ST.JOHNSEMI-WEEKLY SUN

VOL. 21.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1898.

NO. 60.

Ready-Made Jackets.

For Ladies, Misses and Children. The largest and best assorted stock in the Maritime Provinces. An immense variety of very artistic and exclusive styles,

Ladie's Jackets from \$3 to \$20. Misse's Jackets from \$3 to \$6.90. Children's Jackets

from \$2.90 to \$6. Children's Long Coats and Gretchen Cloaks from \$3 to \$7. Children's Cape Ulsters

from \$3 to \$7.

Our **Dress Goods**

Black Dress Goods from 25c. to \$1.75. Colored Dress Goods from 20c. to \$1.50.

In ordering samples sent by mail, please specify colors, and prices desired.

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

P. E. ISLAND NEWS.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Oct. 26. - The chooner Mary Ellen, Captain Foster, rom Bathurst to Charlottetown, loaded with laths and shingles, lost a sailor named Felix Benoit, of Madame Island, near Arichat. The accident took place between the Blockhouse and the black buoy this morning about 4 o'water smooth. The unfortunate man went aft to take in the gaff topsail, and as he was in the act of letting the sheet go, he in some mysterious way fell overboard. The captain heard the splash and immediately a bundle of shingles to the sailor, but owing to the darkness the seaman did not see them. The captain then brought the vessel to and ordered the boats out, but when they reached the spot the sallor was nothers. where to be seen. He was a good swimmer, but evidently was unable to keep affoat, as he had on three big coats and wore a pair of heavy sea boots. The man leaves a wife and six

(From Our Own Correspondent.) BEDEQUE, P. E. I., Oct. 27.-Abram Schurman and Chas. S. Wright-urned on Monday from an extended visit to the principal New England

market, perhaps on account of the low prices. Lambs are being taken

F. P. Carvell left yesterday morn-Miss Winie Stumbles of this city, lefit yesterday morning for Boston, where she will spend the winter.

Mrs. McLeod of Cripple Creek, Col., who with her ten children has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hector McKay, DeSable, returned

home yesterday morning.

Mrs. Robertson of Bonshaw, left yesterday morning for Denver, Cot., where she will spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. J. B. Crosby. She was accompanied by her grandchild, Miss Catherine Crosby.

Rosendath Mills, Kings county, P. E.

At the residence of Donald McEachern, Summerside, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 19th, his third eldest daughter, Lauretia, was united in matrimony to Peter H. Stewart, Mt. Albion, by Rev. W. H. Spencer, Montague. Miss Ida McEachern, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid, whire Lohn. B. Stewart, supported this John R. Stewart supported the

performed towards the erection of the new P. E. Island hospital. The excavating has been completed. The basement masonry is also completed, it being built of stone with brick mount. ing to the height of one story. The brick abutments throughout the base-ment are also built. Work has been ment are also built. Work has been suspended until the arrival of some number from New Brunswick, when the brick work will be continued seventher states of America.

eral feet higher. The building will be on the northeastern side of the field leading from the railway crossing to leading from the railway crossing to the exhibition grounds. The location is a healthful one and commands an admirable view of the harbor. Work is also steadily progressing on the new Prince of Wales college, inder the superintendence of J. K. McDonaid.

The marriage of Miss Fanny H. Longworth, youngest daughter of the late Henry Longworth, of Glynwood, and A. A. McLean, Q. C. was solem-

Longworth, youngest daughter of the late Henry Longworth, of Glynwood, and A. A. McLean, Q. C., was solemnized in St. Paul's church at an early hour yesterday morning. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. T. Byran in the presence of a large number of the relatives and friends of the principals. The church was very prettily decorated in honor of the occasion. The bride wore a dark green travelling suft with hat to match, and carried a bouquet of white flowers. Miss Katie Davies, the bridesmaid, wore a navy blue cloth dress, with cardinal trimmings and halt to match, and carried a bouquet of cardinal roses. James Hyndman supported the groom. The wedding presents were costly, the groom's gift to the bride being an elegant gold watch. To the bridesmaid he gave a handsome curb bracelet. Affiter the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. McLean left on a wedding tour, which will include a wedding tour, which will include a visit to Montreal, Boston and other cities.

(Summerside Journal, Wednesday.) S. H. Jones shipped 1,260 lambs from at very good figures, ranging from here to Boston Monday and Tuesday, 21-4 to 23-4 cents a pound, live and a buyer from Haverhill, Mass, weight.

> small, owing to the continued high winds which prevent fishing in the bays. The prospects are that the exor some years past.

vies, arrived here Saturday evening, in ballast, from Bermuda, and will probably load with oats for the old country. The barkentine Rita, Captain Olsen, arrived the same evening from Brazil, in ballast, and will load with oats for Great Britain.

An old and prominent resident of Lot 14, in the person of John O'Connor, Arlington, passed away on Friday aftermoon last. The deceased was one of the best known men of Lot 14, as he was one of the most progressive farmers and business men in that section. He took an active interest in political matters, and contested two wife, three sons and two daughters. Linus O'Connor, the popular C. P. R. conductor, North Bay, Ont., is one of the sons. The late Martin O'Connor, conductor on the Prince Edward Island railway, was also a son of the de

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

Col. Cole Alleged to Have Made a Good Thing

Out of the Purchase of Snider Rifles and Ammunition.

It is Said There is a Hitch in the Atlantic Mail Contract-Mr. Gibson Elected.

OTTAWA, Oct. 25.-Lord Hers Bastedo, the newly appointed On tario fisheries superintendent, wa ere today to discuss with Sir Lou Davies the taking over by the province of the charge of the fsheries All overseers appointed by the federal government are to be discharged.

General Gascoigne's new position at Hong Kong is wonth fifteen thousand

The promoters of the Milford Haven-Paspebiac line are seeking a mail

ven-Paspebiac line are seeking a mall subsidy, but it is not likely it will be granted in view of the two years' contract sbortly to be arranged.

OTTAWA, Oct. 26.—The cabinet was in session for several hours today, the sessional programme being under ciscussion. The ministers are anxious to call parliament early in the new year but everything is contingent. year, but everything is contingent upon the progress made by the inter-rational commission at Washington. The meeting today was to discuss the legislation to be brought forward, and especially to effect the views of the three knights who will be absent from three kriights who will be absent from the capital for some weeks. The idea is that other ministers, in the absence of the three stars, knowing the views of their colleagues, shall thrush out the details of the measures after their colleagues are gone, and also pre-pare the estimates for submission to

The papers in connection with the wo years' mail contract are now fore the cabinet, but a decision has not yet been reached and will not be until the details of the vinter services

are settled.

The ministers are naturally greatly troubled over Sifton's mismanagement of affairs. They realize that the appointment of Mr. egilvie to investigate the allegations of the official corruption does not satisfy the public, and a julicial enquiry may yet be

Morris Cotton is head and which go a charter from the dominion parliament last session will immediately ommence the construction of a teledon will be a cable from Vancouver to Skagway.

An order in council was passed per-

mitting the canals to remain open on Sunday for the remainder of the sea-

The local courts of the Independent Foresters are up in arms against the action of the supreme courts in imresing a capitation tax on inembers claim the expenses of the management are too heavy already.

