get on

teen persons on board and one hundred and sixty-three were saved. With the exception of two passengers, Prof. gers of the Bourgoyne are aboard the steamer Grecian, at the Cunard wharf The crew are also on board that steamer. She is expected to sail for New York this evening. All the crew are collected by themselves in the forward part of the deck, and are officer of the gangway looked at them with a scowl, and said if he had his way they would all have been hanged to the yard-arm long ago.

early all the passengers who could speak English. One passenger said the officers and crew of the La Bourgoyne neglected the passengers en-The second officer was the only man

of the crew who did anything to help the terrified and helpless passengers. He cut loose all the boats that were launched. He was last seen standing on deck with his hand on the rigging going resignedly to certain death. Christophere Brunini, a passe for two hours before he found a boat. He clung to this as his last hope. After some time another man got hold managed to right it. Under men and three women, who had evidently been drowned by the capsizing of the boat. Brunini said the crew vere cruel in their conduct towards the passengers. He was unable to get into the steamer's boat when he came on deck, being shoved away by the sailors. He paw many of his friends being prevented from getting into the ocats by the sailors. He lost every-

thing but what he stood in.

Mehelini Secondo, an Italian steerage passenger, is among the saved.

When he got on deck he found a raft When he got on deck he found a raft with five men on it. The raft, however, was tied and chained fast to the deck, and no sailors were near to let it loose. None of the five had knives. The ship sank rapidly, and they were all precipitated into the water. He was in the water twenty minutes and alone, the other five sinking before his eyes. He came across a boat, which he tried to get into. He eventually succeeded, but not before a desperate fight with her crew. He was battered with oars and shoved away with boathooks. He managed to seize an oar, however, and pulled himself to the boat

back into savages w at last to ing to the away, he s forced to into the which she the man v sure he ca does not k Fred Nit jovial and tunate pas money and

of a pair he laughed the flendis sionate ea well. He woke in th would any deck and the officer The officer right, that Niffler, how with some until he re thought it time befo saw an Et hit him o end of the out of sig! Charles

pressed him of his cou man had h and 7 year them in a from etner not get in with the thought he surface ar where to be as lost. He a boat can in, but was Lisbra sho and blue. bruised fro After this water eigh Patrick young Iris

Del. He is Paris to ti there. He most of his on a raft sinking. H who could streets of attention. says he eve an Americ come acqu This man. call, was the forehead on his way From Paris land to see Charles could not s

your corre to the ship, saw it was any longer. water half within reac ter it, but him off wi is badly cu boats with clinging fo of the raft says the cr gers with be had, pur helpless in One of the will be Joh boat before aged mothe held him a ther into th grave. The and shove: was in the was saved

artyshire.

Charles

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dent was was, one was quest seen that h but did not tion. The leri Giosepp give inform not to give in English, "Never min waiter gave lish by say self," and p bering in Fr

English, and who ount of the disas. ory, told in his own to the questions

at the time. Everylong smoothly, alfoggy, when I saw ight in front of us. scraping the star-Bourgoyne, and w yards astern I lling overboard,, I pard shout in Engvas a British vesd to see what had teamer's starboard to the water's edge. trped and the rivets The hole was big and the water Then I went aft not see anyone in rror-stricken crowd o commands were system prevailed. ricane deck and the awning from lle I was doing so sailors or firemen

life rafts and two boat nearly clear, driven away from chased away from again and I saw ers, 10 or 12, get a ne said to cut the the davits, and I and knees and did d children were all God for help, but p them, men could iful. But we could e were in too bad I hung on to the swung myself into There were in the boat. By er was so listed ot keep their feet, hricking into the

vds start to lower nk, but they could eks. We had only y when the steamain truck almost Our escape was the truck struck escaped. settled into the

for help, but none

of forty-five denst see her secn the bow cam e steamer seemed an instant, and rn first,"

rich's tale a scene matic than ever e. Bursting into his hands, he tive tones: "Oh! was awful. The the time. May e from such an-Men, women and ng, some crying, e begging to be ing the babies in ling upon God to but no one could ll had to succumb irlpeol, and some rgling above the ture seemed to they all began to

dry eye among sengers met death opher Brunen saw the Bourgoyne er the head with him. The hody ter. The passenat in which the noted to get on

city people who wharf, listening

so affected that

undred and fourand one hundred saved. With the ssengers, Prof. all the passenthe Cunard also on board expected to sail evening. All the themselves in deck, and are it looking. The looked at them id if he had his ave been hanged ago.

ers who could passenger said of the La Bourpassengers en-

as the only man anything to help ss passengers boats that were st seen standing i, a passenger, water and swam water and swam
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n Italian st ong the saved. The raft, how-ained fast to the were near to let five had knives. and they were the water. He nty minutes and nking before his a boat, which He eventually fore a desperat He was battere way with b elf to the boa

in the water

get into a hoat. He was seized when he managed to get half in and thrown back into the water. Again he tried to enter the boat, but the inhuman savages who manned it were determined to keep nim out. He managed at last to get in and to stay in. Clinging to the life line of a boat not far away, he saw his mother, and he was forced to watch a man shove her deep into the ocean with an oar, from which she never reappeared. He says the man was saved, and he is almost sure he can recognize him, though he does not know the man's name.

Fred Niffier, a Swiss, was the most jovial and contented of all the unfortunate passengers. He lost all his money and clothes, with the exception of a pair of trousers and a shirt, but he laughed and now and again cursed the flendish French sailors with passionate earnestness. He went to bed the night before the collision and slept well. He never heard a sound, but woke in the morning the same as he would any other morning. He went on deck and saw the splinters. He asked the officer on the watch what was up. The officer replied that it was all right, that the ship would not go down. Niffler, however, got into a lifeboat with some others and remained there until he reached the water, when he thought it was time to leave. None of the sailors ever attempted to let the boat loose. He swam for a long time before he was picked up. He saw an Rughshman attempt to get into the boat, but the men in the boat, who were sailors of the Bourgoyne, hit him over the head with the butt end of the oar. He fell back and sank out of sight.

young Irishman from Wilmington, the water and trying to get on the Del. He is justly indignant that the rafts, were struck down and killed by brutal crew. He was on his way brought sallors with oars. Paris to turn out leather for a firm What has long been feared in conthere. He was more fortunate than nection with the development of exmost of his fellow passengers, and got on a raft when the Bourgovne was sinking. He was the only passenger lision in thick weather and a shipwreck who could have walked through the with appalling loss of life. streets of Halifax without attracting attention. One of the worst sights he is isourgoyne was one of the great says he ever saw was the minder of an American with whom he had bean American with whom he had become acquainted on board the steamer.

This man, whose name he cannot recall, was from Philadelphia, where he
has a wife and family. The Philadelthe custom of the French line manphian was trying to get on a raft not far distant from the one on which he was. A French sailor grabbed half an oar and beat him three times over the forehead. The murdered man was on his way to Paris to see a sister. From Paris he intended to go to Ire-

and to see his father and mother. Charles Duttweileens, a German, could not speak English very well, but your correspondent managed by an interpreter to get his story. It is this: ed States, English, Scotch, Irish, He got in a boat which was tied fast to the ship, and stayed in it until he saw it was certain death to remain to the ship, and stayed in it until he saw it was certain death to remain to the ship, and stayed in it until he saw it was certain death to remain times of this fourth of July disaster spoke many languages, and among the nationalities were Canadian, Unities of this fourth of July disaster spoke many languages, and among the nationalities were Canadian, Unities of this fourth of July disaster spoke many languages, and among the nationalities were Canadian, Unities of this fourth of July disaster spoke many languages, and among the nationalities were Canadian, Unities of this fourth of July disaster spoke many languages, and among the nationalities were Canadian, Unities of this story and among the nationalities were Canadian, Unities of States, English, Scotch, Irish, French, Spanish, Italian, German, Russian, Swiss, Norwegian, Greeks, Saw it was certain death to remain saw it was certain death to remain any longer. He jumped, but was car-ried down in the whirlpool made by the sinking steamer. He was in the water half an hour, when a boat came within reach, and he attempted to en-ter it, but the wretches in it shoved the sinking steamer. He was in the water half an hour, when a boat came within reach, and he attempted to enter it, but the wretches in it shoved him off with boat-hooks. His left eye is badly cut by the jabs he received. He saw women shoved away from boats with oars and boat-hooks when clinging for dear life to the life lines of the rafts and lifeboats. He also of the rafts and lifeboats. He also to fix hundred passengers who booked a number for various reasons failed to take passage. The ship's papers were all lost, including among the lost, renders the situation in respect of the personnel of the ship's company impenetrable.

The surviving passengers and seamen were embarked tonight for Bosgers with any implement that came handy, and if no instrument was to be had, punched the men and women helpless in the water with their fists.

One of the most important witnesses boat before the ship sank with his aged mother. The sallors in the boat held him and threw his poor eld mother into the water, to meet a watery grave. The sailors threw him out of and shoved him under the boat. He was in the water nine hours before he was saved by a boat from the Cromartyshire.

Charles Lisbra, who lost two children, also said he saw five wom who were evidently exhausted, cling ing to the life line of a boat. Th French sailors, maliciously, as the women were in one's way, cut the lines, and the women sank never to rise again. When your corresp dent was interviewing passengers he accosted an intelligent looking Frenchman. When asked if he could speak English, he replied, "No." Niffler, the Swiss, with a grin, then

Niffler, the Swiss, with a grin, then informed your correspondent that this was one of the crew, a waiter. He was questioned further and it was seen that he spoke English perfectly but did not wish to give any information. The next person accepted was a young sailor of the Bourgoyne. He wrote his name on the back of a scrap of a steerage passenger ticket, Rolleri Gioseppe. He seemed anxious to give information. But the waiter mentioned before, told him in French not to give your correspondent any mentioned before, told him in French not to give your correspondent any information. The correspondent said in English, pointing to the 'waiter: "Never mind him, bad." At this the waiter gave himself away on his English by saying: "You are bad yourself," and pulled the salior away, jabbering in French to him.

Gustav Grimaux, a French passenser, correspondented the other passenser.

ger, corroborated the other passen-gers in their statement's about the crew. He saw women shoved away from boats with oars and shoved deep into the water.

The officers of the Grecian say the passengers and sailors presented a very sorry spectacle when they were taken on board from the Cromartyshire. They were dripping wet and inorities

had not eaten anything for twenty-The third officer of the Cromparty-shire said that the one half-drowned wretch whom he pulled in over the side, nine hours after the collision, seized his life boat and asked the steward for his knife. He cut a piece off the life line and started to eat it.

saying it was all he wanted. Otto Zeaiser of New York, who was going to Paris, said: "We struck at five a. m. and were affoat one hour before the ship sank. We were going at full speed in a thick fog. The cree acted cowardly and some of the offi-cers seemed to have lost their heads I could only see an officer where I was on the port side. There was no discipline aboard and the boats could not be released. The sailors didn't try to pull them down. The passengers tried to pull the boats down. I tried to get a boat down and one of the ship's waiter's pushed me away and told me to "go to hell."

The captain did not appear to be aware of the danger at the beginning He blew the whistle just before the accident and he tried another signal, but the water filled the engine room Half an hour later he fired distre signals, but it was too late. The he rut up the danger signals. I was told he was in the cabin when the accident happened, but he was on the bridge when the ship went down.

I loosened one of the life boats, of which three were left on the steamer, but they were soon crowded with women, who behaved very quietly and bravely. Then I climbed on the supportant was and climbed on the supportant was and climbed.

perstructure and climbed all over the ship in company with two engineers. We found the rafts on the other side, Charles Lisbra, a Frenchman, ex-pressed himself as thoroughly ashamed on them. Our raft was damaged by of his countrymen's conduct. This a big hole in it. So we had to abanman had his two motherless boys, 5 don it, but we were picked up by and 7 years old, with him. He put boats from the sailing ship Cromthem in a boat and was prevented artyshire. We were the first crew from etnering it himself. He could and we saw other boats following us not get in any boat and went down far away. The captain of the Cromwith the ship. He went down; he thought he was gone, but came to the surface and at once looked for the boat with his boys. They were now there to be seen and he mourns them as lost. He ficated a long time before a boat came along. He tried to get in, but was assailed with oars. Mr. Lishra showed your correspondent his Lisbra showed your correspondent his had a cord around it, to which five arms and body. His arms are black women were holding. The sailors cut and blue, and his bodyants servibly the rope and the women were drown-bruised from the Mews the received. Some of the passenger survivors After this boat went off he was in the say the crew acted like fiends and water eight hours.

Patrick McKeown is an intelligent and children—who were struggling in the water and trying to get on the

distant countries, where it may reach the eye of relatives of the deceased, who may learn their friends' sad fate. The five hundred and forty-nine vic ting of this fourth of July disaster list of those who were lost will never be known, as nothing is more certain than that out of six hundred passen

ton on the steamer Halifax, and will arrive there Friday morning at daybreak. Large crowds saw them off, and threatening looks were cast upon the seamen on account of the wild will be John Burgi, who got into a stories prevalent of women having been tossed overboard from the boats and men beaten off the life rafts. A rumors was in circulation that some of the crew would be arrested on rarival in Boston. The consul reports that one boat left La Bourgoyne with only twelve Austrians in it, who refused to allow any more in the boat although it could accommodate fifty easily. Those Austrians were a ship-

wrecked crew bound for home. HALIFAX, July 7-Everybody looks forward to the government enquiry into the loss of La Bourgogne to be into the loss of La Bourgogne to be held here on Tuesday, with profound interest and suppressed excitement. The wreck commisioner for Canada, Capt. W. A. Smith, N. R., is in the city. He will conduct the enquiry. He is a retired Allan line captain, and salled between New York and Liverpool for years. He expresses regret the La Bourgogne survivors were

pool for years. He expresses regret the La Bourgogne survivors were hurried out of the city. The proper place to hold the enquiry was in Halifax, and the proper time before the survivors separated.

Capt. Smith will enquire what the speed was at which La Bourgogne was travelling, what was the condition of the boats, what discipline was maintained, etc., and will report to the Capadian government, who will

maintained, etc., and will report to the Canadian government, who will transmit the report to the board of trade of Great Britain.