The department of trade and com-merce has just received an interest-ing report from Mr. Burke, commercial agent for Canada at Kingston, Ja., in which he says the colony greatly profited by the Spanish-American war. He says there is a pro-fitable market in Jamaica for Canshipments. The preferential tariff is already having its effects. Jamaica is commencing to export to Canada. certain lines of products which previously were not sent to this country. The export of rum, however, is fall-ing off. Geo. Johnston's letter favoring the annexation of the West Indies to Canada has been widely and

dies to Canada has been widely and favorably commented on by the island press and thoughtiful people.

OTTAWA, Oct. 27.—A curious story is afloat in connection with the sale of Snider rifles, tenders for which were received a few weeks ago. Col. Cole, communding officer of the Second Montreal Regiment Artillery, was the highest bidder, and thirty thousand stand of Sniders being sold to him at 80 cents each, together with a large quantity of ammunition, of which the department had some six million rounds on hand. Col. Cole is now restands to make a good thing out of his venture. Col. Cole paid cash for only half the quantity purchased, and after his bid was in the department

of militia reduced the amount of his offer, thereby putting a substantial sum into his pocket.

Hon, Mr. Sifton's puffery bureau in this city, it appears, was suggested to him by a gentleman in Manitoba who for some years was connected with the English department of Bismarck's public opinion bureau in Berlin, of which full particulars are given in Bush's life of Bisnarck.

As the ministers have important engagements in Ottawa next week, they have secured a postponement of the Washington conference to Novmber, 10th.

HOW MACGREGORESCAPED hard wheat from Owterlo millers is practically next month.

TORONTO, Oct. 27.—In the East Wellington by-effection, Hon, Mr. Gibson, provinctal secretary, is elected An Exciting Episode in the Early Days

NEW INVENTIONS.

Dy 438 majority.

In the police court this morning, Wm. Froman, aged 17, and Daniel Daniels, 17, were sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, and Gregory Higgins, to three years in the reformatory. The boys had set fire to a dozen different buildings in the west end of the city during the past month. In no case was the damage serious. The only excuse was that they wanted to see the reels come out.

MONTREAL, Oct. 27.—Questioned as to the report from Ottawa that the

as to the report from Ottawa that the asset to the report from Ottawa that the asset to sign the mail service contract, H. Allan, of the Allan line, said toget that there was no truth in the

had not signed and did not intend to dgn until they had given it a thor-ogh study. Mr. Torrence of the Do-TORONTO, Oct. 27.-The Bankers'

association today passed a resolution that in future express money orders hould not be cashed at par.

KITCHENER IN LONDON.

He Was Received by General Lord Wolseley and Other High Military Officials.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—General Lord Her-Kitchener, commander of the o-Egyptian forces in the Soudan, nd Captain Baratier, the French offi-er who brings Major Marchand's de-patch from Fashoda, arrived here at o clock this evening.

Gen. Kitchener left the railway sta-

Gen. Kitchener left the railway station unneffeed.
Captain Baratier received an ovation from hundreds of members of the natriotic league and others. The demonstrations continued until Captain Baratier had reached his residence. There was no further incident. The city is calm this evening.

ing ratch, expecting to step into his carriage, he found himself confronted with an impendarable mass, cheering, gesticulating and shouting "Bravo Herbert, God bless you my boy," "Cheers for the avenger of Gondon," and kindred cries. His face beamed with pleasure at the popular greeting.

When he attempted to make his way through the crowd his hat was "bashed in," and the police had to save him forcibly from the attentions of eurhustastic guardsmen who desired to carry him on their shoulders through the throng. All attempts to clear a passage were fulfile. The sirdar was forced to retire, and was finally smuggled out of the station through a distant corper of the building.

PREPARED TO EVACUATE.

France Willing to Give Up Fashoda for Some Compensation.

PARIS, Oct. 26.-The Soir hears in

LONDON, Oct. 27 .- The Caire correspondent of the Daily Mail tele-graphs a curious report that Major Marchand has been requested to withdraw from Fashoda by the way he

LONDON, Oct. 26.-This evening has witnessed a great outpouring of ora-tory on the Fashoda question. All speakers recognized the gravity of the situation, but declared that even at the risk of war it was impossible for Lord Salisbury to recede from his

It is now rumored that Gen. Chan-oine resigned the war office portfolio out of pique at the refusal of the general staff committee to give him mand of an army corps.

Extraordinary police precautions have been ordered against possible disturbances at the court of cassation tomorrow, when the Dreyfus revision appeal will be heard.

Andersen is Granted a Hearing by the Supreme Court on Habeas Corpus Application.

SCOTT ACT CONVICTION.

HOPEWELL HILL, Albert Co., Oct. 25.—In the Scott act case against T. W. Peck of the Royal hotel, Albert which has occupied the attention of the stipendiary's court for some weeks, the defendant was fined \$50 and costs. Detective E. E. Peck conducted the prosecution, and C. A. Peck, Q. C., appeared for the defendant.

of Minnesota.

A Story that Possesses Personal Interest for Many Residents of St. John City and County.

The hero of the following story which is clipped from the Minneapoli Journal, October 4th, is a son of the late Rev. Mr. Macgregor, at one time paster of St. Andrew's church in this city, and a cousin of Chas. Macgre-

Talking about the Leech Lake Indian trouble today. Captain Macgregor customs agent, recalled an exciting experience he had with the same In dians therty-five years ago. At that time, Captain Macgregor was stationed with a company of volunteers at the old Chippewa agency, about five miles up the Crow Wing river from the old training the company of the com miles up the Crow Wing river from the old trading town of Crow Wing. Two Indians had been arrested for some cause, and the Leech Lake braves began to drink bad whiskey, dance and have a heap talk. They threat-ened to take to the war path unless the two arrested Indians were released,

and did raid one or two traders'

Morrill, the Indian agent, decided to go up to the lake and soothe the angry He invited the captain to go with him. The two men drove eighty miles to the lake, carrying their camp outfit with them. Their driver was a man named Moore, Arrived at the lake, they pitched their tent and proceeded to hold a council with the a gry Indians. The orator of the tribe was by no means appeared by a speech in the council advocated that he and the captain be seized and held as hostages for the release of the two Indians. This sentiment met with so much favor in the form of emphatic "hows" from the stolid bucks that Morrill remarked to the captain: "This looks rather bad. Quietly

stick your head out of the window and tell Moore to take down the ten and rut everything in the wagon and bitch up."

The captain was atting by the oper window, and, without acting hastil-or excitedly, called to Moore and gav him Morrill's instructions. About captain repeated this information to Morrill, who thereupon arcse, dissolved the pow-wow and hasfily left the building in company with the captain. Before the Indians realized what was going on, both were in the wagon and Moore was rushing his team down the trail with a sublime disregard of

When the Indians comprehended the estuation it was too late for them to pursue, because they had no horses.

MANITOBA'S DAMAGED HARVEST. The Effect Upon the Country's Comme Will Be Bad.

Below will be found a list of new patents recently granted by the Canadian government, the patents being secured through Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents, New York Life building, Montreal, and reported by them for the benefit of the Sun's read-

61,371-F. Ponton, Jolliette, P. Q. and P. Grenier, St. Jean Baptiste de Rouville, P. Q.—Drain ditching plow. 61,383—Frank Swales, London, Eng-

61,401—George D. Bryar, St. John N. B.—Door securer. 61,413—Edmond Parent, Terrebonne

61,426—George M. Donaldson, Kent-ville, N. S.—Adjustable garment pat-

THAT HONDURAS TICKET.

The Money Has Not Been Paid to Mackay.