The unpublished statements of the fourth engineer and assistant purser, who are the only surviving officers, will be submitted. They are written in French and are in the possession of the French committed. in French and are in the possession of the French consul, who will not give them out. They are not under oath and may not be admitted by the

The officers of the Cromartyshire have been subponaed. An effort may be made to apprehend the survivors

at Boston-Strange tales which amount to

### CITY NEWS

· 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 Recent Events in and Around St. John,

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

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

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THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY,

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

The Southern Baptist Association meets at Kars, Kings county, on Sat-

The Orangemen of St. Martins will have a grand picnic with sports on July 12th.

A very enjoyable garden party was held at the residence of Capt. James Wishart, St. Martins, Tuesday evening. A party went down from Hampton on a special train:

George Mitchell, M. P. P., of Hahfax, leaves for England on the St. John City for London to attend a meeting of the British Association at Bristol. Mrs. Mitchell will accompany him.

Information has been laid before Justice James H. Bowes of Simonds, against Mrs. Robert J. Melvin, Elizabeth Pierce and Wm. McLellan, for selling liquor without license on Saturday, 2nd inst., and against Robert Watson for keeping liquor for sale on Saturday, the 2nd inst.

Miss D'Orsay, recently of the St. John school staff, received word of the death July 4 of her brother, Frederick E., at West Lynn. Mr. D'Orsay, who was well known in St. John, left here a few years ago. He had been in delicate health for some months. Mr. D'Orsay was for some years in the employ of S. McDiarmid before going to the states.

His Lordship Bishop Sweeny of St. John administered confirmation to a class of 57 in St. Gertrude's church last Wednesday morning. The bishop confirmed afterwards, in other parts of the county. He was accomp by Rev. Father Gallagher, son of C. E. Gallagher of Bath-Woodstock

over-study, Mr. Lawson's headquar-ters are at Maple Creek, Ass'a West, with a mission field 200 miles long and o miles broad.—Charlottetown Guar-

The body of Capt. Judson Edgett, the was drowned about the 15th June from a boat, was recovered 5th inst. by a fisherman. The body was found on the flats between Big Cape and Grindstone island by a French fisherman, who will receive \$100. The body was taken to Hillsboro yes-terday and identified. The captain had \$4,000 insurance on his life. The remains were buried at Gray's island

Mrs. Wright, relict of the late John R. Wright of Searltown, P. E. I., died on Sunday night after an illness of only a few days. Deceased, who was in her seventy-ninth year, was an estimable lady and her death will be mourned by all who knew her. daughter, Mrs. David Rogers, Freetown, and five sons, Albert in Searltown, Alonzo in New York, Rev. Thos. in Waldoboro, Me., and James C. in Summerside, and Arthur at home, survive her.—Guardian.

D. F. Campbell, B. A., a graduate for some time pursuing a post gra-duate course in mathematics at Harvard, has just received the degree of Ph. D. from that university, and been appointed to a position on the teaching staff of the university. Dr. Campbell was at one time principal of Port Hawkesbury Academy, and after-wards of Parrsboro High School. Dr. Campbell is a brother of Principal Campbell of the Academy.—Truro News.

A special general meeting of the Midland Railway company was called for this morning and adjourned until this afternoon, to authorize the issue of mortgage bonds, says Tuesday's Montreal Star. The shareholders of this company are all Montreal people William Strachan is the president The company have started building the road, which is to run from Trur

Charles K. Cameron of St. John has been appointed by the Royal Chief of the Order of Scottish Clans to be royal deputy chief for the province of New Brunswick, to succeed Clansman John Leitch, deceased. The Flery Cross, the organ of the order, fetering to the appointment, says: "Brother Cameron is a most enthusiastic clarsman, and is well worthy of the honor that has been bestowed on him clarsman, and is well worth, or the honor that has been bestowed on him by the Royal Clan." Mr. Cameron is a member of Clan Mackensie, No. 96, of this city, and was chief of the clan for three years in succession. The order is a strong one in the United for three years in succession. The order is a strong one in the United States, and is growing in Canada. It is confined to Scotchmen or persons is confined to Scotchmen or p

Capt. Henderson of the ship Crom artyshire was for several years in the employ of Troop & Son of this city. He commanded the bark John Johnson for a time, and later on was in the ship John McLeod.

versation with a Globe representative this morning Mr. Smith-stated he had given up law, after practising it for stay in the province, and hopes to be-come identified with the Baptists in New Brunswick and receive a church from them. Mr. Smith's family are at present in New York, but will come east as soon as he is settled here.

T. CUSACK'S SUDDEN DEATH.

A well known citizen, Timothy Cusack, rassed to his rest with awful suddenness Thursday suddenness Thursday. Though over seventy-five years of age, he was hale and hearty and never knew sickness or pain. Yesterday morning he started out before seven o'clock from his house, apparently in his usual robust health. He was going to the park, where he was engaged in building a road having only a few days ago made a contract with the Horticultural Association. Association. Shortly after seven James Leaman, a teamster, drove along towards the place where Mr. Cusack's men were at work. He was astonished to find Mr. Cusack lying on the grass, about a hundred yards past the Davenport school, and going up to him found he was dead. He hastened back and word was telephoned to Coroner Berryman, who went and viewed the body. It is surmised that, becoming tired, he sat down to rest, and was then attacked by apoplexy and died instantly. Dr. quest, and allowed the remains to be taken to his home, which he had only left a short time before in good health

and spirits.
Mr. Cusack was born in Tipperary Ireland, and came to St. John who a boy. He drove a dray for severa years, and later became a contractor, mostly in excavating and read building. He was a very industrious man, and in him St. John loses a good citizen. He leaves a wife and daughter, and one brother, John Cusack, who

(From Tuesday's Daily Sun.) In the probate court yesterday, several cases were disposed of. In the estate of John C. Sortell, late of Springfield, upon application of Benjamin Gray and Joseph Cliff, executors, an order was made for license to sell the real estate to pay liabilities, and accordingly citation was granted for the sale, which will take place on Aug. 15th. Philip Palmer, proctor.

Much sympathy is felt for Rev. S.

G. Lawson and Mrs. Lawson on the death of their laughter, Miss Ruth, at the age of seventeen. It is under the age of seventeen. It is under the laughter in the laughter in

In the estate of Gabriel Vanwart, late of Kars, the will was proved and letters testamentary granted to his sons James I. and Billiott Vanwart, executors. Real estate, \$1,000; personal property, \$150. Philip Palmer, nuctor. st.000; personal property, \$100. Pmilip Paismer, proctor.

Hampton Lodge, No. 52, L. O. A., having been incorporated, and having secured a lot at Midway, will proceed to erect during the summer a hall for their use and the use of the I. O. Foresters.

A man named Lawless of St. John was fined \$20 and costs yesterday in Supendiary Magistrate Sproule's court, for drunkenness and engaging in a fight on Saturday evening.

THE COURTS.

The case of White v. Cushing, which was adjourned from the April court, was resumed yesterday morning, Judge Vanwart presiding. W. Pugsley and A. F. Barnhill for the plaintiff, and L. A. Currey and A. W. Baird for the

A Big Orange Celebration Expected on Tuesday Next.

FREDERICTON, July 7.-Wilme

Guiou's store at Springhill was burglarized last night and cash and goods stolen to the value of about \$100.

The Fredericton Orangemen are completing extensive arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the visiting brethren on July 12th. Tuesday next. They have secured Odd Fellows' and Temperance halls and the skating rink for use on that day. Excursions are arranged from St. John, St. Stephen, Woodstock, Hartland, and two thousand members are expected to line up for the parade, which will start from Parliament which will start from Parlia square at 12 o'clock.

ik. Barry Smith, formerly of Moncton and latterly of New York, is spending a few days in St. John. In contwenty-three years, and was going to become a preacher in the Baptist de-nomination. He has a license which permits him to preach, and as soon as he receives a church he will be orsained. He would prefer he said, to

resides in Maine.

HAMPTON NOTES.

almer, proctor.

In the estate of James McLong, late of ammond, accounts were passed on application of the executor. R. LeB. Tweedie,

ing.

The number of St. John people spending the summer at Hampton is as-large as usual. Among them are: Judge McLeod, Edwin Peters and family, C. A. Palmer and family, F. S. Whittaker and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Blair, Thos. B. Blair, A. C. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. McLeod, and others.

(From Thursday's Daily Sun.) Judge Barker presided at a short session of the equity court yesterday morning. The pleadings in Johnson Sullivan were read, and the case adjourned until Friday, July 15, This is a dispute in reference to the ownership of a mill at Hampton. W. Pugsley and A. A. Stockton for the plaintiff and C. N. Skinner for the defendant. Before Judge McLeod, H. F. Puddington presented a petition from the St. John Bridge and Railway Extension company for the appointing of a trustee in the place of Thomas Mac-lellan, who has left the province. The petition was granted and Geo. A. Scho-field appointed.

Judge Forbes yesterday morning, on the application of Mossrs. Bustin & Porter, granted an order for the dis-posal of the estate of W. T. G. Cos-

FREDERICTON.

Str. Cheruskia, Capt. Rusch, at New York.
July 5 from Hamburg, etc., reports: July 4,
9.30 p. m., 30 miles E. of Nantucket lightahip, during a dense fog, came into collision
with brig R. L. T. (Br.), Hassell, from Boston for Savannah; rescued the captain and
crew, nine persons all told, and brought
them to this port.



# NOVA SCOTIA NEWS

AMHERST, N. S., July 5.—A rather serious accident occurred on the I. C. R. this morning, about one mile east of Maccan. No 15 train, a freight, in charge of Con. John Pollock, was derailed owing to the stakes of a carload of drain pipes breaking and the load pitching off the van. Two freight end passenger cars were detailed and thrown down an embankment. Con-ductor Pollock was badly hurt about the head and back, Brakemen Fred Fowlie and Murray and one passenger were badly bruised and shaken. The track was badly torn up, but repairs were made in time to allow the pas senger trains to pass without delay. The injured conductor and brakemen were taken to Truro by No. 16.
Fowlie is a son of Alex. Fowlie of

Queen and the singing of the national anthem.

ANTIGONISH, July 5.—Mount St. Bernard, the grand educational institution for Catholic ladies at Antigonish, suffered greatly by fire this morning. The dozen or so of toarders remaining during vacation were awakered by suffocating smoke filling the dormitories. All maraged to reach the roof, whence they safely gained the ground by means of ladders raised by the firement. The fire, which originated in the kitchen, burnt slowly at first, and would have easily have been extinguished by the fire service had not a water pipe burst. The flames, faured by a strong westerly breeze, had in the meantime gaired greetly and the whole building appeared now to be doomed, but the good work by the firemen saved the westerly wing. The mother superior is out of town and the amount of insurance carried is unknown. It is understood to be \$5,000 on the building and \$5,000 on the furniture. The less is over \$30,900.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 6.—The Maritime Medical Association met today.

time Medical Association met today. Dr. D. A. Campbell called the meeting to order. He referred in a pleasant manner to the presence at this meeting of the veterans of the medical profession, Dr. Bayard of St. John and Dr. Parker of Halifax. The president then read his address. Dr. Bay-ard moved a vote of thanks for the able and interesting paper. Dr. Dan-iels, who seconded the notion, strongly advocated interprovincial reciproc

AMHERST. N. S., July 7.—The Pictou County Farmers' Association this afternoon visited the experimental farm at Nappan. In all about seven hundred ladies and gentlemen, including some local residents, assembled on the grounds and amid most delightful weather, passed a happy and profitable afternoon. An exhaustive programme had been prepared for the visitors' enjoyment. In the absence of Prof. Robertson, who is in Quebec, ex-Superintendent Colonel Blair welcomed them to the farm and expressed Mr. Robertson's regrets at being unable to be present. In his usual happy manner, the colonel escorted the visitors through the grounds. Dancing was participated in a spacious barn and an interesting AMHERST, N. S., July 7.-The Pic grounds. Dancing was participated in a spacious barn and an interesting programme and speeches were gone through, among the speakers being Cel. Blair, B. W. Chipman, secretary of agriculture, Halifax; Saxby Blair, H. J. Hogan, M. P.: Wm. Cameron, ex-M. P. P., Pictou; J. M. Baille, member of the association, and J. C. Hopkins, superintendent of the Nappan dairy station. Wm. Patterson, ex-M. P., Tatamagouche, was also present. Votes of thanks were given to different speakers, and also to Mrs. Robertson and those who had contributed to the delightful programme of enjoyment provided. of enjoyment provided.

"What do you find the most difficult task?" asked the idle friend. "The hardest thing about my job," the all-round clerk replied, "is going on with my work when I have drawn my pay in advance.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

MARINE MATTERS.

with the state of the state of the

The steel cargo steamer Winifred will be launched from the Bath iron works yard today. She is the first American tramp steamer ever constructed. The Winifred was built for New York parties.

Steamer Livonian, Capt. Brown, from Montreal for London, previously reported ashore on Red Island, has been floated and is now at Quebec discharging the remainder of her cargo, after which she will go into dry dock for temporary repairs,

The following charters are reported: Ship Andromeda, New York to Shanghal, oil, 25c., Nov., Dec.; Belfast, Campbellton to W. C. B. or E. C. I., deals, 48s. 3d.; barks Conductor, Port Williams to Buenos Ayres, lumber, \$11; Altona, Bridgewater to do., lumber,

cape hace and reached St. John at 9 o'clock this morning, steaming in that time 68% miles. On July 3, in 49 N., 46½ W., numerous icebergs were sighted, and every time the fog lifted bergs were in view. The last berg was seen off Cape Race, the vessel in the meantime having salled 280 miles through the ice.

A diver went down yesterday under the bow of the ship Charles to see about patching up holes so that water can be pumped out in order to discharge between decks cargo.

# NOTICE

To Subscribers of the St. John Sun.

The following Collectors are in the Countles named. Subscribers in arrears will pleased be prepared to pay when called on.

H. D. Pickett, Digby and Annapolis Countles, N. S.

I. D. Pearson, King's, N. B. A. J. Markbam, Kent County, N. B.

E. P. Dykeman, Queen's, N. B. Edgar Canning, Albert, N. B.

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

R. M. BUCKMASTER, D. O.

## ST. JOHN PRESBYTERY.

Judge Forbes Elected Moderator by a Large Majority.

Rev. Mr. Mullin Relieved from His Charge in Stanley and Nashwaak - A Live y Meeting.