A Story About the Case Which Pretty Much

Covers the Whole Ground. (From Friday's Daily Sun.)
The Mackay-Honduras lettery case continues to be one of the principal torics of conversation about the streets, and many are the stories circulated. The main question seems to be, did Mr. Mackay set the money? As thorough an investigation into the matter as could be made in this city, the scene of action having shifted from St. John to the Massachusetts apital, brings out what might be from the lottery company, and furthermore, is not likely to do so until facts will doubtless be of interest:
Three sets of tlokets were received
by the representative of the Honduras
company here last month As was
his custom, he kept a list of the numbers, each lot separately. From the
first lot the agent sold Mr. Mackay
certain tickets. From the third lot
the tickets of the syndicate were
taken. The five tickets in a sealed
envelope were delivered to Mr. Retlemen, and there the ffickets were taken out. A list of the numbers was made and Mr. Bonnell put the tickets asked for a list of the numbers, and the tickets were again produced and the tickets were again produced and the second list made. Mr. Bonnell put the tickets once more in his pocket. From the two lists referred to two other lists were made by the remaining gentlemen interested in the venture. These lists all contain the number of the ticket now in dispute. Mr. Bonnell was not again disturbed about the ticket now in dispute. Mr. Mackay called upon him. The story of the suspected substitution is familiar, and it is sufficient to add that Mr. Mackay was seen to have tickets in his hand when in Mr. Bonnell stating, as a reason, that he had to get together ten tickets and was short. The next scene is probably that in the agents office, when Mr. Mackay called after the arrival of the list of drawings. The agent showed

of guests attended by the bride's par on Orange street lly and refreshments ead called the cor proposed the health

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M. D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

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black picture hats.

John Read, pastor

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Mr. and Mrs. Rus

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HEADQUARTERS FOR

CUNS AND SPORTING GOODS



Davenport Single Barrel Breech-Loading Guns. Belgian and English Double Barrel Guns. Winchester and Marlin Rifles Hazard's Celebrated Black Powder. Eley's Job. Brown, and Green Cartridge Cases. Caps, Wads. Dominion Trap Shells. Winchester Blue Rical Shells. Schultze Smokeless Powder. Shot Cartridges of all kinds. Shells filled to order with Hazard's Celebrated Powders. Gun Tools. McEwan's Scotch Golf Clubs. Silverton Golf Balls.

W. H. THORNE & CO. Limited MARKET SQUARE

ENTERED THIBET,

And Planted Christianity's Banner in the Sealed Kingdom.

Rev. D. W. LeLacheur, a Native of P. E. I., and Some Years Supt. of Alliance Missionaries

in China.

Recited in Germain Street Baptist Church, the Story of His Thrilling and Almost Marvellous Adventures.

Germain street Baptist church was fairly well filled Tuesday night, when Rev. D. W. Le Lacheur delivered an interesting lecture on his entry into Thibet as a missioner and his early experience in that far off, mysterious

Mr. Le Lacheur, who is superintendent of the Christian Alliance missionaries in China, and who was the first messenger to bear tidings of the gospel of Jesus Christ to enter the exclusive kingdom of Thibet, is a native of Prince Edward 'sland, and has labored for many years in the mission field.

After a short service of song and prayer Rev. G. O. Gates, pastor of Germain street church, introduced Mr. Le Lacheur in a few compliment-The reverend contleman, who has

suffered many hardships in the interest of the cause he has enlisted in, referred briefly in his opening remarks to his former acquaintances in this city, and said that St. John should rejoice at the work of her missioners abroad. He promised to speak spe-cially about the opening of Thibet. The society he represented was one of the youngest missionary societies world, having been organized in 1887 at Old Orchard, Maine, with the one object in view, namely, that of entering the unoccupied mission fields. They had been true to this God had blessed them. They had entered two unoccupied provinces of China, and have 130 missionaries at work there, also unoccu pied fields in India, where 60 mission aries are laboring, and they have also established missions in the Congo and Soudan districts of Africa. In Palestine and Arabia and in Japan and South America in unoccupied sections their representatives were proclaiming Christ's kingdom. Last of all they were permitted to enter Thibet. Asking his hearers to take an excursion with him, the reverend gentle nan started from a point in China and journeyed by water and land to the Yellow Sea. His party included besides himself Rev. George Shields and Rev. Albert Anderson. Their course was sketched until Pekin was reached, which the speaker described as the district the speaker described as the district the speaker described as the district the seal of the seal o scribed as the dirty capital of a dirty ward on pack mules, and the reverend gentleman gaye a lucid description of the unconfortable journey in manner. Then followed a description of their trip to the borders of the great desert of Ordos, which for three and a half months each year even camel caravans will not cross His paraty arrived there and were detained by this circumstance some days. They tried to hire a mule caravan, but did not feel like paying the exorbitant prices asked. They conceived the idea of getting a caravan of their own, and from their missionaries who had been there for some time they obtained sufficient animals to make up a caravan of seven horses and mules. Their start was not as promising as they could have wished, their animals refusing to work together, or to, in fact, work at all. The first night was spent at an inn, the last to be encountered before entening the desert. A humorous description of a native inn followed. The next day they started for the Yellow river, and while in camp on its bank advance. They were successfully ferried across the river, and only then did their trip across the desert actually begin. They of course carried provisions and provender with them, but relied for water upon the wells, male when and by whom no one

of God recovered.

After fourteen days of such travel they again crossed the Yellow river, which encircles in part the desert, and pushed on to Tao-Chow, where Wm. Christie and Wm. Simpson had Wm. Christie and Wm. Simpson had been sent three years before to study the language. There they engaged a native priest as a guide. Then, said the speaker, with Mr. Shields and Mr. Christie, he pushed on to the borders of Thibet. Pive miles from Tao-Chow they passed through a gate of the great China wall and stood in the wonderful sealed kingdom. They hadted their horses and with bared heads thanked God that they had passed through the gateway that had so long been closed to the teachers of Christ's been closed to the teachers of Christ's gospel. They then entered the robber district, and had considerable diffidistrict, and had considerable diffi-culty in getting their guide and mule team to proceed. A guard of soldiers could have been hired, but they de-cided to push on alone. The natural beauty of the country, which the speaker described as surpassing that of the best parts of Japan, occupied their attention to a certain degree, and it was with a feeling of surprise that they found themselves suddenly among a band of robbers who but a few days before had seized a caravan and killed or maimed its guards and guides. Realizing, said Mr. Le La-cheur, that to retreat was fatal, we bared our heads and prayed fervently to God to deliver us. It was a trying moment. When we looked up we saw moment. When we looked up we saw that the men, some forty in number, who occupied four amps, two on either side of the road, had formed a guard about their chief and stood

desert disease, but through the grace

armed with gun and spear. Not a man moved, and he and his little man moved, and he and his little party walked their horses past so close that any one of the robbers could have speared them without difficulty. The very horses, exclaimed the speaker, seemed to realize the presence of Gol. After passing the camps and while in full sight of the nce of an escort surprised them, and greater still was their amazement upon learning of meeting with the robbers. When through Mr. Christie these facts were explained, the natvies made anxious enquiries as to God, to whom the little party ascribed their escape. The party then pushed on to Le Brang, which is a Buddhist menastery centre seventy-three miles from the border. -On some maps Le Brang is marked as Temple. Here are located some 3,600 resident and several hundred itinerant priests. After some negotiations they hired part of the

inn, not being able to get a house, in

which to conduct meetings. Two years before this at the border Mr. Christie had met the Great Lama Bible in the native language. The first morning after their arrival Mr. Christile met the Buddha on the streets. As a result he visited them at the inn, when the speaker was introduced as the Great Lama of America. The Great Lama of the Buddhists showed his desire to contin the acquaintance by presenting him with a gift and inviting him to visit the temple, some little distance from the city. A week later they did so. Their approach was heralded to the high priest, who met them on the temple steps, an honor indeed, as any who visited him had to worship him. Worship temple There in the he was made to occupy Lama's chair, while that perso occupied a seat lower down. conversation turned to the Bible and the religion of Christ, led thither by the Lama himself, who seemingly was much impressed with what he to spend the night. A tent was provided. This tent they purchased from the Great Lama, and so in the court of the temple of Buddha they slept in a tent dedicated to the wor ship of God. In the morning they were surprised by an early visit of the high priest, who took them through the temple and presented

them with a passport. This passport Mr. Le Lacheur showed his audience. It is a piece of parchment about three feet long, and sealed with the four imperial seals.