The Presbytery of St. John met in St. Andrew's church school room on the 5th instant. Those present were Rev. D. J. Fraser, moderator, and Revs. Messrs. Bruce, James Ross. J. S. Mullin, H. H. Morton, Sutherland. Boyd, A. S. Morton, W. Macdonald. A. D. Fraser, McLean, Lewis, Archibald, Campbell, McIntosh, Murray, Rainnie, Clark, Gratz; elders, Judge Forkes, Judge Stevens, Messrs. L. W. Johnston, P. Campbell, John Willet, Joseph Lawton, J. Stewart, Galbraith and Sherwood.

Rev. Mr. Rainnine read the minutes of the special meeting held at Fredericton to deal with the Mullin trouble. Rev. Mr. Mullin took exception to the minutes, which made it appear that the members from Nashwaak and Stanley attended as a session, where-as they were present only as indi-

Judge Forbes claimed they were present as a session, and maintained that under the rules they were bound to appear as a session when enjoined by a superior court.

Sonie difficulty occurred in finding out what Rev. Mr. Mullin objected to, and it was finally agreed that the elerk's minutes of the proceedings were correct. Rev. Mr. Mullin admit-ted this himself, but re-asserted that the members present at the meeting had ro business to appear as representing the session.

The minutes were sustained Rev. Mr. Mullin asked for an opportunity to speak on a matter of privilege. It has been claimed frequently, he said, that he had not treated Mr. Reid of Stanley with proper courtesy. Rev. Mr. Mullin read from his reports from 1866 to show when Mr. Reil was ordained. That is the only record of him, and since that time ne has not acted as an elder or appeared in any of the minutes. Notvithstanding that, Mr. Mullin said, he is repeatedly plagued by the court to restore Mr. Reid as an elder, Several more cases were cited where the presbytery had enjoined Mr. Mullin to restore elders when he could not conscientiously do so on account of their doctrinal beliefs.

Objection was here made to Mr. Mullin taking up the time of the presbytery, and the reverend gentleman withdrew for the present.

The election of a moderator then

John Willet nominated Rev. J. S. Mullin, and L. W. Johnston of Fred-erictor nominated Judge Forbes. In oing so he spoke of the course which had been adopted two years ago in electing a layman to the position. He believed in the equality of the two branches of the church and thought branches of the church and thought that Judge Forbes had always been church and was in every way adapt-

ed for the position.

The election took place, and Judge forbes was elected by a large major-

Judge Forbes, in taking the chair, said he felt it an honor to be elected moderator of the largest presbytery in the maritime provinces. He craved their indulgence and trusted that all would attend the meetings imbued with the spirit to work the Master's will. will. He would try to emulate the patience and kindly manner with which Rev. Mr. Fraser had carried the business through the past year.

Judge Stevens nominated Rev. Mr. Rainnie as clerk and eulogized him in doing so. There was only one nomination and Rev. Mr. Rainnie was de-

clared elected.

Peter Chisholm, St. John, was reelected treasurer, and Rev. Messrs,
Sutherland, J. Ross and Messrs. Willet and L. W. Johnston were appointed to elect the standing committees.

The committees for examining the
records of sessions were then appointed by the moderator.

The parter of the following repres-

The names of the following representative elders were added to the roll: St. Stephen, Judge Stevens; Fredericton, L. W. Johnston; St. Andrew's, St. John, Judge Forbes; Waterford, James A. Moore; Harvey Sta-

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PILLS

tion, A. W. Coburn; Milltown, A. B. McKenzie: Scotch Ridge, W. J. Burns. Rev. Mr. Sutherland moved that the committee on behalf of the college building at Halifax be authorized to make a canvas of the churches of presbytery for funds. It was decided to make the canvas in Septem

The clerk read the following com

To the Preabytery of St. John:

We beg to inform you that at the session of the syned of the diocese of Fredericton held in July, 1896, the following resolution was passed relative to religious instruction in the public schools of the province:

"That the synod, having at its session held lest July recorded its deliberate judgment that religious instruction in the public schools is necessary to fulfil the true purposs of education and conserve the highest interests of the nation at large, do now appoint a committee to confer with other religious bodies with a view of obtaining such amendments in the school law of this province as shall secure systematic religious instruction in the public schools."

On behalf of the committee appointed under the above resolution, we express the earnest hope that after giving the subject due consideration you will appoint a committee to meet representatives from the other religious bodies in this province to consider what future steps may be taken in the meet what future steps may be taken in the meet what future steps may be taken in the meet.

set representatives from the s bodies in this province to consider future steps may be taken in the mat

we are
Yours faithfully.
F. H. J. BRIGSTOCKE, D. D.,
Archdeacon and Rector of
Trinity Church, St. John.
REV. J. M. DAVENPORT,
GEO. A. SCHOFIELD,
H. TOWN,

Sub-Committe St. John, May 14, 1898. Judge Stevens moved that a com

Judge Forbes trusted the presbytery rould move cautiously in the matter He did not want to see the fires of separate school discussion rekindled

Judge Stevens felt that way, too out he did not see why the presbytery could not respond courteously to the

Peter Campbell felt that the presby ery could not appoint the committee unless it recognized the power of the state to prescribe religious instruction

in the schools. A general discussion took place, and great many thought the schools were all right as they exist. It was finally decided to acknow ledge the communication and defer

Adjourned for recess. The afternoon session of the presby-tery opened at 3 o'clock, Judge Forbes presiding. As at the morning session, ere was a large attendance.

The first matter taken up was the report of the home missions committee. The report stated that catechist Baird informed them that the agreement in Stanley and Nashwaak had not been carried out. Application was made for supply for McAdam. A student was desired for mission station at Hartland and Ashland That the new church at St. Martins would be ready for dedication about the end of the month. Superintendent Ross moved that the report be considered item by item.-Carried.

The matter taken up was the petition from Warwick asking that Rev. A. W. Lewis be continued there an-

Judge Stevens presented the petition and stated that it had been represented to him that it was in the best interests of the district that Mr. Lafton endorsed Judge Stevens' re-marks and added that he was familiar and acquainted with about all the people in that district. Many of them had stated to him that they wished to have Mr. Lewis another year, and he considered it would be an error of udgment to make a change.

L. W. Johnston asked as to the ignatures on the petition. ere groups in the same handwriting. Mr. Armstrong of Warwick thought there were names on the petition that had no right there. He was satisfied that there was a strong opposition to

he effect that Mr. Lewis be continued

mother year. Mr. Johnston moved as an amendment that the matter be referred to the home mission board. This was

Rev. Mr. Lewis said that Judge Stevens had papers signed by the elders, etc., covering the objections raised. As to the signatures to the petition it was common in country districts for one member of a family to sign for all lat their request, and many who could not write very well often asked some one to sign for them. Rev. Mr. Fotheringham wanted to near the other side. Why should Mr.

The clerk explained that at a former meeting of the presbytery it was decided to transfer Mr. Lewis.

Rev. Mr. Fraser asked that they hear the reasons why Mr. Lewis should be removed.

The clerk explained that the finan-cial question was not satisfactory. Mr. Lewis explained that two staions had been taken off the district. ngregation gave what they pro-

The clerk then stated that the two stations were severed at their request, as they considered Mr. Lewis did not give them sufficient supply. Rev. Mr. Rainnie then read the report of the committee that visited Warwick about

Judge Stevens said that the field had to be supplied, and asked why Mr. Lewis should not be left there if

Mr. Lewis should not be left there if the people wanted him.

Rev. Dr. Bruce asked on what ground the presbytery came to the conclusion to remove Mr. Lewis. Were the reasons still good?

The clerk said Mr. Lewis had not acted up to his agreement; he neglected to supply one station.

Mr. Lewis said he never refused to go to any place the presbytery sant Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A per-fect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsl. sess, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They

go to any place the presbytery sent him. At Rockway he kept the agree-

ment in sun mer and in the winter the people were satisfied to have one service every month. Jas. Ross, superintendent of home missions, said that when Mr. Lewis was appointed to the station he wrote him some six weeks after his appointment that he had not visited Rockway, and did not intend to do so. As to Bailey, another station in the dis-trict, the people practically refused

to take another service from Mr. Mr. Lewis said that if such had been the case he would have resigned. The reason given him was dissetted

faction with the grouping. This was shown by the paper signed by every Presbyterian family in Bailey. As to the letter Mr. Ross mentioned, he had not intended to convey any such im-

The clerk said that there had been two petitions, one for and one against, signed practically by the same man. Mr. Rainnie, continuing, said that he would move in further amendment that a committee be sent to Warwick, etc., to investigate matters. This

Judge Forbes said that he had a letter in his possession written by Mr. Lewis to a clergyman in this city about Mr. Ross that was such no clergyman should ever have written. everal objected to personal letters being brought into the subject.

The moderator appointed Rev. D. J. Fraser, Rev. Mr. Sutherland and W. L. Johnston a committee to visit Warwick. On motion it was decided to continue

Rev. Mr. Lewis in the field in the The next matter brought up was the Stanley and Nashwaak question. The superintendent stated that Mr. Baird, the catechist, reported that the agreement made at Fredericton had

not been carried out. Rev. Mr. Ross' report was then read. It described the situation there and enclosed a copy of the resolution oted by the congregation of St. of the church on Sunday, June 26.

The report from the meeting was read, which, after refering to the agreement made at Fredericton, whereby it was provided that some other minister of the Presbyterian church in Canada should preside at the celebration of the holy communion, stated that the congregation of St. Peter's church, learning that Rev. Wm. Ross had been invited to so preside, on Sunday, June 26, assembled and passed the following resolution:

1st.—That we will not submit to any such agreement and that no other than Rev. J. S. Mullen shall do more than assist at our communion while he remains paster of St. Peter's congregation and is able to perform Peter's congregation and the his duties.

2nd—That the door will be closed on the 26th unless above resolution ts complied

with Srd-That we hold Rev. J. S. Mullen responsible for all services which it is his duty to render us as pastor of St. Peter's congregation, and that he cannot delegate anyone to perform thore duties without our consent, nor will we hold ourselves responsible for any expense incurred by another while he is able to perform the same. The report was signed by Gelbert Pringle, secretary of trustees.

Mr. Baird was then called upon and told his part in the affair. Rev. Mr. Mullin, in a pouring rain outside the church, read the settlement, Mr. Mullin made a few remarks to the people, stating that in a way he was pleased, and that he believed they were right.

Rev. Mr. Mullin was then called upon for his side of the question. He said he had nothing to do with the meeting held Saturday night, when the above resolutions were passed. The congregation met Friday for preparation for the communion service. Saturday he was at Williamsburg holding service and did not return until late. He then heard that the Sunday, On Sunday he and Rev. Mr. Ross were handed the document referred to. He read a copy of the two documents to the people from outside the church. He believed the congregation had taken good ground, they had a perfect right to choose who should administer the Lord's Supper. Personally he had no objection to assist merely in the administration of the the communion or taking the lowest eat. As to the agreement, he now believed that he and the presbytery Muslin said that if a committee would visit the charch the matter could pro-bably be settled, and he would do all he could in that direction.

Mr. Johnston said there was no reiance to be placed in any of Mr. Mulin's undertakings.

Mr. Mullin-Thank you. The moderator said that there was sufficient reason to suspend Mr. Mul-lin or to sever the pastorial tie. He considered that it would be better for MI if this was done. James Ross then moved the follow-

"That in view of the present situaion of affairs in Stanley and Nashwaak congregations, and the fruitfuless of the numerous efforts to secure eace and harmony among our people in said congregation, and that there seems to be no prospect of a peaceful settlement while Mr. Mullin remains

minister of the congregation; Therefore resolved, that the pastorial tie existing between Rev. Mr. Mullin and the congregation of Nashwaak and Stanley is now hereby sev-

Seconded by A. D. Archibald and earried by a vote of 19 to 2. Rev. Mr. Mullin entered a formal

On motion of Mr. Johnston Jas Ros was appointed temperary moderator of Nashwaak and Stanley, and that he breach the pulpit vacant within thirty

Other home mission matters then taken up and dealt with. The name of St. Mathew for the north end church was approved. The resignation of Rev. J. Whiteside of St. Paul's hurch, Woodstock, on account of ill ealth, was accepted, and an adjourned meeting of the presbytery was called, to be held at St. Paul's church, Woodstock, on the 26th.

The standing committees were elect Home missions-Jas. Ross, convenor; Revs. L. G. Macneill, Dr. Bruce, F. Fotheringham, W. W. Rainnie Burgess, J. Sutherland, W. Mconald, J. M. Robertson and Messrs. ridge Forbes, Willett, Campbell and

Augmentation-J. Sutherland.

Jook's Cotton Root Co

venor, Revs. W. W. Rainnie, J. Burgess, J. Ross, J. A. McLean, J. D. Fraser, L. G. Macneill, Judge Forbes, J. Willett, H. A. White and L. W.

Sunday schools-Rev. F. W. Murray, F. F. Fotheringham, A. Morton, D. Fiske, W. Ross, Edwin Smith and E. Ogcuger, W. C. White, Andrew McFarlane, H. A. White, Andrew Ogcuger, W. C. Whittaker, S. H. Young people's societies - A. S.

orton, A. H. Campbell, D. McC. Clark, A. H. Foster, J. D. Fraser, Dr. Bruce, A. D. Archibald, A. L. Law, A. Henderson, John Murphy, C. A. Church life and work-Dr. Bruce

convener: W. McDonald, J. H. Barris towe, Thos. Miller, G. C. Pringle, J. A. McLean, H. H. Morton, R. Ledingham, Judge Stevens, C. Doig, John Thompson. Statistics—W. W. Rainnie, J. Ross,

J. Burgess, Mr. Boyd, J. Willett, Peter Campbell, John Stewart. Examinations Rev. L. G. Macnell, convenor and examiner in personal religinon; Latin, G. C. Pringle; Greek, W. McDonald; Hebrew, Dr. Bruce; philosophy, Dr. A. A. McKenzie; theology, D. S. Sutherland; church history, T. F. Fotheringham.

Finance-J. Willett, P. Campbell Chisholm, W. W. Rainnie. Business-W. W. Rainnie, convenor; Judge Forbes and J. Ross. The moderator, Judge Forbes, said hat at all meetings of the presbytery he would expect the members to dine with him. (Applause.)

Acjourned.

CONSUMPTION CURED An old physician, retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Ashma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has selfet it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stwnp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 320 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

GOLD MINE DEAL

A big mining deal has about gone through at Isaac's Harbor, N. S., by which Dolliver Mountain and other properly there goes into the possession of a strong English company. This property is a mate of the celebrated Richardson, and it is believed will rank with it as a big low grade producer. It has an enormous belt for ore which has yielded well with the work which has been lone on it. The company has plenty of capital, and has secured the rights to use the river adjacent, which it is claimed will produce enough electricity to operate the mine. If so this will mean cheap production. The company will, it stated, erect an enormous plant of 100 stamps with all modern appliances for the cheap production of gold. Every possible labor saver will be used. The whole problem has been carefully worked out, and it is believed the company is bound to make a recineeting had been held and that he would be informed of the decision of such a world be informed of the decision of such a wine will receive the many in the direction of cheap ore production. only for Isaac's Harbor but for Nova Scotia.—Atlantic Weekly.

SPORTING TRIP TO MONGOLIA.

An interesting sporting expedition to Central Asia and the little known territory of Mongolis has been planned by Captain H. J. Ellwes, whose name is familiar to all zoologists, and whose travels have contributed largely to our knowledge of the avifatina and entomology of Asia and Europe. In his present journey Captain Elwes is accompanied by A. W. Fletcher, the well-known Ozford oarsman, who "couched" the Cambridge crew this year. I believe permission has been obtained from the Russian authorities to travel freely through Central Asia, and the two travellers, who will probably be joined by a naturalist from St. Petersburg, hope to bring back to England an interesting collection of zoological specimens, including if fortune favors them, an example of the very rare animal the wild horse, the ancestor of the domestic horse, which is only to be found in the remote steepes of Central Asia.—Birmingham Dally Post.

RESTIGOUCHE AND WESTERN.

L. LeB. Miles will leave in a short time for Campbellton, where he will at once commence work on the Restigouche and Western railway that will run from Campbellton to Grand Falls. They will build the first twenty miles this year. Malcolm & Ross are building the whole road. Mr. Miles is to be chief engineer. The whole distance is 120 miles. The country is well timbered and watered. Fish of every kind abound in the numerous streams and the forest is full of big game. The road will follow the divide between the Restigouche and Upsalquitch rivers until it comes to the Victoria county line, after which it follows the St. John river waters down to Grand Falls-Woodstock Dispatch.

FROM "EVENING ON THE BROADS."

(Algernon Charles Swinburne.)
Over two Shadowless waters, adrift as a pinnace in peril,
Haugs as in heavy suspense, charged with irresolute light,
Softly the soul of the sunset upholden awhile on the sterile
Waves and wastes of the land, half re-possessed by the night.
Inland glimmer the shadows asleep, and afar in the breathless
Twilight; vonder the denths darken afar and in the breathless Twilight; yonder the depths darken afar and

Slowly the semblance of death out of heaven descends on the deathless
Waters; hardly the light lives on the face of

the deep.

Hardly, but here for awhile. All over the gray soft shallow.

Hover the colors and clouds of the twillight, void of a star.

As a bird unfledged is the broad-winged night, whose winglets are callow.

Yet, but soon with their plumes will she cover her broad from afar.

Cover, the broad of her worlds that cumber the skies with their blossom.

Thick as the darkness of leaf-shadowed spring is encumbered with flowers.

HIS IDEA OF AN ANGEL.

Wederly—Do you know, my dear, I dresed of your mother last night. I thought was an angel.

Mrs. Wederly—Indeed! Did she have traditional harp and crown?

Wederly—Oh, no; I thought I met her the street and she told me she never tended to darken my door again.

THE SAGAMORE

Unfolds a Great Scheme to Make Money in Cuba.

He and the Reporter Air Their Knowledge of Dictionary Spanish.

The Interview Ends in a Tragedy that Points a Moral and Adorns the Tale.

Paul the Milicete wore a blazer, and not much else. There was a sultry aspect about him quite out of keeping with the breezy air of the finest sum mer resort on the continent. To add to the astonishment of the reporter. the old man had discarded his pipe. and was smoking a cigarette. He sank lazily into the most comfortable chair in the reporter's den and went to sleep.

"Well," quoth the reporter to himself, "this is a cool proceeding on a warm day. Wake up!" he yelled at the top of his voice, at the same time dministering a vigorous kick.

'Manana, senor," drawled the saga-nore, settling more determinedly into

his chair. "No tomorrow about it," cried the reporter, with another kick. "Wake up and tell me what you mean by gong to sleep here and jawing back at me in that lingo. Out with it." A few more kicks, and a few ex-

sh, brought the old man to attention. He lit a fresh cigarette. 'I'm goin' down to Cuba," he said. "To fight?" asked the reporter. "No, senor," said Mr. Paul, "I'm gonto make heap money."

pletives in the reporter's best Span-

"Do you propose to try blockade running?" queried the reporter.
"Pin gonto to raise forts for export," replied the Milicete. money in that. Everybody over in Europe wants forts. In China, too. That editor of the Telegraph he wants him a ready entrance to the staff of some for S'n Johns. You read in them papers how them Yankees blows up forts every day—cleans um right out. Then next day they have to blow um up agin. It's great climate down there—great land. You kin git full growed fort in one night. I go down

there," said the latter. "I have no ticed that forts which were demoli-ished one day were in full fighting rim the next. But for my profound reverence for the press correspo would have said they were lying about the awful destruction wrought You must be right. The soil of the Pearl of the Antilles is so prolific that if you plant an old cartridge at night there is a fort and arsenal there in the

"I'm heap rich man," said Mr. "Well-I don't think I'd take it for anted," said the reporter thoughtfully. "I have constructed a chateaux en espagne myself in days gone by—but here you see me grind-ing away under the eye of the bill colectors and that sort of thing, hover-

ing around me as thick as leaves in "Vendran por lana y volveran trans quilados," oracularly quoted the saga-

Which means that you may ge your hair lifted if you go to Cuba," said the reporter. "Gen. Shafter says it is guerra al cuchillo down there. At the word cuchillo Mr. Paul produced a formidable knife and car ressed its edge.

"Oh that's all right," said the re porter, "while you are sitting here. But if you should meet a reconcentrado with a machete, and he misto you for a Spaniard, you would find that Milicetes are not immunes in the resence of that variety of yellow "I fix him," said Mr. Paul calmly.

'I give him some rations and a ciga-"Ah!" said the reporter, "I had not thought of that. Del mal el menos— as General Linares would say. But are you not afraid of the Yankees?" "Cochino!" scornfully exclaimed the sagamore, with the air of an hidalgo.

"Quien quiere ruido compre un co-"My Spanish friend," said the orter, "You may call the Yanke noisy pigs if you feel like it, but let me tell you when they put their noses into a Spanish garden they are there to root and stay. And in view of the Anglo-American alliance I want to say that if you don't apologize it

guerra al cuchillo between you and me right here." The reporter seized his pen and assumed an attitude of defiance. Mr. Paul looked at the pen and then at

"Is that same kind of pen them Yankee correspondents uses down in Cuba?" he inquired. "The same," said the reporter

"Then," said Mr. Paul, "you kin bury me right away. I'm dead now." The reporter dragged him out, and thus ended another tragedy in the great conflict. The pen is mightier than the machete.

Where Specialists Failed, Dr. Chase Cured Catarr

James Spence, Clachan, Ont., writes:
"I have been a sufferer from catarrh
for fifteen years. It became chronic
and I had given up hopes of ever being cured when advised by a friend to
try Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. I at
once started, and am pleased to state
three boxes effected a complete cure,
and I heartily recommend it to anyone suffering from catarrh."

ert-I should say so. Why, he writer all his new stories on the back of the manuscripts which have been returned to him. Bacon-And when those are returned, what then? Egbert—Oh, those are never returned; they are burned.—Yoakers Statesman. PURPLE CLOVER

Blow ye summer winds, that delly with the illy and the rose, Bear me odors from the valley where the purple clover blows.

From the clover, purple clover, In the meadows, on the bracs, where the bees in chorus hover Through the dreamy summer day

When the noonday sunlight blazes On the witted, thirsty grass, From the vale dim in the hazes Bear the odors as ye pass.

Bear the odors when the daylight 'Gins to wane in leafy shades, When the fire flies in the twilight Flicker o'er the dewy glades.

Softly blow when deep the shadows Lie along each grassy lea. Rustle through the clover meadows With the odors unto me. -W. Mathesen.

MOUNT ALLISON CONSERVA-

TORY OF MUSIC.

The musical standards of this institution were never as high as at present. During the recent closing exercises pupils were graduated who would do credit to any conservatory on either side of the Atlantic. The history of this institution during the last ten years goes to show that whatever changes were made in the staff the ideals of the school were ever advanced. This end was evidently kept learly in view by Dr. Borden during his recent visit to Boston and New York while selecting teachers for two

important positions made vacant by the resignation of Prof. Wootton and Miss Jeeves. Prof. Almon W. Vincent, for seven years a successful teacher on the staff of the Cincinnati College of Music, has been appointed to the directorship of the Mount Allison conservatory. Mr. Vincent graduated from the Cincinnati Coll Music, which ranks among the best musical institutions of the United States, as gold medalist of his year. He then went to Leipzig, where he spent three years under some of the best masters of that famous school of music. On his return from Europe his fine musical reputation secured for his alma mater, where, as already stated, he has taught for seven years. Leandro Campanari of Milan, Italy, who was associated with him in teaching for many years, speaks in the highest terms of "his broad musical education and of his excellent work as there—I grow heap forts—I wait till
this war gits done—then I hire all
them transport ships to take my forts
to market."

Mr. Paul lit a fresh cigarette and
Mr. Paul lit a fresh cigarette and
The vocal position has been filled by
the appointment of Miss Maud Golder, B. A. Miss Golder carried on her
vocal studies in Boston while pursuing
her university course and then went has studied five years under Madame de Reuda of Italy. Frau Emelie Her-20g, royal opera singer of Berlin, and Director Pruffer of the Royal cathedral, Berlin. In addition to her broad literary and musical education Miss

> a teacher and concert singer. IN AN ELEPHANT'S MOUTH.

Apparatus With Which the Great Beast Masticates Its Food.

Golder has had a successful career as

Whoever has looked inside an elephant's mouth has seen a strange sight. Elephants have no front teeth and they never eat flesh or any food that requires tearing apart. Eight teeth are all they have, two above and two below on each side, huge yellow olars as wide as a man's hand, and a couple of inches thick. Over these hay or fodder is shifted by the oueerest, ugliest tongue in the whole animal kingdom, a tongue that is literally hung at both ends, having no power or movement except in the middle, where it shifts back and forth from side to side, arching up against

the roof of the big mouth like an im-mense wrinkled sea serpent. There is nothing stranger than the working of an elephant's tongue, uness it be the working of his breathing apparatus when he sleeps. Elephants, ike human beings, have two sets of eeth-the milk teeth, which are smaller than the permanent molars, fall out when the animals are about fourteen years old. These haby teeth, which are nevertheless enormous, are occasionally picked up by circus men among the fodder and preserved as

THE SESSION-A LIBERAL VIEW.

(Huntingdon Gleaner.) The distinguishing feature of the session has been its excessive money grants. In a closing speech Mr. Foster went over the different items and showed the expenditure proposed for the twelve months that begin on the 1st July is the largest since confederation, and went on to contrast the promises of Laurier and Cartwright at the great Ottawa convention with their acts—a comparison most provoking to every sincere liberal. At last election an economical government was promised the people, and they have got one which has made

SKULL STEALING EXTRAORDINARY.

A very mysterious thing is happening all over the country at Kiukians. In a very strange way graves are being opened in many places and the skulls removed. The missionary was surprised to be called a new name, viz., skull stealer. It seems that there is a report that foreigners are buying skulls at a shoe of silver apiece. And this is very generally believed. The people are very disturbed about it, and are out in gangs of 100 men at night firing guns and beating tomroms, but to no purpose. The misionary was taken to see one of the open graves. He assured the people that foreigners had nothing to do with it, and that it was most likely evil-disposed persons who were trying to unsettle their minds.—North Chans Herald.

FROM JUDGE TUCK.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., July 4. Hon. Albert B. Pilisbury, Boston:
I congratulate the American metion on the glirious victory. The Anglo-Saxon race triumphant throughout the world.
(Signed) WM. H. TUCK.

Children Cry for CASTORIA TRAN

Clink-cla Three me iron. They ly breathe cated a ten Before th skeleton to wheel at t a wire rop dicularly. like cavity The other drum oper which auto -reverseddown, up with monot ly sound 1 suffocating Outside the uterm rections. met the flecting the sun with streaks. The enor desert was

rails, which points to t The rails metal. like which enal upon the the rails w ble which rent to the nal, plante contorted tools, some the catalogu line. The "Clink-cla This part

on the map Railway as was the la exploit of Algiers in line with T ed to bring Soudan to Station 15of the sout test heart under the li men in the well that, y atus was p human in work for chief, touch Belleau w ded to one Trans-Saha

ant, was a thusiastic. Technolog muttered nly to degree or t I give for a "Keep still expostulated kicking un settle again knock all Tauregs ma vegetables There! you

For Colet disloged a which, with clothing an ing down in When the places Belle slumber. E shield his crossed the "Four the "Decidedly

ought to strata." By turnir electric ar drum begar When it w substituted, Then the heavy meta black depth it a volume ling down reception, ert sand. 1

The engir was loose and even ta "We have of clay whi ean raservo Once more the drill van wire rope r sumed its v "Clink-cla When the

scured by cloud rising Littlefield. "Worse," a sandstor fear we are With iner prevailed. seemed dray fingers of

over the sk Then a sweeping over stricken beho up in vast booming sou on hidden re "Inside an Belleau. Th the hut and
In a mome
was upon th
came black
hum, like the

# CLOVER. ds, that dally the rose, the valley ver blows. purple clover, in the bracs, chorus hover

the morning the skies, s rise. nlight blaves

grass, the hazes the daylight

the twilight

p the shadows ver meadows -W. Mathesen. CONSERVA-

MUSIC. rds of this instihigh as at present closing exergraduated who iny conservatory e Atlantic. The ution during the show that whatade in the staff ol were ever ads evidently kept . Borden during ston and New teachers for two nade vacant by of. Wootton and mon W. Vinars a successful of the Cincinnati been appointed the Mount Alli-Vincent gradunnati College of among the best

of the United ist of his year ipzig, where he ler some of the mous school of from Europe ation secured for to the staff of re, as already for seven years. of Milan, Italy, ith him in teachspeaks in the broad musical ccellent work as and performer." s been filled by iss Maud Goldcarried on her while pursuing and then went training. under Madame au Emelie Herof Berlin, and Royal cathed-

singer. T'S MOUTH.