It is said to be the only one ever issued to a foreigner. In concluding the rev. gentleman referred more generally to the work of the missioners. They had pushed on to the military centre, Pao-Kgan, and stablished a mission there in a h given to then by the nilitary Man-darla. Mr. Le Lacheur said that since he left he had received a letter from Mr. Christie saying that several of the Buddhist priests had embraced Christianity, had doffed their priestly robes and donned the dress of the people, intending to preach the gospel of Christ.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

CALAIS TO EASTPORT.

The New Railway Expected to Develop Business—Large Shipments of Sardines Already.

knows. To locate these wells required carefeul search, and the hour of going into camp was dependent entirely upon the water question. On this trip the speaker said he fell a victim to a desert disease but the search of the se

not be finished until late in the winter or early spring. The company will build within the next few months a brick freight depot at Calais.

One hundred and eighteen miles of road through a rough, hard country like Washington country, its quite a stretch to build in one season, especially in view of tife climate and the short season in which work can be done, and the company and the contractors are to be congratulated in having the road so nearly completed.

The stations and terminal facilities of the old St. Croix and Penobscot road at Calais will be used until the completion of the new stations in early spring. About fifty miles of ballasting remains to be done before operations commence over the entire road. The contractors expect that with good weather to have the ballasting completed by the 15th to the 20th of November.

As is well known, the Washington county railroad connects with the Maine Central two miles east of Bilsworth, and its freight concetion with Canadian Pacific by a bridge across the St. Croix from Milltown, Maine, to Milltown, N. B., which, by the lease of the St. Croix and Penobscot road comes under the control of the new company. The contractors have already hauled 15 to 20 carloads of sardines out of Bestport within the last week and delivered them to the C. P. R. by the above connection, to be shipped to the western states.

General Manager H. F. Dowst, who has his office at Calais, is kept busy getting up his organization of the road and arranging for passenger and freight rates so as to be ready to do business when the contractors have already hauled 15 to 20 carloads of sardines out of Bestport within the last week and delivered them to the C. P. R. by the above connection, to be shipped to the western states.

General Manager H. F. Dowst, who has his office at Calais, is kept busy getting up his organization of the road and arranging for passenger and freight rates so as to be ready to do business when the coutrol over this Weshington county is to be developed over this Weshington

MILITIA MATTERS.

A BIG MILITARY SCHEME.

Proposal to Mobilize All the Canadian Troops at Quebec.

As Well as Several Warships-Attack by Land and Water on the City and Other Military Manoeuvres.

Canadian militia with the require nents of active service in the by means of local camps; and every ear on the recurrence of our national military displays is evinced by the as possible for review at the more imtwo things are now combined in the countries of the eastern continent, by annual sham battles and ministure campaigns, and though this has not hitherto been attempted on this side of the Atlantic, yet we are convinced profitably from every point of view-military, social and financial, — and a series of military evolutions, culminating in the attack by land and water on Quebec, might be arranged for next year, and prove the greatest attraction to visitors that has ever

The scheme may be considered under three main heads; the local facilities the men available and the exper With regard to the first we may point out that Quebec has historic battlefields for manoeuvering on and accommodations for large bodies of troops n the citadel, the drill shed, the hibition buildings, the Engineers' Camp and the Levis forts, whilst if the manoeuvres took place say about Queen's Birthday, before the anmual tide of tourists set in, the hotels would be able to accommodate a larger number of civilian citizens than at a later period.

neen 'held ourt

With regard to the number of men available, this is ample, whether the operations to be undertaken are on an extended scale and covering three or four days, or on a more modest basis There are of Active Militia, Cavalry ,383; Artillery, 4,052; Engineers, 212 Infantry, 28,739, making, permanent force, a grand total of 36,188. It is surely not expecting too much of ment to believe that it could mobilize a third of this force between now and the end of May next and concentrate it in and around Quebec. would be in itself a useful object lesson for both authorities and men, and would give us a force of 12,000, enough for two fairly respectable of d'armee, with the assistance of crews of four or five warships wil er, the affair was made a po ing together the regular annual camp of say 1,200 mem, and the probable camp of instruction of half that number, the battalions from Montreal, Ottawa and Sherbrooke, mustering 2,000 men, the Elighth and Ninth battalions and Q. O. C. H., the R. C. A., and other local corps, we would muster 5,000 men, or 7,500 with the assistance of the fleet.

With regard to the expense, it may be pointed out that in the important item of ammunition, this would be minimized by the fact that a great portion of the militia force yet pos-sesses the Snider rife, the ammuni-tion for which since the adoption of the Lee-Enfield has become virtually useless, and of which, if we are rightly informed, there is a large stock on hand. There is no doubt also that the railway companies, in view of the enormously increased traffic such an event would produce, would only be too happy to give enormously reduced rates. The cost of maintenance in and we think that an extra by the dominion government of \$50,000 or \$60,000 would cover it. The fact of a self-governing colony with a standing army of some eight hundred men, undertaking experi-



mental manoeuvres on such a scale, would create interest both at home and abroad, and attract thousands from England and the United States, who would not otherwise, in all probability, have visited Canada. When they are here, a large number will not be sat-sfied with having merely acquainted hemselves with our capacities for self-lefence at need, but will examine into the commercial, mining and agricul-tural resources of the country, and nay he persuaded to invest more capital in it than they will do on a simple ouring excursion. A series of military anoeuvres on a large scale towards he end of May, or the beginning of June, will be a most valuable advertisement for Canada, and one that is certain amply to recoup the advertisers. Even the evolutions on a minor scale of which we have spoken, and which of course would involve a lesser expense, will attract from their novelty on this side of the water, and draw in a great portion of the population

the Northern and Middle States. We have spoken of military evolutions only; but such a gathering as we have in view would naturally be sup-plemented by military sports, athletic portant cities of the dominion. The games and social festivities, in which it would be strange indeed in Quebec for once, forebore to do her share. ration like this, the expenditure by the council of \$10,000 in fetes, fire works, and prizes for sports, would be regarded as eminently judicious, and that sum might advantageously be supplemented by the provincial govern-

> We put out the idea in a crude form believing it to be both practicable and expedient; the details it is not for u to fill in, but must be left to the practical experience of the military authorities and officers commanding district and local corps, who should be invited to offer any suggestions that may occur to them. But there is no time to te lost; we said indeed that within the next eight months was ample time for preparation, and preparation is needed we wish to do Jourselves credit, but there is no time whatever to waste for all of it is needed. We therefore hope that these necessary brief re-marks of ours will be all-sufficient to set the pall a-rolling, and that the matter will be taken up warmly and speedily by those whose credit is con-cerned in carrying it out efficiently and

PROMOTION BY SELECTION.