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apart. Eight two above and e, huge yellow ck. Over these by the queerhe whole anithat is liters, having no back and forth ing up against uth like an im-

's tongue, une two sets of which are ent molars. als are about a haby teeth. by circus men preserved as

PRAL VIEW.

ature of the ech Mr. Fosent items and proposed for egin on the ce confederontrast the most pro-liberal. At

AORDINARY.

is happening all ang. In a very ing opened in removed. The be called a new it seems that mers are buying piece. And this The people are and are out in firing guns and purpose. The one of the open people that fortith it, and that sed persons who r minds.—North

UCK.

N. B., July 4. n nation on the o-Saxon race is rorld. 7M. H. TUCK.

ry for RIA.

# TRANS-SAHARAN STATION 15-M.

(London Mail.) Clink-clank! Clink-clank!

Three men crouched in the shelter of a hut made of sheets of corrugated iron. They did not stir. They scarcely breathed. The thermometer indicated a temperature of 135 deg.

Before the door of the hut rose skeleton tower of iron beams. Over a wheel at the top of this structure ran a wire rope which, descending perpendicularly, disappeared within a welllike cavity some 20in. in diameter. The other end was coiled around a drum operated by an electric motor, which automatically started—stopped—reversed—stopped—started. Up and down, up and down, moved the cable with monotonous regularity. "Clinkclank! Clink-clank!" It was the only sound that disturbed the intense,

suffocating stillness. Outside the horizon line receded to the utermost limit of vision in all directions. A level waste of yellow sand met the eye wherever it turned, reflecting the almost vertical rays of the

streaks. The enor nous palpitating disc of th desert was bisected by a single line of rails, which dwindled to vanishing points to the north and to the south. The rails rested on broad bases of metal, like huge, inverted soup plates, which enabled the road to lie firmly upon the treacherous sand. Between the rails was placed the insulated cawhich brought the electrical current to the motor. A semaphore signal, planted upright in the sand like a contorted skeleton, a few scattered tools, some bits of piping and abandoned pieces of machinery completed the catalogue of objects of definite outline. The motor buzzed drowzily:-

"Clink-clank! Clink-clank!" This particularly undesirable spot upon the world's surface was marked on the map of the new Trans-Saharan Railway as Station 15-M. The railway was the latest audacious engineering exploit of the French. It connected Algiers in a mathematically straight line with Timbuctoo, and was expected to bring the riches of the eastern Soudan to the Mediterranean shores. Station 15-M was full 400 miles north of the southern terminus, in the hottest heart of the great Sahara, just under the line of the tropic. The three men in the hut were drilling an artisan well that, when pierced, would create an artificial oasis. The drilling apparatus was perfectly made and alme human in its intelligence. It would work for hours without Belleau, the

chief, touching a lever. Belleau was an old grey man, wedded to one idea, the success of the Trans-Saharan. Littlefield, his assistant, was an American, young and en-thusiastic. Colet was a student of the Technological school, who acted as

helper and general utility man.

"Ah, how infernally hot this is!"
muttered Colet at last, as he tried vainly to find a place where it was a ree or two cooler. "What wouldn't I give for a good swim now!"
"Keep still, there's a good fellow,"
expostulated Littlefield. "You are

kicking up this dry sand and it won't settle again in a dog's age. Don't knock all our grub over, either. The Tauregs may stop the supply train, and vegetables don't grow in this country. There! you've gone and done it!"

For Colet had given another roll and disloged a pile of boxes of provisions which, with a miscellaneous lot of clothing and instruments came crash-

ing down in a heap. When they had been restored to their places Belleau awoke from a troubled slumber. He glanced at his watch and then, pulling his coat collar up to shield his neck from the solar heat, crossed the interval between the hut

"Four thousand feet," he murmured. "Decidedly in forty-eight hours we ought to reach the waer bearing

By turning a lever he reversed the electric apparatus rapidly, and the drum began to wind the wire rope When it was full another was deftly substituted, and after that a third. Then the machinery stopped and the heavy metal drill emerged from the black depths of the well, bringing with it a volume of dark earth, which, tumb ling down a trough prepared for its reception, poured over the tawny desert sand. It was a curious centrast of

The engineer fingered the soil. It was loose and friable. He smelled it and even tasted it. "We have not yet reached the bel

of clay which confines the subterran-ean reservoirs," he said. Once more, with a humming sound the drill vanished into the depths, the wire rope rattled furiously as it un-wound, and then the apparatus resumed its work

"Clink-clank! Clink-clank!" When the sun declined it was ob scured by a curious mouse cloud rising from the west.

"Can it be a thunderstorm?" asked 'Worse," answered the chief; "it

"Worse," answered the chief; "it is a sandstorm, the terrible simoom. I fear we are 'n great danger."

With incredible swiftness the "Devil of the Sahara" advanced. Where the three men stood a death-like stillness prevailed. The outlines of the tower seemed drawn in sepia on a background of fiery orange. Long, snaky fingers of smoke came reaching out over the sky, wrigeling featherstically

over the sky, wriggling fantastically.
Then a wall of grey mist came sweeping over the lesert, and the awe-stricken beholders saw the sand caught up in vast whirling columns. A dull, booming sound, like that of breakers on hidden reefs, smote upon their ears. "Inside and close the door!" shouted

Belleau. The engineers hastened into the hut and secured the door. In a moment, it seemed, the storm was upon them. The atmosphere be-came black as midnight. A sonorcus hum, like the diapason of some mighty

Children Cry for CASTORIA

cathedral organ, filled all the dome of heaven. There were sounds of Tatanic buffetings and demoniac yells. It was as if all the ancient fiends of the Sahara had gathered to overwhelm its presumptuous invaders. Had not the hut been strongly bolted together it would have been forn to pieces. The flery particles hissed against its fron rides like a discharge of shot. Sand sifted through the cracks until the three men, their heads wrapped in cloths, were almost stided.

For a moment it seemed as though they were to be buried deep in a living grave. Then, as quickly as it came the simoom fled away, and the sun now red as blood, threw his level beams across the plain. The arilling apparatus was not injured. Its delicate machinery was so protected that the sand could not reach it.

Then a terrible discovery was made. Colet, his throat burning with thirst, pproached the tank which contained their supply of water. He found the tap open and the tank empty.

The lad gave a cry. His companion

rushed to the spot. "All gone, wasted!" he moaned. "It was true. Not a drop remained When the pile of supplies had fallen over, the tap had been knocked open and the thirsty sand had drunk the

precious liquid. "If the train doesn't get here tomor-row we shall be in a fix," observed the assistant engineer. Belleau shook his head. "The sand-

storm has blocked the rails," he said. "No engine can pass until the ploughs have made a path for it. That will take many hours, and a man cannot live many hours in the Sahara without water.

"Let us walk to the nearest station," uggested Colet. "It is two hundred miles. If one of

us tried it he would perish before he had accomplished one-quarter the dis-tance," replied the grey chief. His eyes turned toward the drill. "There is one hope, then!" cried the American, following the direction of his gaze. "If the drill reaches the wa-

ter-bearing levels in time we shall be The cld engineer bowed his head si-

ently. "Clink-clank! Clink-clank!" The long night had dragged away and the garish sun shot into view once more. The three men, haggard, gasp-ing, with parched throats, avoided meeting one another's gaze. The drill had gnawed its way deeper into the bowels of the earth, but there were no signs of water. The frightful agonies of prolonged thirst had set in. The victims neglected to note the passage of time, but lay in a sort of stupor. At intervals the chief tested the borings. "It will soon be over, one way or the other," he whispered to his assistant.
Towards the middle of the afternoon Colet collapsed with all the symptoms of violent sunstroke. His face became almost black. His pulses beat furiously. "Water!" he muttered, with cracked lips. His companions turned away. Then followed delirium. He murmured of running streams and splashing fountains. Death comes quickly when the thermometer marks one hundred and thirty-five degrees on the Sahara. The poor lad suddenly apprains to his feet and staggering from sprang to his feet, and, staggering from the hut, he put his palms together above his head and dived, as one dives

across the sand. When Littlefield reached him he was dead. The sun completed its circuit and sank like a plummet toward the western horizon. Belleau and his assistant feebly tried the boring again. The drill was withdrawn with some difficulty. When it came to the surface it was coated with stiff clay, cool to the

from a river bank, headlong into the black shadow of the tower, streaming

was coated with suir clay, cool to the touch. The old engineer pointed to it. He could not speak. It was a question of a few hours now.

Belleau, completely exhausted, threw himself down on the sand at the door of the hut and seemed to sleep. Littlefield, lying flat on his back, tried to gaze through the depths of the zenith. Suddenly, far above, he perceived a black spot that hovered and circled in a wide orbit. It seemed to be watching intently. A sickness of utter horozon and descriptions the watching intently. ror and despair came apon the young

He approached his chief and touched He approached his chief and touched the shoulder of the still form. There was no response. "Belleau!" he ex-claimed, with hoarse emphasis. No arswer. He passed his hand over the temple fringed with grey locks. The flesh was chill and harsh. The heart had ceased to beat. The old engineer had passed away as peacefully as a haby goes to sleep within its mother's encircling arms. The drill never stop-

"Clink-clank! Clink-clank!" When Littlefield opened his eyes again the lids seemed to grate heavily upon the balls. He looked up. The grey sky was gone and the odious black spot with it. It was night, and over the velvet depths of space the imperial tropic stars were passing in majestic procession. The young enmajestic procession. The young engineer gazed drowsily at them. He felt strangely comfortable as he lay there upon the sand. The tormenting tihrst had beased. He did not even thirst had leased. He did not even feel surprised when he found that his limbs had lost the power of motion. Life seemed concentrated in a small area of the brain just behind the eyes. He perceived nothing but those glorious wheeling stars—some red, some blue, some of a yellow lustre.

Then came fleeting visions of a far distant landscape. A New England house, white elapboarded, with prim green shutters—great elm trees overarching, and the continual gurgle of a brook, flowing underneath a plank bridge—all the odorous sweets of June were in the were in the air, and he was walking

were in the air, and he was walking up the path. A slight girl stood at the gate and stretched out her hand to him, smiling angelically with brown eyes that looked clearly into his own. "Harry," she said, and her voice sounded like the far away tingle of a sliver bell, "you have come at last." Then the light went out like a glowing coal, and only the great calm, described

Then the light went out like a glowing coal, and only the great calm, desert stars looked down puingly.

"Clink-clank' Cling-clank!"

But when the sun came again the great drill had ceased its clanking. In those hours of darkness the waters under the earth, liberated from their prison, had burst with impetuous force through the vent, tossed the machine aside, and the first rays of the sun

were reflected on the ebullient flood that bubbled up from the well, gushed in rainbow spray around the iron posts of the tall derrick, filled the hollows beside the track with crystal pools, and then hastened by the three dark, silent forms that heeded it not before plunging once more into the sands that gave it birth.

P. E. ISLAND NEWS.

(Guardian, Monday.) The many friends of Henry McLeod, Charlottetown Royalty, will learn with regret that he is lying seriously ill at the home of his brother, R. C. McLeod of this town. He was returning from St. Andrews, New Brunswick, accompanied by his two daughters, Miss McLeod and Mrs. Mahon of St. Andrews. Shortly after their arrival at R. C. McLeod's Wednesday evening he was stricken with paralysis, from the effects of which he is still suffering. His wife, who was telegraphed for, arrived Friday evening. Dr. Mac-Phail is attending him.

The Guardian learns with regret that Mrs. Wright, widow of the late John R. Wright of Searletown, and mother of Jas. C. Wright of Summerside, is seriously ill. She was stricken with paralysis last Thursday, and no hopes are entertained of her recov-

On the evening of Tuesday, June 28, Geo. F. Found of Fountain Mills and Miss Edith E. Ross were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Ross, Stanley bridge. The Rev. G. C. Robertson performed the ceremony, assisted by Rev. A. Stirling, Clifton. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Maggie J. Ross, while Harlan Found stood with the groom. About seventy friends of the contracting parties witnessed the

CLOSE SEASON FOR LOBSTERS.

The Charlottetown Guardian is authorized by Sir Louis Davies, minister of marine and fisheries, to say that after giving a great deal of con-sideration to the hundreds of applications pro and con sent to his department with reference to the extension of the lobster season, and after having had personal interviews with many of those interested in the fisheries, and having ascertained the facts with respect to the size of the obsters that are being taken this year he has come to the conclusion that it would be fatal to the lobster industry to grant any extension of the close season this year. All the officers of the department have been notified that there will be no extension and that factories must be sharply closed on the 15th instant, as they have been | tion given them. obliged to close on the first along the southeast coast of Nova Scotia.

A CAT TRACEDY If ever I make up my mind to keep a cat again it will be a Stamese, as I think there is no cat to equal him for intelligence and affection. Walli-Walli, whom I nursed through distemper, which he unfortunately took when three months old, used to follow me sverywhere, and always lay on my shoulder. I keet him in my room at night, and he used to be most impatient until I got into bed, when he would go to sleep with my left ear in his mouth, and he always inmisted on the "left ear," although I tried missed on the "left ear," aithough I tried him by giving him the other. His death was very sudden and a great grief to me. I nover cared so much for any cat, and I really feel that I shall never care to keep a cat again.—Miss Cunningham in Ladies' Kennel

EXPENSIVE BRAM.

Thomas Bram, mate of the bark Herbert Fuller, who was lately found guilty in Boston of murdering Cap-tain Nash, has had two trials and wants another. His first trial cost the government \$12,000, the second one between \$25,000 and \$30,000. His present sentence is imprisonment for life, and in asking to be tried again he runs the risk of being hanged.—Harrer's Weekly.

"Our friend Miller would have run through his property in a year if it hadn't been for his wife." "Why, what did she do?" "She ran through it herself."—Fliegende Blatter.

# Shirmen and the same of the sa refreshing beverage.

Water doesn't seem to quench the thirst these hot summer days. What is more, it is hard to get good drinking water. A most! refreshing and invigorating beverage for the warm days is a teaspoonful of

# Abbey's Effervescent Salt

in a tumbler of water. It braces you up, and fits you to stand the oppressive heat-makes you feel like work even on the hottest days. It is health-giving, too regulates the system and tones the appetite.