(Canadian Military Gazette.) There is reason to believe that the power of selection for the command a rule, in place of mere promotion by senority. In estimating the eligibility of officers for the appointment of commanding officer, the examination sed will not alone be considered, out the report of the officer command ing the district, in conjunction with the report of the inspecting officer largely prevail. It is expected will, hereafter, be held strictly to ac count for the officers appointed to command corps. It may be necessary at times for the officer comm for promotion, or appointment as com manding officer, who will supersede his seniors, and, in such cases, it is expected that the D. O. C. will give his reasons, very fully, which have induced his to make such a recommendation.

It is recognized that promotion in nilitia force, such as ours, cannot always be conducted according to a regimental system. In the interest of some corps, it may be necessary appoint officers from other corps he command, or promote officers are not next in senority, or who have not served in the lower ranks. In other words, it will be promotion by enority, largely tempered by selection of fit and proper persons to command corps, or as second in command. It will not be sufficient that a commanding officer should show zeal, but he must possess a talent for command, and maintain a well disciplined corps; the administration of his corps will be looked into; the dress and equip-ment of officers, and clothing of men noted; the regimental books and con dition of equipment will be reported upon, and, generally, a commanding officer will not be appointed until reported qualified for the higher rank. It is a question whether any officer should be appointed to command a corps until he has had an opportunity for exercise with arms of the service other than his own. With that end in view, officers could be attached to corps at the district training camps, and go up for examination before a board of officers composed of

quartermaster general and the com-mandant of the military college. The officers in command of distric will, very properly, be given greater power, and better results will be ex-pected. As Major General Hutton has now seen and met most of the officers of the militia in Ontario, Quebec and the maritime provinces, he will be in a position to judge of the recommenda-tions made to him by officers com-manding districts. The status of D. O. C.'s will be raised, and their power and authority within their districts will more resemble that of general will more resemble that of general officers commanding districts in Eng-

DISTRICT OFFICERS COMMAND-ING TO MEET AT HEAD-QUARTERS.

Major General Hutton intends hav-ing all the district officers command-ing meet him at headquarters, Ottawa, ing meet him at headquarters, Ottawa, in November, for the purpose of interchange of views on mobilization, transport, supplies, organization and changes in the permanent schools, to make them more what they were intended to be schools pure and simple. It is not unlikely that Major General Hutton will impress upon these officers the responsibility devolving upon them, and his views as to how the militia can be trained to the best advantage. It seems probable that the permanent schools will be put under control of officers commanding districts.

JOHN H. PARKS, C. E.,

Tells the Sun Some Things About! East Kootenay.

Was for Two Years and a Half on the Engineering Staff of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway Line.

Lieut. John H. Parks, C. E., son of John H. Parks of this city, who has been for the last two years and a half on the engineering staff of the Canadian Pacific railway on the line of the Crow's Nest Pass railway, returned home on Saturday

During the last few months Lieut Parks has been engaged in the East Kootenay, the greater part of the time on construction work. Before that he gineer of the division on which Mr. Parks was recently employed is Mr. Gardner, formerly of this province, who was married to Miss Connell of Woodstock about the time he went on the survey last year. Mr. Gardner's brother is—also employed on the line and Mr. Earle, who is well known in St. John, has been employed on loca-tion. The Crow's Nest line has been completed through the Pass down to Kootenay Lake, and in a short time trains will be running to the lake, thus making the connection with the Nelson and by a C. P. R. branch line to the Columbia River, and establishing by land and water a connection with the whole of the Slocan and Kootenay district as far west as Rossland.

Mr. Parks states that a very good route has been found across the Rockwith no grade higher than one per cent., which compares pretty favorably with the present line, which has grades as steep as 21-2 and even 3 per cent. If the company is equally as successful in locating the line west of the Kootenay Lake, the Crow's Nest route will unquestionably be the chief freight route to the Pacific. A good deal of coal was found cropping out in various places through the operated at one point. Crow's Nest ccal is used for blacksmith's purposes on the construction works and is already advertised at Fort Steel and other places in the East Kootenay The Sun reporter inquired whether Mr. Parks had made any important

gold discoveries, and was informed that he had one or two locations, but was not at present holding them at a very high price. The line does not pass through the town of Fort Steel, but is four or five miles distant, and it is proposed to run a branch to that town and also to the Star gold mine.

In reply to an enquiry as to the truth of the charges that the employes on the Crow's Nest road had been illtreated, Mr. Parks said that he heard very little of it on the ground, as he was far west of the scene. Most of what he knew about it he saw in the eastern papers. The men who left the works found their way east with Their accounts. He believed that the laborers were pair from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per day and that board cost \$4 or \$5

On the western slope of the Rocky Mountains there is plenty of fine timber for construction purposes, but it is scarcer on the eastern side of the height of land.

The engineering difficulties were probably not so great as on the Kickprobably not so great as on the kick-ing Horse Pass, but there were some rather striking features in consruc-tion, especially at what is called "the Loop," where an eight mile circuit, or spiral, is made in order to descend from the elevation. One line passes almost directly under another, as it does on the similar loop near the Glacier house on the main line. highest point reached on the Rockies is an elevation of 4,000 feet, which is very much lower than the summit on

the Kicking Horse Pass. On his way east Lieut. Parks a few days with his brother Edwin, who is ranching cattle on the plains south of Calgary. Edwin has becom quite an expert cattleman and is now engaged at the Alexander ranch, having left Hull Brothers some time since. It is probable he will go into ranching on his own account in the near future.

GOLDEN WEDDING ANNIVER-SARY.

On Monday evening, the inst., a very merry party left 229 Unior street at seven o'clock, bound for Ross. brae, Brookville, partsh of Simonds the summer residence of Mr. and Mrs. David Willet, to informally commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. The party consisted of sons and daughters and grandchildren. of sons and daughtiers and grandchildren, and numbered thirty in all. The chief feature in this family gathering was the fact that the family was a full and unbroken one, all being present, consisting of three sons and six daughtiers. The honored couple were presented with a very beautifully illuminated address, fittingly engrossed fectionaitely expressing their feelings of love and attachment and signed by all present, who also individually con-gratulated and greeted the aged re-cipients on the eventful occasion in their respective lives. and the trustees of St.

The session and the trustees of St. David's church also presented tokens of regard and remembrance by addresses and resolutions, suitably engrossed. A very pleasant evening was spent together in family reunion, and the party returned to the city at a seasonable hour.

SURPRISE

THE NAME

THE SOAP that has peculiar qualities for washing clothes and is good

for all uses.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FOR-ESTERS.

HIGHEST IN QUALITY.

William Kinghora and LeBaron Coleman visited Court Mispec on Tuesday evening. Mr. Kinghorn visited Court Ouangondy in this city last even-

auk on Friday evening in the interests of the organization of a court at that place.