Sold by druggists everywhere at 60 cents a large bottle. Trial size, 25 cts. The Canada Lancet says: "This preparation descrives every good word which is being said of ft." THE ROYAL SCOTS

Were the Cynosure of All Eyes at Portland on the Fourth.

Hon. J. H. Drummond's Eloquent Allusions to the Relations of the U S. and Canada.

The Royal Scots, of Montreal, were greeted with wonderful enthusiasm at Portland on July 4th. Of their aprearance in parade the Press says: "And now for the Royal Scots, the cynosure of all eyes, and deservedly so, for it is difficult to recall any oranization which ever paraded the streets of the city and presented so beautiful and strikingly brilliant sight as did then on yesterday. No wonder the crowds cheered them on every street corner and handkerchiefs wayed from every window along the route. They were headed by six sappers and miners with axes, etc., and then came the bagpipers, drum and bugle corps, behind which was the large, and magnificent band, which and staff were neatly mounted and the color guard displayed the "Queen's Own," the "Regimental colors," and he American flag. The rank and file in their dazzling uniforms moved with a graceful swing, handled their guns with the ease of veterans and ouch to touch, preserved faultless lines. At various points along the line the command broke from column of platoons to column of fours with an accuracy which called out the loudest approval, and when the bagpipers played some well known Scotch elody the enthusiasm seemed almost inbounded"

"The Royal Scots, owing to the great heat and length of the morning parade yesterday, gave up the exhi-tition drill in the afternoon on Western Promenade. In the cool of the evening, after supper, they made a short parade to the western part of the city. The streets were lined with people and red fire and rockets were burned in profusion. In the glare of the colored fire they looked exceeding-ly picturesque and the effect was heightened by the noble strains of God Save the Queen, played by the band. It was continuous hand clap-ping and cheering all the way to the n, and when the train pulled out for Montreal there was a marked ova-

When the Royal Scots march across the promenade en route to the railroad station they made a short halt in front of the chorus and were greeted with a spirited rendition of God Save the Queen, and the picture of the Queen at the same time was thrown upon the screen. The s which followed was a memorable one and stirred the Royal Scots to the wildest enthusiasm. And in recognition of the well-timed compliment they cheered loudly and waved the Amercian flags, which many of them

ring to the building of the Grand Trunk, thus dwelt upon the relations of the United States and Canada: "If you go back with me, only thirty-four years before the gala day when ground was broken for this rallroad, you will see the men of our fair city busily engaged in throwing up entrenchments to defend it against the fathers of those who are our

guests today. The generation of that day and their children (many of whom are living today) still remem-bered and felt the animosity of war, which three decades had falled to er-

To mortal ken, "The mills of God grind slow," but a thousand years in His sight are as one day. The fathers of this railroad believed that it would unite our Canadlan neighbors to us, not only in commerce and business, but in the bonds of friendship and fraternity; that it would almost literally "grapple them to our souls with hoops of steel," as Judge Preble then said; that it would begin to usher in that day when men "should beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks, and na-tions should learn war no more."

This idea had even more prominen than the business view. For the first time in the history of the city the Am-erican and British flags floated together here. On one side of the trium phal arch under which the proc passed, waved the Stars and Stripes, and on the other the Triple Cross, the bands played alternately Hail Colum-bia and God Save the Queen, and in fraternal feeling that day every son of Britain was an American, and every

But to give still greater emphasis to this idea and with singular felicity the site of the old Fort Lawrence was selected for the ceremonies of the da. The flags of the two nations floate side by side on the top of the parapet their representatives were standing to gether "in union, joy and peace;" and the first shovelful of earth that wen astruct the radiway, went to de

Did not angels rejoice when the foes of the past thus united in devoting this menument to their former hostility to each other to a means of union that gave promise of peace never to

be broken?

This promise has grown in strength; twelve years later British soldiers bearing arms came to Portland and were received with a royal welcome, and today we have another pledge of the friendship of the two nations; trday you are again welcomed; today we again give bonds to each other that between you and us, not even the shadow of war can ever come. And may I not go further? May I not give expression to the faith that is in me, that all who speak the Engear "Auld Scotia," "the Eme de," the fastnesses of Wales, or

gether for the peace of the world, there

our own Longfellow has already it in celestial allegory: Then through the silence overhes an angel, with a trumpet said. Forevermore, Forevermore, The reign of violence is o'er, Then, like an instrument which Its music upon architecture. Then, like an instrument which flings
Its music upon another's strings,
The trumpet of the Angel cast
Upon the heavenly lyre its blast,
And on, from sphere to sphere, the words
Re-school down the burning chords, Forevermore, Forevermore, The reign of violence is o'er.

**CUBANS CAUSING TROUBLE** 

And the General Will Not Give Them Further Rations.

The Matter Has Been Referred to Washington as to Disposal of Rations.

Gen. Young is in Bad Health and Has Left Santiago for Key West.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL KENT'S DIVISION, July 5, by the Associated Press Despatch Boat Dauntless, by way of Kingston, Ja., July 6, 12.15 a. m. General Kent, whose divison faces the hospital and barracks of Sanitago De Cuba, has been notified by the enemy that Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson and his companions are confined in the extreme northern building, over which two white flags are flying. During the diplematic confer

yesterday Hobson and his fellow pris-oners could be seen through glasses from General Kent's headquarters, looking out of the windows.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD YEAR SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 5, per the Associated Press Despatch Boat Dauntless, via Kingston, Ja

July 6, 12.15 a. m.—Seven of the Spanish guerillas, who have been shooting from trees into passing ambulances and pack trains, have been captured, and are under heavy guard at Gen. Wheeler's headquarters. They have killed two doctors, Danforth and Trocal, and are now being held as prisoners of war. It has not yet been decided what to do with them, but it is thought likely that they will be executed. they will be executed. Two of them, at least, are former convicts.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated

CAMP SIBONEY, Juragua, Santiag De Cuba, July 5, by the Associated Press Despatch Boat Dauntless, by way of Kingston, Ja., July 6, 12.15 a.m.—General Young, commanding the Amercian flags, which many of them were carrying in their rifles, and marched away to the tune of Auld Lang Syne by the band."

In his orution, during the day's proceedings, Hon. Mr. Drummond, referring to the building of the Grand Trunk, thus dwelt upon the relations of the Grand Trunk, thus dwelt upon the relations of the Grand Trunk, thus dwelt upon the relations of the Grand Trunk, thus dwelt upon the relations of the Grand Trunk, thus dwelt upon the relations of the Grand Trunk, thus dwelt upon the relations of the Grand Trunk, thus dwelt upon the relations of the Grand Trunk, thus dwelt upon the relations of the Grand Trunk, thus dwelt upon the relations of the Grand Trunk thus dwelt and the taken as soon as Mr. White had the walk and the taken as soon as

General Young yesterday refused to issue further rations to the Cubans until advices are received from Washington in answer to his expose of the situation here. The Cubans refuse to assist in the hospital and commissary departments, claiming they are soldiers and not laborers. The same answer was given by them to General Baker when he asked the Cubans to Baker when he asked the Cubans to held open the roads for the transportation of supplies to the front. This together with General Garca's not preventing the entrance of General Pando's reinforcements into Santiago De Cuba, has caused discontent among the American officers and troops.

General Young has reported the sit-uation to the United States govern-ment. In the meanwhile he has plaed the Cubans in a separate camp inder police regulations and has turned them over to Clara Barton for

MADRID, July 6, noon.-Senor Silvela, the conservative leader, declares the present situation is more favorable to peace than to war, but the government alone can judge of what ought to be done under the present circum-stances, and he will support the gov-ernment in uny determination it may reach. The republicans say the coun-try is unable to withstand such misfortunes and that the time has come

for a general settlement.

The military party favors a continu-The military party favors a continu-ance of the war, and military men say they think Spain could never have expected a naval victory, and that so long as she does not meet with dis-aster ashore she ought not to sue for peace. The Carlists are anxious for

the war to continue.

The government views are believed to differ. Senor Sagasta, the premier, says he is awaiting details of recent events from official Spanish sources, adding that he will see the effect which the loss of the Spanish squadron has upon Spain before deciding upon his course.

GIBRALTAR, July 6.-According to despatches received here from Madrid the Spanish government has ordered Admiral Camara to return to Spain. Gen. Ochande has arrived at Algedras to fisspect the sites for the new bat-

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Secretary Long has received word through General Greely, signal officer, which is accepted as confirming the report that the Spanish ship Alphonso XII. was destroyed while trying to run the Hanaya blockade. General Greely's information came in a cipher message and he considers the report reliable. The ship is said to be a total loss, h occurred near Mariel.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The war de

CAPE HAYTHEN, July 6, 8.30 p. m. The announcement is made here that despatch from San Juan De Porto Rico, carried to St. Thomas, by a cir-rier pigeon, asserts that today the United States auxiliary cruiser St. Louis had an engagement with the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Ter-ror, and killed the engineer and five

(Copyright, 1798, by the Associated Press.)
HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL SHAPTER, Tuesday, per Associated Press Boat Dandy, via Port Antonio and Kingston, Ja., July 6, 5 p. m.—About fifty of the four hundred Spanish prisoners on the U.S. auxiliary cruiser Harvard attempted to escape last night. In some way a number of them sceured guns and made a wild dash for liberty from the steerage, where they were confined.

Their rush was met by the deadly

bullets of the guards and six were killed and fifteen wounded. The firing ended the mutiny. No American

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OFF JURAGUA, Tuesday, July 5, 7 p. m.—By Associated Press Boat Dandy, to Port Antonio, Jamaica. Wednesday Morning, via Kingston, p. m., July 5.—The roads leading from p. m., July 5.—The roads leading from Sanitago de Cuba have been black today with people fleeing from the dreaded bombardment by the Ameri-cans. A flag of truce has floated over the walls of the city and above the entrenchments of the besieging army all day, the unofficial armistice, which terminated at noon, having been ex-tended until temorrow noon at the re-quest of the foreign consuls, and dur-ing the Iuli in the fighting the Spanish commander has permitted all non-combatants to leave.

The negotiations looking to the sur-reader of the city have not been con-cluded, as no formal reply to General Shafter's last demand has been received, but not one of the hundreds who fled from the city today believed that a surrender was possib

HAWAII ANNEXATION.

It is Now Accomplished so Far as Legislation Part of Government is Concerned.

WASHINGTON, July 6 .- The annex-

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The annexation of Hawaii is now accomplished so far as the legislative branch of the government is concerned. Quite unexpectedly the resolutions providing for the annexation of the islands were brought to a vote in the senate late this afternoon, and they were passed by the decisive vote of 42 to 21.

Early in today's session of the senate conferences of the leaders on both sides of the chamber were held, and a tacit agreement was reached that a vote should be taken tomorrow or Friday at the latest. The opponents of annexation practically had concluded their argument, and as they had no desire to keep the senate in session by their argument, and as they had desire to keep the senate in sessio purely dilatory tactics, they amon their willingness that a vote si

Pettigrew and Mr. Allen had finished their speeches.

Neither Mr. White nor Mr. Pettigrew spoke at great length. Mr. Allen decided to eliminate a patter of the matter he had prepared, and at 4.15 he completed his speech. It was evident that a vote was at hand. The word was passed swiftly through the corridors and committee rooms, and in a few minutes every senator at the capitol was in his seat. The galleries filled rapidly and members of the house cane hurriedly to the senate chamber. The test vote came upon an amendment offered by Mr. White of California. It was rejected by a vote of 40 to 20.

of 40 to 20 Amendment after amendment was ffered, but the advocates of the resolution stood solidly together, gain-ng rather than losing strength on

Finally at 5.30 p. m. the resolutions themselves in precisely the same form in which they were received from the house, were reached, and the roll call ouse, were reached, and the roll call egan. When the vice-president an-councd the vote by which the resolutions were passed, a tremendous wave of applause swept through the gal-

A sharp discussion was caused by the introduction of a resolution early in the session tendering the thanks of our gress to Comomdore Schley for destroying Admiral Cervera's fleet. This resolution was sent to the naval

The senate concurred in the house amendment to the general deficiency bill, thus passing the last of the appropriation measures.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

\$111,235,13 \$334,356.66

JEWS IN THE WAR. The most exacting individual contain of lack of patriotism displatew in the present war. He is for

im is to make her angry

The peacemaker is all right, but he a never appreciated by the man who is getting the best of it.

# VASHTI, VEILED.

Dr. Talmage Commends Modesty in Women.

Draws a Lesson from the Story of Drunken Ahasuerus.

Condemns the Bold Female Demagogue Some Heroic Women

WASHINGTON, July 3.-Dr. Talmage in this discussion tells the story of a beautiful queen dethronied and draws practical lessons for all con-ditions and all times; text, Esther 1, 11-12, "Bring Vashti, the queen, before the king with the crown royal to show the princes and the people her beauty, for she was fair to look upon: but the Queen Vashti refused to

We stand amid the palaces of Shushan. The pinnacles are aflame with the morning light. The columns rise festooned and wreathed, the wreath of empires flashing from the grooves, the ceiling adorned with images of bird and beast and scenes of prowess and conquest. The walls are hung with shields and emblazoned until it seems that the whole round of splenders is exhausted. Each arch is a mighty leaf of architectural achieve-ment. Golden stars shining down on glowing arabesque. Hangings of em-broidered work in which mingle the ness of the sky, the greenness of the grass and the whiteness of the sea foam. Tapestries hung on silver rings, wedding together the pillars of marble. Pavilions reaching out in weary limbs sink until all submerged. Those for carousal, where addings drink down a kingdom at one spectacle! Light swallow. Amazing spectacle! Light of silver dripping down over stars of tvory on shields on gold. Floors for stained marble, sunset red and night black and inlaid with gleaming pearl. In connection with this palace there is a garden where the mighty men of foreign lands are seated at a banquet. Under the spread of oak and linden and acade the tables are arranged. The breath of honey-suchle and frankmeense fills the air. Fountains fes up into the light, the spray structhrough with rainbows falling interestalline baptism upon flowering arubs, then rolling down through of marble and widening out here and there into pools swirling with the finny tribes of foreign aquariums, bordered with scarlet anees, hypericums and many colored

smoking up amid wreaths of aromatics. The vases filled with apricots and almonds. The baskets piled up with apricots and figs and oranges and pomegranates. Melons tastefully twined with leaves of acacia. The bright waters of Eulaeus filling the rms and dropping outside the rim ashing beads amid the traceri Wine from the royal vats of Ispal and Shiraz, in bottles of tinged sh and lily shaped cups of silver as flagons and tankards of solid go music rises higher and the rev elry breaks out into wider transport and the wine has flushed the cheel and touched the brain, and louder than all other voices are the hiccough of the inebriates, the gabble of fools and the song of the drunkards.