Court Washademoak, Cody's station will have a turkey supper on Thursday evening, Nov. 3rd. A numper of high court officers are expect-

ed to attend.
Judge Wedderburn addressed a large meeting at Hopewell Cape Monday night. J. Howe Dickson presided and an efficient choir gave musical selections. H. Atkinson of Court Moneton was also present and made a few re

marks. Since the supreme court meeting in Toronto two new courts have been organized in this province, at Northampton and Middle Simonds, Carle-

NO COCAINE IN DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE

Prof. Heys, Ont. School of Chemistry and Pharmacy, says:—"I have made an examination of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure for Cocaine and in all its compounds, from samples pur-chased in the open market, and find none present." We offer a reward of \$1,000, to be devoted to any charitable institution if any druggist or doctor can find the least trace of that deadly drug Cocaine contained in Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure." Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, recommended by all dealers at 25 cents box, blower oluded free

CARLETON COUNTY OATS. Practical Effort to Secure a Higher Standard of Grain for the Market.

For years there has been complaint that Carleton county outs were not of nearly as good quality as Ontario, chiefly for the reason that they were not well cleaned. In the St. John market there is generally four to six cents per bushel difference in price between them and Ontario costs.

between them and Ontario costs.

The shippers' union of Carleton county have decided to make a determined effort to secure a better class of grain for the market. At a meeting of the shippers' union, held in Woodstock on Wednesday, the 12th inst., the following resolution was unant-mously adopted:

"Whereas, This union was formed some time ago for the purpose of raising the startford of Carleton county oets in the markets, recognizing the fact that a large per centage of the oats being shipped are unclean and below the standard weight that we are of the opinion if such oats were recleaned and the light oats and foul seed blown out, said oats would go the standard weight and would command a better price in the different markets; therefore be it

"Resolved, That in future we make a distinction of five cents per bushel in favor of rockaned oats, that will weigh 32 lbs or over."

Cver."
This is signed by D. M. Smith, C. L. Tilley, John T. G. Carr, C. H. Taylor, J. K. Flemming, H. H. McCaln, James McIsaac, B. F. Smita, Chas. Gallagher, C. D. K. Phillips, John Bohan, F. E. McNally.

READ HIS OWN EPITAPH.

Randolph H. Waters, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, Kan., visited a cemetery at Elmwood, Kan., and real the epitaph over a grave which was supposed to be his. His sister had placed the headstone over the grave two years ago. Waters ran away from home at the beginning of the civil war, and after it was over

PROBATE COURT.

City and County of Saint John.

To the Sheriff of the City and County of Saint John, or any Constable of the said City and County—Greeting: WHEREAS, the Administrators of he estate of John P. C. Burpee, decoased, have filed in this court an account of their administration of the said deceased's estate, and have prayed that the same nay be passed and al-

to cite the heirs and next of kin of the deceased and all of the creditors the deceased and all of the credities and other persons interested in his said estate to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held in and for the City and County of Saint John, at the Probate Court Room, in the Pugsley Building, in the City of Saint Pugsley Building, in the City of Saint John, on MONDAY, the SEVENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at even o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to attend the passing and allowing of the said accounts as rayed for and as by law directed. Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Probate Court, this (L.S.) THIRD day of OCTOBER, A.

D. 1898, ARTHUR I TRUEMAN, Judge of Probate. JOHN MOMILLAN.

Registrar of Probates. SILAS ALWARD.



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he held at Nanwic evening in the intermization of a court at

a turkey supper on g. Nov. 3rd. A num. t officers are expect-

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N DR. A. W. CHASE'S RRH CURE.

ont. School of Chemmacy, says:-"I have ination of Dr. Chase's or Cocaine and in all from samples puropen market, and find We offer a reward of oted to any charitable ny druggist or doctor st trace of that deadne contained in Dr. d Cure." Dr. Chase's ents box, blower

N COUNTY OATS. rt to Secure a Higher

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by D. M. Smith, C. L. Til-Carr, C. H. Taylor, J. K. L. McCaln, James McIsaac, Chas. Gallagher, C. D. K. Chan, F. E. McNally. S OWN EPITAPH.

Waters, an inmate of ome at Leavenworth, cemetery at Elmwood al the epitaph over a s supposed to be his placed the headstone two years ago. Waters home at the beginning r, and after it was over

URT,

unty of Saint John. of the City and County , or any Constable of and County-Greeting: the Administrators of hn P. C. Burpee, ed in this court an acestate, and have prayed nay be passed and al-

rm of law. THEREFORE re irs and next of kin of and all of the creditors ons interested in his appear before me at a te to be held in and County of Saint John, Court Room, in the g, in the City of Saint DAY, the SEVENTH VEMBER next, the said accounts as as by law directed. hand and the Seal of aid Probate Court, this day of OCTOBER, A.

UR I TRUEMAN. Judge of Prob LAN, Probates S ALWARD,

e Day's Work

ARCHBISHOP TEMPLE'S CHARGE.

Declares Consubstantiation Admissable Condemns the Invocation of Saints.

(Guardian, Oct. 12.) The primary visitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury began at Can-terbury Cathedral on Monday, when the whole of the members of the cathedral body were cited to attend. The archbishop said: Mr. Dean, my reverend brethren, and all the other

members of the cathedral body, there

is much uneasiness in the church just row, due to various causes, and giving rise to a good deal of anxiety. There are angry disputes, some of great importance, some of very little, and those which are of very little importance in themselves are made important by the heat and eagerness of partisans, and seem very often to be on the point of causing very serious consequences. And at the back of all these disputes there is in this case, as in almost every similar case, much ig-porance and much misunderstanding. This ignorance and this misunderstanding are by no means the sole cause of the mischief, but they inflame and embitter and exaggerate all the other causes; and it would be unquestionably a long step towards peace and quietness and charity if we could even partially remove them. I propose, with this object in view, to say something in my charge at this visitation on those parts of the doctrine and discipline of the church which are touched by these disputes. The charge will be, for convenience' sake, delivered in separate portions at the separate places where the visitation is held, and it may be some disadvantage that the consideration of it as a whole by those to whom it is addressed, cannot be fully entered on until the close; but they will not be kept waiting very long, and, I think, on the whole, they will probably gain more than they vill lose.

The Doctrine of the Holy Eucharist Here in the cathedral I propose to deal with what is the most important part of my subject—the doctrine of the Holy Eucharist. There are other matters of doctrine concerning which there is some dispute amongst us, but no other which stirs men's minds so deepcausing so much unrest. Now, concerning the Holy Eucharist there are ene another. There are those who hold that no special gift is bestowed in the effect produced on the soul of the reyonderful act of love, our Lord's tacmore, they think, is needed; and nothis exercised through this great sacrifice. But there is no special gift, no supernatural interposition, any more fact, differs from prayer in degree, but not in character. On the other hand, there are, and always have been, those who believe that this sagrament conveys to the receiver a special mysteri ous gift, initing us to Christ in special manner and degree, glying ne power, new cleansing, new life, and even new insight into spiritual things, leavening the whole being with a hea venly infection. This gift is some thing far beyond the natural working of our own minds. We cannot define it. It belongs to the same order as the mysterious phrases, "the communion of saints," "the indwelling of Christ," "the church the Lord's body," and the like. The bread and the wine are no doubt only figures, but they are fig ures which imply realities. The Doctrine of the Church of Eng-