A WOMAN WRONGED.

A WOMAN WRONGED.

In another part of the palace Queen Vashti is entertaining the Princess of Persia at a banquet. Drunken Ahasuerus says to his servants, "You go and fetch Vashti from that banquet with the women and bring her to this banquet with the men, and let her display her beauty."The servants immediately start to obey the king's command, but there was a rule in ariental society that howoman might appear in public without having her face veiled. Yet here was a mandate that Vashti come in unveiled before the multitude. However there was in Vashti's soul a principle more regal than Ahasuerus, more brilliant than the gold of Shushan, of more wealth than the realm of Persia, which commanded her to disobey this order of the king, and so all the rightcousness and holiness and modesty of her nature rise up into one sublime refusal She says, "I will not go into the ban-She says, "I will not go into the ban-quet unveiled." Ahasuerus was in-furiate, and Vashti, robbed of her po-sition and her estate, is driven forth in poverty and ruin to suffer the scorn in poverty and ruin to surier the scorn of a nation, and yet to receive the opplause of after generations, who shall rise up to admire this martyr of singly insolence. Well, the last vestage of that feast is gone, the last garand has faded, the last arch has faded. hnd has faded, the last arch has fell-en, the last tankard has been destroy-ed, and Shushan is a ruin, but as long-as the world stands there will be multitudes of men and women famil-iar with the Bible who will come into this picture gallery of God and admire the divine portrait of Vashti the queen, Vashti the velle d. Vashti the sacrifice. Vashti the silent. In the first place I want you to look

pon Vashti the queen A blue rib-on, rayed with white, drawn around ter forehead, indicated her queenly on. It was no small honor to ween in such a realm as that to the rustle of her robes! See Hark to the rustle of her robes! See the blaze of her jewels, and yet it is not necessary to have place and regal robe in order to be queenly. When I see a woman with stout faith in God putting her foet upon all meanness and selfishness and godly display; going right forward to serve Christ and the race by a grand and glorious service, I say. "That woman is a queen," and the ranks of heaven look over the liattlements upon the coronation, and whether she comes up from the shanty on the commons or the mansion of the fashionable square I greet her with the shout, "All hall, Queen Vashit!"

THINGS TO CONSIDER hat glory was there on the brow-lary of Scotland, or Elizabeth of and, or Margaret of France, or erine of Russia, compared with the worth of some of our Christian mothers, many of them gone into glory; or of that woman mentioned in the Scriptures who put her all into the Lord's treasury; or of Jephtha's daughter, who made a demonstration of unselfish patriotism; or of Abigail, who rescued the herds and flocks of her husband; or of Ruth, who toiled under a tropical sun for poor, old, helpless Naomi; or of Florence Nightingale, who went at midnight to stanch the battle wounds of the Crimea; or of Mrs. Adoniram Judson, who kindled the lights of salvation amid the darkness of Burma; or of amid the darkness of Burma; or of Mrs. Hemans, who poured out her holy soul in words which will forever be ssociated with hunter's horn and captive's chain, and bridal hour, and lute's throb, and curfew's knell at the dying day, and scores and hundreds of women unknown on earth who have given water to the thirsty, and bread to the hungry, and medicine to the sick, and smiles to the discouraged, their footsteps heard along dark lane and in government hospital and in almshouse corridor and by prison gate? There may be no royal robe. There may be no palatial sur-roundings. She does not need them, for all charitable men will unite with the crackling lips of fever struck hos-

pital and plague blotchtd lazaretto in greeting her as she passes: "Hail! Hail! Queen Vashti!"

Again, I want you to consider Vashti the veiled. Had she appeared before Ahasuerus and his court on that day with her face uncovered she would have shocked all the delicacies of oriental society, and the very men that she come, in their sober moments would have despised her. As some flowers seem to thrive best in the dark lane and in the shadow and where the sun does not seem to reach m, so God appoints to most womanly natures a retiring and unob-trusive spirit. God once in a while does call an Isabella to a throne, or a Miriam to strike the timbrel at the to stand at the front of an armed battalion, crying out: "Up! Up! This is the day in which the Lord will de-liver Sisera into thy hands." And when the women are called to such cutdoor work and to such heroic positions God prepares them for it, and they have iron in their soul, and lightnings in their eye, and whirlwinds in their breath, and the borrowed strength of the Lord omnipotent in their right arm. They walk through furnaces as though they were hedges of wildflowers and cross seas as though they were shimmering sap-phire, and all the harpies of hell down to their dungeon at the stamp of wo-manly indignation.

VASHTE-UNVEILED

But these are the exceptions. Genrally Dorcas would rather make a garment for the poor boy, Rebecca would rather fill the trough of the camels, Hannah would rather make a coat for Samuel, the Hebrew maid would rather give a prescription for Naaman's leprosy, the woman of Sa-repta would rather gather a few sticks to cook a meal for famished Elijah, Phebe would rather carry a letter for Scriptures. When I see a woman going about her daily duty, with cheerful dignity presiding at the table, with kind and gentle but firm discipline residing in the nursery, going out nto the world without any blast of rumpets, following in the footsteps

of Him who went about doing good, I say, "This is Vashti with a veil on." But when I see a woman of un-llushing boldness, loud voiced, with a tongue of infinite clitter clatter, with arrogant look, passing through the streets with the step of a walking beam, gally arrayed in a very hurribeam, gally arrayed in a very hurricane of milinery, I cry out, "Vashti has lost her veil." When I see a woman struggling for political preferment, trying to force her way on up to conspiculty amid the masculine demagogues, who stand with swollen fists and bloodshot eyes and pestiferous breath to guard the polls, wanting to go through the loaferism and defilement of popular sovereigns, who crawl up from the saloons greasy and foul and vermin covered to decide questions of justice and order and civilization—when I see a woman. I civilization—when I see a woman, I say, who wants to press through all that horrible scum to get to public place and power, I say, I say "Ah, what a pity! Vashti has lost her

When I see a woman of comely features and of advoitness of intellect and endowed with all that the schools can do for her and of high social position, yet moving in society with superciliousness and hanteur, as though she would have people know their place and with an undefined combination of endowed with allopathic quantities of talk, but only homeopathic infinite-ismals of sense, the terror of dry goods clerks and railroad conductors, discoverers of significent meanings in plain conversation, prodigles of bad-inage and innuendo. I say, "Vashti

MAN'S CRUELTY.

Again, I want you this morning to consider Vashti the sacrifice. Who is this that I see coming out of this palace gate of Shushan? It seems to me that I have seen her before. She comes homeless, houseless, friendless, trudging along with a broken heart. Who is she? It is Vashti the sacrifice. Oh, what a change it was from regal position to a wayfarer's crust! A little while ago approved and sought for. Now, none so poor as to ac-Again, I want you this morning for. Now, none so poor as to ac-knowledge her acquaintanceship. Vashti the sacrifice.

Vaslti the sarrifice.

Ah, you and I have seen it many a time! Here is a home empaaced with beauty. All that refinement and books and wealth can do for that home has been done; but Ahasuerus, the husband and the father, is taking hold on band and the father, is taking hold on paths of sin. He is gradually going down. After awhile he will flounder and struggle like a wild beast in a hunter's net—farther away from God, farther away from the right. Soon the bright apparel of te children will turn to rags; soon the household song will become the sobbing of a broken heart, the old story over again. Brutal centaurs breaking up the marriage feast of Lapithae. The house full of outrage and cruelty and abomination, while trudging forth from the palace gate are Vashti and her children. There are homes in all parts of this land that are in danger of such breaking up. Oh Ahasuerus, that fou should stand in a home by a dissipated life, destroying the peace and comfort of that home! God forbid that your children should ever have fowring their hands and have people point their finger at them as they was wring their hands and have people point their finger at them as they pass down the street and say, "There goes a drunkard's child!" God forbid that the little feet should ever have to trudge the path of poverty and wretchedness! God forbid that any evil spirit born of the wine cup of the brandy glass should come forth and uproof that sayden and uproof that sayden and with a sayden and street. uproot that garden, and with a lasting, blistering, all-consuming curse shut forever the palace gate against Vashti and the children.

LIFE'S CAMPFIRES.

One night during our civil war went to Hagerstown to look at the army and I stood on a hilltop and looked down upon them. I saw the campfires all through the valleys and all over the hills. It was a wierd spec-eacle, those campfires, and I stood and waitched them, and the soldiers who were gathered around them were no loubt talking of their homes and of the long march they had taken and o the battles they were to fight, but after awhile I saw these campfires begin to lower and they continued to lower until they were all gone out, and the army slept. It was imposing when I saw the campfires. It was imposing in the darkness, when I thought of that great host asleep. Well, God looks down from heaven, and He sees the firesides of Christendom and the loved ones gathered around these firesides. These are the campfires where we warm ourselves at the close of day and talk over the battles of life we have fought and the battles that are yet to come. God grant that when at last these fires begin to go out and continue to lower until finally they are extinguished and the ashes of consumed hopes strew the hearth of the old nomestead it maybe because we

Gone to sleep that sleep From which none ever wake to weep Now we are an army on the march of life. Then we shall be an army bivouacking in the tent of the grave.

THE SILENT MARTYR. Once more, I want you to look at Vashti the silent. You do not hear goes forth from the palace gate. From the very dignity of her nature you know there will be no vociferation. Sometimes in life it is necessary to make a retort; sometimes in life it is necessary to resist; but there are crises when the nost triumphant thing to do is to keep silence. The philosopher confident in his newly discovered principle, waiting for the coming of more intelligent generations, willing that men should laugh at the lightning rod and cotton gin and steamboat and tele-graph, waiting for long years through

rand and magnificent silence. Galileo, condemned by mathematicians and monks and cardinals, caricawatching with his telescope to see the coming up of stellar re-inforcements, when the stars in their courses would ight for the Copernican system, then litting down in complete blindness and leafness to wait for the coming on of the generations who would build his monument and bow at his grave. The reformer, execuated by his contemporaries, fastened in a pillory, the slow fires of public contempt burning unde him, ground under the cylinders of the printing press, yet calmly waiting for the day when purity of soul and herothe day when purity of soul and hero-ism of character will get the sanction of earth and the plaudits of heaven. Affliction enduring without any com-plaint the sharpness of the pang, and the violence of the storm, and the heft of the chain, and the darkness of the of the chain, and the darkness of the night, waiting until a divine hand shall be put forth to soothe the pang, and hush the storm, and release the captive. A wife abused, persecuted and a perpetual exile from every earthly omfort, waiting, waiting until the ord shall gather up His dear chiliren in a heavenly home, and no poor lashti will ever be thrust out of the alace gate. Jesus in silence, and an-weding not a word, drinking the gall, aring the cross, in prospect of the

apturous consummation when-Angels thronged his chariot wheel. And bore him to his throne, Then swept their golden harps and

"The glorio is work is done! Oh, woman, does not this story of Vashti the queen, Vashti the veiled. Vashti the szerifice, Vashti the silent, move your soul. My sermon converges into the one absorbing hope that none of you may be shut out of the paires gate of heaven. You can endure the hardships and the privations, and the cruelties, and the misfortunes of this cruelties, and the misfortunes of this life if you can only gain admission there. Through the blood of the everlasting covenant you go through those gates or never go through at all. aGod forbid that you should at last be hanished from the society of angels, and banished from the companionship of your glorified kinired, and banished forever. Through the rich grace of our Lord Jesus Christ may you be enabled to haitate the example of Rachael and Hannah and Abigail and Deborah and Hannah and Abigail and Deborah and Mary and Esther and Vashti.

# MONCTON.

# SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON IIL-July 17. GOLDEN TEXT.-And when all the people saw it they fell on their faces: and they said, The Lord, He is the God; the Lord, He is the God.—1 Kings 18: 39.

The section includes the story of the acrifice on Carmel and the results, a repentant people, an dthe end of the famine (chap. 18).

HUSTORICAL SETTING. - Tin B. C. 864-3, revised chronology, or 906-5, according to the chronology in our Bible margins. Three years after Elijah's first appearance to Ahab. Place—Mount Carmel, near its sum-

Rulers-Ahab, king of Israel, 13th ear; Jehosaphat, of Judah, 9th year. PLACE IN THE HISTORY .- A reormation after a great decline. About seventy years after the division of the

KINGDOM OF JUDAH.-At this time there was a great religious re-formation in Judah, under Jehosa-phat, leading to better morals and out-ward prosperity. This would be a help to Elijah's mission.

FILIJAH ON CARMEL -1 Kings 18: Read chapters 17: 17 to 18: 46.

Commit verses 36-39. 30. And Elijah said unto all people, Come near unto me. And all the people came near unto him. And he repaired the altar of the Lord, that was (a) broken down. 31. And Elijah took twelve stones, according to the number of the tribes of the sons of Jacob, unto whom the word of the Lord came, saying, Israel

32. And with the stones he built an altar in the name of the Lord; and he made a trench about the altar, as great as would contain two measu

83. And he put the wood in order, and out the bullock in pieces and laid him on the wood, and said, Fill four barrels with water, and pour it on the burnt (b) sacrifice, and on the wood. 34. And he said, Do it the second time. And they did it the second time. And he said, Do it the third time. And they did it the third time.
35. And the water ran round about the altar; and he filled the trench also

with water. 36. And it came to pass at the time of the offering of the evening (c) sacrifice, that Elijah the prophet came near, and said, Lord God of Abraham, Isaac, and of Israel, let it be known this day that thou art God in Israel, and that I am thy servant, and that I have done all these things at thy

37. Hear me, O Lord, hear me, that this people may know that thou art the Lord God, and What thou hast turned their heart back again. 38. Then the fire of the Lord fell, and the wood, and the stones, and the dust, and licked up the water that was in the trench. 39. And when all the people they fell on their faces: and they said, The Lord, He is the God; the Lord,

He is the God. REVISION CHANGES Ver. 30. (a) Thrown. Ver. 33. (b) Offering.