Now, between these two opinions there can be no question at all that the church holds the latter. The inward part of the sacrament is declared in the catechism to be the Body and Blood of Christ, which are verily and indeed taken and received by the faith ful in the Lord's Supper. The com municants are told in the communic office that if with a true, peniter heart and lively faith we receive that Holy Sacrament, then we spiritually eat the flesh of Christ, and drink His blood; we are one with Christ and Christ with us. And the teaching of the articles is precisely the same, for there it is declared that to such as nightly, worthily, and with faith re ceive the same, the bread that break is a partaking of the body of Christ, and likewise the cup of blessing is a partaking of the blood of Christ. It is true that the gift bestowed is a spiritual gift, given and taken and eaten in a spiritual manner, and the means by which the body of Christ is received and eaten is faith. But this only declares, in a certain measure, the nature of the gift, and does not in the slightest degree touch on its reality; and the language used in the Catechism, and in the communion office, and in the article, would be impossible if we believed that no gift at all wasigiven. It is true, again, that the church acknowledges that the gift may be and sometimes is given with out the sacrament to which it proper by belongs; for, though the gift be promised with the sacrament, it is no demised with the sacrament, it is no departure from that promise if it shall please God to dispense with His/own other ways and on other occasions. The other ways and on other occasions. The Church of Christ has always held that, if the sacrament, for just reason, cannot be had, the Christian who desires it will not be deprived of his heart's desire, or of the supreme blessing attached to his membership in Christ by what is no fault of his own. He will receive the same gift, in answer to his repentance, and prayer, and thanks-giving, as if the consecrated elements ly belongs; for, though the gift be pro

sizes the reality of the gift; for, unless the gift were a real thing, this teaching would be altogether needless It is hardly necessary to add that the doctrine of the reality of the gift bestowed in the Holy Cummunion is universal in the writings of the early Christians, and is still maintained, not only by the Anglican communion, but also by the Greek and other churches in the East, by the Romans, and by the Luther-

The Real Presence.

a farther question and another division of opinion, for it may be asked, When is the gift bestowed, and how? It is clear that if we confine this question to make it mean, "When is the gift bestowed on the individual communicant?" only one answer is possible. It is bestowed on the communicant when he receives the consecrated elements. He cannot receive it before, for till that moment he has not yet fulfilled the necessary conditions; but the receiving of the bread and wine is the means whereby he receives the gift, and the pledge to him that he so receives it. Nor, indeed, is there any dispute upon this point. But if the question be, not "When does the communicant receive the gift," but "When does the congregation in which the Hely Eucharist is being celebrated recefie it, not as individuals, but as a congregation?" the answer may be very different; and in the answer to this question there have been the angriest and the longest controversies. And this is the dispute which is commonly called the dispute concerning the Real Presence. The Church of England has given no answer to this question; and Hooker, underiably a very high authority on the doctrine of the Church the church has not forbidden that docof England, maintained that the Real Presence should not be looked for in the consecratel elements, but in the ly, or which at the present moment is receivers. They certainly receive a causing so much unrest. Now, con-real gift, and, knowing this, why should we ask any further question? two distinct opinions which have for Knowing the reality of the gift we get, a long time divided Christians from we know all that is needed for our spiritual life. The church certainly teaches Hooker's doctrine; but to this sacrament, but that the value of it must be added that the church now ere (mainly if not entirely) resides in the forbils the further doctrine that there is a Real Presence in some way atceiver by the commemoration of that tached to the elements at the time of consecration and before the reception. rifice of Himself on he Cross. Nothing If there be no Real Presence until the reception it may be asked, "What is the effect of consecration, and may not ing more, they think, is given. The spiritual effect, according to this view, is great. The memory of the Cross works on all the being; it softens, puriotion, and not before, then the efa degree that possibly no other influ-ence can be compared with that which to attach to the elements, not a preslence, but a promise. The bread is blessed according to our Lord's com-mand, and the Lord's promise is that. when the communicant partakes of this bread so blessed, he shall be a partaker of the Lord's Body. But, though this explanation entirely satisfies all the language of the Articles of the Prayer-book, it is nowhere explicitly asserted so as to exclude altogether the other, opinion—namely, that, in some mysterious way, there is a presence attached to the elements from the moment of their consecration. This was the question raised by the case of Mr. Bennett of Frome. He had asserted "the real and actual Presence of our Lord under the form of bread and wine upen the altars of our churches." He dore, and teach the people to adore, thrist present in the sacrament under the form of bread and wine, believing that under their weil is the sacred Body and Blood of my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." This doctrine, so expressed, the privy council refused to condemn. Though it be not explicitly taught in our formularies, there is nothing in those formularies which explicitly forbids a man to hold it or to teach it. Consubstantiation.

> it should be clearly understood that it is not unlawful to hold it and to teach it within the Church of England Up to this point the Church of England, in fact, leaves the juestion open. The Dostrine of the Roman Church. But the Roman church has gone a step beyond this, and has endeavored to lay down not only the time when, but also the mode whereby, the great gift is given; and here the Church of England has distinctly negatived the Roman teaching. The doctrine of Transubstantiation is expressed in terms taken from the philosophy of the schoolmen. The fullest exposition of it is to be found in the Summa Theologiae of Thomas Aquinas. According to this doctrine, the substance of the bread and wine is by the prayer of consecration miraculously convert-ed into the body and blood of our Lord. After that prayer has been said, the bread is gone, and so is the wine; they nave been converted into the Lord's body and blood. The accidents, as the schoolmen called them—that is, the shape, the color, the feel, the taste, the smell-remain unchanged. It would

It is not possible really to distinguish

between this doctrine and the Luther-

an doctrine commonly called "Consub-stantiation:" and it is important that

so-called accidents are accidents of the Lord's body. This is held by Aquinas as inconsistent with the doctrine of our Lord's Divinity. To say that the shape, the color, the feel, the taste, and the smell are now become the shape, the color, the feel, the taste, and the smell of the Lord's hedre is not the lord's lord's lord's hedre is not the lord's lord' smell of the Lord's body is not perto hold such a doctrine was im And if we ask "Of what thing, then, are they accidents?" the answer is they were given to him in church by the priest appointed to give/them. But this teaching so plainly set forth in the third rubric after the office of the communion of the sick only emphasizes the reality of the communion of the sick only emphasizes the reality of the communion of the sick only emphasizes the reality of the communion of the sick only emphasizes the reality of the communion of the sick only emphasizes the reality of the communication of the sick only emphasizes the reality of the communication of the sick only emphasizes the reality of the communication of the sick only emphasizes the reality of the communication of the sick only emphasizes the reality of the communication of the sick only emphasizes the reality of the communication of the sick only emphasizes the reality of the communication of the sick only emphasizes the reality of the communication of the sick only emphasizes the reality of the communication of the sick only emphasizes the reality of the communication of the sick only emphasizes the reality of the communication of the sick only emphasizes the reality of the communication of the sick only emphasizes the reality of the communication of the sick only emphasizes the reality of the communication of the ture, this is among the number of such inventions. There is not a word in the New Testament which can be wrested into a support for the doctrine of the conversion of the subbody of the Lord, or of the wine into tle body and blood of the Lord for us is an exceelingly weak foundation for this highly metaphysical structure of a change of the substance without disturbing the accidents, and the main-tenance of the accidents as accidents Having come to this point, we reach of nothing. The Church of England has condemned the teaching demned it as unscriptural, as inconplies an external, visible sign, with an inward and spiritual grace, as tendmany superstittions.

trine, and that the supreme court of appeal in matters ecclestastical has so declared, that this is open to all to