Ver. 36. (c) Oblation Ver. 38. (d) Offering. LIGHT ON THE TEXT. Scene I .- The famine, for three years, had brought the people to the

verge of starvation. They were disciplined toward repentance. The time Scene II.—Elijah meets Ahab in the

Scene II.—Elijah meets Ahab in the fields, and tells him that his sin was the cause of the calamity.

Scene III.—Elijah gathers the nation to Mount Carmel, including the 450 phophets of Baal, for a test by fire. Each party was to prepare a sacrifice, and put no fire under, but pray to his god to consume it. The pray to his god to consume it. The god that answered by fire was proved to be the true God.

Scene IV.—The priests of Baal pre pared their sacrifice, and with frenzies and cutting the flesh, sought in vain for an answer.
Scene V.—Elijah and his sacrifice, about 3 o'clock, the time of the even-

30. Come near-To defend and watch the prophet.

at Twelve stones—One for each tribe, to be builded into one altar, to show that all the tribes should be one in serying the Lord.
32. A trensh . . . .

yould contain two measures of sec the measure here is the seah, caning about three gallons. sel that would hold two measures, i. e.,

with water-To prove to the people that there was no trick or deceit. The water could come from an unfailing spring now on Mount Carmel near 36. Time of

crifice—Three o'clock. 38. The fire of the Lord fell-Fro heaven, openly, before the eyes of the people. Consumed the stones—To show that it was no or linary fire, but divine. The dust—The earth which filled the enclosed place between the stones.

39. They fell on their faces—In wonders

trous priests. These men were crim hals, they were ruining their country they were traitors, and they were punished on the same principles that murderers are executed, or an invading army is attacked and slain. e VII.—Elijah's prayer, followed

GUIDING QUESTIONS.

The Famine.—How long did the ne last? (Jas. 5: 17.) What good expected to result from it? (Deut.

meeting of Elijah and Ahab when the famine had done its work. Who was the cause of the famine?

III. The Gathering at Carmel.—
What did Elijah propose to the king?
By what test were they to know who was the true God? How would the fire from heaven prove which was the strue God? In what respects is fire a good symbol of the true God? (Acts 2: 1-3; Mal. 3: 2; Deut. 4: 24; Matt. 3: 11; Ex. 13: 21; John 1: 9.)

IV. The Summons of the Prophet.— Who gathered on the mountain? What did Elijah call on the people to do? What reasons had they for serving Baal? What reasons can you think of why they should serve God? Why were they undecided? Have we a like choice to make? Between what sides or opinions? What excuses do men have for not serving God? What reasons have we for chocsing him as our master?
V. The Sacrifice to Baal.—Describe

the preparations of Baal's prophets What did they do to make Baal hear them? What was their object in cut-ting themselves? How long did they continue their trial? With what success? Why?

VI. The Sacrifice of Jehovah (vs 30-40).—Describe Elijah's preparations Why did he use just twelve stones. Why an old altar? Why at the hour of the evening sacrifice? How many "barrels," or water-jars of water were poured over the sacrifice? For what purpose? What characteristics of true prayer do you find in Elijah's prayer In what way did God answer? What showed that the answer must have come from God? Give an example of nswering as by fire. (Acts 2: 1-3.)

VII. The Blessed Rain.-What was the effect on the people? What was Describe the praying of Elijah for rain. What lesson from the watcher? What from the little cloud? How is this prayer referred to in the Nev Testament? |Jas. 5: 17, 18.) Describe the running of Elijah and the comin of the rain. What are the practical essons of this story?

### SHIP NEWS

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived.

Actived.

Berk Leone (Ital). 805. Acampora. from Gloucester, W M Mackay, bal.

Sch füllis B, 116. Thorburn, from Fajardo, P'R. D J Seely and Son, molasses:

Sch Maggie Miller, 12. Gravville, from Boston, J W McAlary, bal.

Sch Swallow, 90 Branscombe, from Boston, J W McAlary, bal.

Coastwise-Str Beaver, 57. Potter, from John E Moore, bal.

Coastwise-Str Beaver, 57. Potter, from Annapolis; Hattle, 37, Thompson, from Musquash; Forest Flower, 10, Thompson, from Musquash; Forest Flower, 26, Ray, Margaretville; Dora, 63, Canning, from Parrsboro; Jessie, 17, Spicer, from Harborville; Eliga Bell, 30, Wadlin, from Beaver Harbor; Lednie and Edna, 30, Hains, from Freeport; Economist, 13, Oglivie, from Windsor.

July 6-Str Algoma, 1832, Maginnis, from Belfast, Wm Thomson & Co, bal.

Str Platea, 2043, Allen, from Manchester via Runcorn, Wm Thomson & Co, eneral.

Bark Lancefield, 947, Grant, from Santos via Sandy Hook, Wm Thomson & Co, bal.

Sch Abbie and Eva Hooper, 276, Foster, from Saco, R C Bikin, bal.

Sch Ina, 111, Hanselpacker, from Providence, master, bal. Arrived

Woodworth, from Port George: R N B, 37, Martis, from Port George: R N B, 37, Martis, from Port Greville; Sarah M, 76, Glaspy, from Quaco; Lillie G, 78, Alexander, from Alma.

July 6—Ard, str Herminius, Fraser, from Greenock, Wm Thomson & Co, bal.

July 7—Str Cumberland, Thompson, from Boston, C E Laechler, mase and pass.

Str Heilfax City, 1377, Newton, from London, via Halifax, Schofield & Co, gen cargo.

Str Sea King, 87, Odell, from Bastport, master, bal.

Sch Lanie Cobb, 200, Beal, from Jonesport, D J Seely, bal.

Coastwise Schs, Alice, 17, Trahan, from Metesphan; Satellite, 26, Perry, from Westport; Hustler, 38, Sullivan, from Georgical Clight, 33, Poland, from Campobello; Buda, 20, Stuart, from Beaver Harbor; Olio, 92, Glaspy, from Digby; Bertie, 3, Wilson, from Grand Manan; Citizen, 46, Woodworth, from Bear River.

Cleared.

July 5.—Sch Nellie J Crocker, Henderson.

Cleared.

July 5.—Sch Nellie J Crocker, Henderson, for Boston.

Sch Tay, Spragg, for New York.

Coastwise—Str Beaver, Potter, for Canning; schs Abana, Floyd, for Quaco; Hope, Hudson, for Annapolis; Helen M, Hatfield for Hillsboro; Myra B, Gale, for Quaco; Cora L, Medillwray, for Annapolis; E H Foster, Wilcox, for Advocate Harbor; Westfield, Cameron, for Apple River, July 6—Str State of Maine, Colby, for Boston.

wise—Schs James Barber, Camp. for colle; Rebecca W. Gough, for Quace; Gale, Wolfe, for River Hebert; a, Milner, for Annapolis; Jessie, for Harborville.

5—Str Taymouth Castle, Forbes, for Indies via Halifax.

7—Str Sea, King, Odell, for Eastport. Thos Wayman, Watt, for Liverpool. Riconoscenza, Lico, for Marselles. Commingen, Martinsen, for Grange-

CANADIAN PORTE

armouth, June 3, sch Wandrian, Wood

BRITISH PORTS.

Arrived.

At Troon, July 2, bark Mountain Laurel, Svendsen, from Campbellton.

At Limerlek, July 5, bark Otto, Gundersen, from Chatham, NB.

At Newcastle, NSW, June 23, bark Mary A Law, Hatfield, from New York.

At Turks Island, June 11, brig Boston Marine, Porter, from Trinidad, and sld 19th for Tusket Wedge; 22nd, bark Trinidad, Card, and sld 27th for Providence.

At Preston, July 2, barks Hamlet, Killingstad, from Richibucto; Inga, Hansen, from Sheet Harbor; 4th, bark Somerset, Sorensen, from Dalhousie.

At Silloth, July 3, bark Svea, Jorgensen, from Newcastle, NB,

At Liverpool, July 3, barks Sagona, Thomson, from Richibucto; Sophie Helene, Olsen, from Ship Harbor. son, from Richibucto; Sophie Helene, Olsen, from Ship Harbor.

At Port Spain, June 19, bark Baldwin, Wetmore, from Philadelphia.

At Glasson Dock, July 4, bark Flora, Gjertsen, from Shediac.

At Demerara, June 21, sch Brudenell, King, from Halifax.

DUBLIN, July 5-Sld, bark Thelma, for Newcastle, NB. From Dublin, July 4, bark Nora, for Parrsboro, NS. From Liverpool, July 3, str Haverstol, for Miramical; 5th, bark Ossuna, Andrews, for Miramic'4; 5th, bark Ossuna, Andrews, for Richibucto.
From Port Spain, June 26th, sch Canaria, Brown, for Antigua.
From Greenock, July 4, bark Alborga, Kjostvedt, for Pugwash.
From Westport, July 1, brig New Dominion, Lemioux, for Sydney, CB.
From Barbados, June 15, sch Three Bells, Harding, for Jamaica; 16th, bark Westmorland, Vergie, for Apalachicola; sch Hattle May, Vance, for Porto Rico; 17th, bark Pasteur, Neilsen, for Belize; 18th, bark Trinidad, Card, for Turks Island.

FUHLIGN FURTS.

ATTIVEL At Boston, June 3, bgt Bertha Gray, Messenger, from Arroyo.

ttus Aklio, June 71—Ard, brigt Ohio, from Apalachicola. tensakilo, June Zi-Ard, brigt Ohto, from Apalachicola.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass, July 5-Ard, M J Soley, from New York for Annapolis, N id. Avis, from Edgewater for St John; Vere B Roberts, from Edgewater for Carrie Belle, Flash, Sabrina, Gypsum Empress, Walter Miller, Mation, Helena, Charles E Raymond, Willie L Newton, H M Stanley, Sallie B, Thomas B-Reed, Hannah Caambs, Break of Day Hannah F Carleton, Greta.

Passed, sch Thomas W Holden, from Nova Scotia, hound, west.

GIGGUELETEN, Mass, July 5.—Ard, brig Breastine, from Jewett's Cove, Me; schr Lizze, from Grasse's Cove, N S.

FALL RIVER, Mass, July 5.—Ard, echs Addie Sawyer and Sarah A Read, from Calasis.

Sailed sch Edward Lameyer, for Rock-land.

CARLOTON, Cenn., July 5-Ard, schr Nellie Waters, from St John, N B. BOSTON, July 5-Ard, str Prince Edward, from Yarmouth; sch Vado, from Spencer's Laime. Sailed, str Yarmouth, for Yarmouth, N S; schs J B Martin, for Anapolis; Annie Lee, for Machias.

At Portland, July 4, sch Georgia, from At Portland, July 4, sch Georgia, from Branswick.

ALMA, Mass, July 6—Ard, sch Frank W. from Dorchester for Salem for orders.

CITY ISLAND; July 6—Ard, schs Hannah F Carleton, from Hillsboro, NB, for Newark; Cathie C Berry, from Hillsboro, NB, for do; Mary M Gray, from Parraboro, NS.

ROCKPORT, Me, July 6—Ard, schs Nelle E Gray, Paul, from Beaver Harbor, NB.

BALTIMORE, July 6—Ard, schs. Dusties Bords, from Red Beach; Luther T Garrason, from Hillsboro, NB.

At Philadelphts, July 4, ship Bowman B Law, Gultison, for Nagasaki, At Ship Island, Miss, July 5, bark Robert S Besnard, Andrews, for Rotterdam, At New York, July 5, sons Hattle Muriel, for Fredericton; Frank and Ira, for Eliza-bethport.

From Baltimore, July 3, sch B B Hardwick, Berry, for Clementsport. From New York, July 3, sch M J Soley, Grant, for Annapolis. From New York, July 4, bark Ellids, for Miramich! MACHIAS, July 6—Sld, sch Decorra, from Sand river for New York. From Iviza, May 27, bark Marte, for Hall-From Genoa, July 6, str Acacla, for Musm Bahia, June 3, sch Leconia, Card, From Cebu, previous to June 30, ship Owe-nee, Burchell, for Boston.

THE T MEMORANDA. dassed Sydney Light, July 4, stmrs Sir hard Granville Gill, from Dantzig viz her for Hamburg; Turret Chief, Taylor; ret Crown, Henry; Thuma, Morgensen; setlands, Coullard, from Montreal for hey; Conscliffe, Wrightson, from New Chey; Conscliffe, Wrightson, from New; Nutfield, McDuif, from Marseilles for hey; Fastnet, Mussell, from Leghorn via hey; for Montreal; 3rd, strs Strathnevis, am, from Hamburg; Krim, from Montreal; 3rd, strs Strathnevis, am, from Hamburg; Krim, from Montreal; Tuber, Delisle, from St John; Bjorgvin, dyg, from Bordeaux for Sydney; barks istance and Andvake, from Sydney for deur Bay.

### MARRIAGES.

ALZELL-DINSMORE.—At the Free Baptist parsonage, Grand Harbor, Grand Manan, July 2nd, by the Rev. W. H. Perry, Mr. Samuel Dalzell and Miss Lillie May Dinsmore, all of Grand Manan.

ARRIE-CHAMBERS.—July 4th, by Rev.

### DEATHS

VOL. 21.

A lot of \$5.50 W This is

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**INTARIO** ANI

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Flora Shaw, the c
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nt of Wm. Ogilv he Yukon territory outcome of the prot ut of the mining c Mr. Sifton's officials foreshadowed in the Thursday.

minion police, has ret treal, where the secr the earth the noted feiter of the Canadia cent pieces. The w risoner admitted ello, wanted in N murder of a country. They confessed the The council of t take action regardin this year. It was them during the weel ust 29th. They will Rockliffe ranges, whi ed by ferry from the tee was appointed to rangements. Col. Mappended.

OTTAWA, July 11

considerable falling sages through the June, owing to the d Hon. Mr. Tarte h gation into the stra eight S. S. Milw according to report cial record gave enty-four and a Vicar General Re angevin of St. Bo vLo is now in Ro robbishop Langevin in the Manitoba sci MONTREAL, July Mosc, charge d'affair ranza, military atta Spanish legation, sail from Montreal the Dominion line They do so on the re the dominion in the Bank of tective Kellert, s soon as the