Yesterday the Visitation was for the deaneries of Canterbury, Ospringe, Westbere, Dover, East Bridge, Sand-wich and Sittlingbourne. There was a debration of the Holy Communion at 11.45. At the conclusion the archbishop took his place in the archiepiscopal throme and delivered a further portio of his charge. After a few introductory words his grace continued: Today I proceed to describe what the church teaches and what it forbids become very complex. It was of various kinds and degrees, and the dis-tinctions that were made tended to confuse the mind of Christians and obscure the simplicity of the Gospel teaching—the worship of saints, the semi-worship of relics and pictures and statues and of holy places; and, independent of these things in themselves, the very multiplicity of such observances tended at once to enccurage supersitition and to disjoin religion from morality. The tempta-tion was great and sometimes almost irresistible to give all these things an importance which interfered with the power of the Gospel ought to be shown first of all in a higher moral standard, in the observance of truth, of justice, of kindness, of unselfishness, of sweet temper, and of tender consideration, and nothing is more fatal to true re-ligion than to allow these things to lose reality in our lives while we give ourselves up to religious observan lowever excellent. The true purpose of religious observances is to sanctify the life by bringing it nearer to God, and if the life be not really holler the religious observances are of little value. But besides this the perpetual tendency of depending not on God's grace, but on the help of His creatures, is to weaken the sense of the duty of our own vigorous exertions in the spiritual conflict. We look for God's help in the form of added grace. The help will be within and not merely without. He inspires, he inwardly strengthens, he calls us to the fight His help is ennobling, elevating, sanc-tifying. The help that His creatures can give, if they can give any at all, is of necessity external. They cannot give grace, they cannot enter within us. In so far as we appeal to them we are asking for such help as man can give to man, which, whether much or little, is not in itself a new power taition to rely on this outside help and to believe that if we can but get it we And, lastily—which is more important than anything else—there is the ever-present danger of trenching on God's trerogative and approaching, if not committing, idolatry; not, perhaps, breaking the Second Commandment, but breaking the first. Let it be granted that those who pray to saints, if they may be properly instructed, do not worship them, but only ask for their aid, just as we might ask a living man to give us his prayers, yet the passage from asking an invisible being to help us is so dangerously near to putting such a being in a divine position, that our church dare not and will not run the risk. There is nothing like such prayers in the Bible, and

mitted. In fact, he speaks of it as if His blood; and the prayer in some of the early liturgies beseeching the Holy Ghost to make the bread and wine into sistent with the very nature of a ing and having already given rise to

The Church of England permits-it cannot be said that it anywhere teaches, but it permits—the teaching the Lutheran doctrine, but there it stops, and no man is allowed to teach anything that goes beyond that. Fifty years ago a great body of the clergy of this country certainly held, as far as they ever defined the matter to themselves, the doctrine of Hooker; but I do not think that we can quite say the same now. There are a good many who have since adopted the I do not think they often speak of it-I do not know that I have ever heard them speak of it—as Lutheran. But it is important in time of dispute

church teaches and what it forbids concerning the proper objects of worship and concerning the kindred matter of prayers for the dead. At the Him to be there present; but it is not are passed away from this present life, allowed to any one for the concerning the kindred matter of prayers for the dead. At the permit her members to intrude into

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those poems that one cuts from a newspaper and carries in the pocketbook till they are worn through at

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ance of such worship is forbidden. It is all prayers to any but God Himself in allowed to any one to use any other external marks of adoration except lowed to elevate the elements before the people, lest perchance they should be tempted to worship those elements and not only Christ Himself, a temptation to which the well-known car of Mr. Bennett shows that man might easily be liable. The worship of saints revailed in the church for many centuries, but the church has the righto learn by experience, and all experience has shown that the practice is dangerous, and that our church is therefore justified in returning to the usages of the aposities and of the apostolic ages, when such practices were unknown. The one thing that cam be said for such worship—the cam be said for such worship—the worship of those good and holy men who have passed away from this present life—is that it seems to give reality to the belief in the communion of saints living and departed. It apof living and loving fellow-members of the church behind the veil for the darkness which now seems to stand before us while we think of those who

have departed this life. The other world seems easier to believe in when it is not only peopled with those who have gone there from amongst us, with the apostles and the martyrs, with the leaders in the faith, with holy men and women who have exem-plified in their lives on earth their faith in the reality of heaven; but also when we think that all these are able to hear us, to know what is happen to hear us, to know what is happening to us, and possibly able to help us,
if by no otther means, at any rate by
their prayers. This seems to make all
that other world so much more real,
and the doctrine of the communion of
saints so much more living, that no
man can wonder at the strong attraction which has made and still makes some Christians long to join in so apparently beautiful a form of Christian devotion. But the basis of all this is, after all, not knowledge, but imagination. God's revelation has made known to us that this other world exits, but it has not pleased God to reveal its secrets in the fulness that we long for. We know that our loved ones are there, and that there they are in the hands of a tender Father and in the hands of a tender Father and loving Saviour; but we are told no more, and we have no right to lift the veil which He has not lifted, and it is utterly contrary to the whole character of His revelation to put our human imaginations by the side of the revelation itself and to adapt our spiritual life to dreams, however beautiful. We may be sure that there is good reason why God has limited our knowledge, and we must bow to its limitations. The Church of England has always practised reverent reticence in regard to what is not revealed, and will not permit her members to intrude into

(4e)

are alike condemned by the Church of Opening of the Annual Retreat of England, and are not allowed to her

Prayers for the Dead. But to pass on. There is, of course, a very great difference between pray-ing to the departed and praying for. them. They are in God's hands: but prayers to help them, and we cannot point out any evil that is likely to come from such prayers, provided only we do not allow ourselves to be not know—we cannot know, for God has not told us—what is happening to them in that other world, and we have no right to set up inventions of our own and adapt our worship to such inventions. What they may need in order to be fitted for final entrance order to be fitted for final entrance into perfect happiness we cannot tell. We are told that there will at the last day some whose work will be burned, but who, nevertheless, will themselves be saved; and we see men die who seen to be forgiven, but nevertheless so full of imperfections that we can hardly believe them as yet fitter themselves. They are not yet sanctifor heaven. They are not yet sancti-fied; they have not the holiness without which no man shall see the Lord. We have no right to invent accounts of the way by which they may be purified. We know that they will be changed when the Lord comes, but the nature, the manner, the process of the change, is not made known. To pray for the dead is not forbidden by the New Testament, and it is not forbidden by the Church of England, and our ecclesiastical courts, accordingly, have so decided. But while the Church of England nowhere forbids prayers for the departed, it nevertheless does not authorise the introduction of such for the departed, it nevertheless does not authorise the introduction of such prayers into our public worship, except in the most cautious and guarded lianner. In our public worship we pray for ourselves, that we "with all those that are departed in the true faith of God's Holy Name may have our perfect consummation and bliss in body and soul in God's eternal and everlasting glory." This is the model which we are bound to follow, and in our public worship we ought to confine outrelves within the limits here indicated, for, where we know so little it is the duty of reverence to let our words be few, lest, perchance, there may be something said which is inconsistent with that which God is doing; lest, perchance, we may be pretending to understand what is altogether hidden; lest, perchance, we may induce others in following an example to be incautious and to step beyond the limits which consists to their home in Newark, N. J., on account of the death of their mother, returned to the college on Saturday. On the same day John Barry of Callals, Me., was called to Harvey, York Co., owing to the serious illness of his mother, who has been visiting that plake.

On Thursday next a number of field sports are to be held by the St. Joseph A. A. A. on the college campus. As these sponts were arranged on short notice, there is no fear that any of the records will be knocked out of joint.

THE CANADIAN SEALERS.

WINNIPEG, Cot. 24.—Herbert Taylor of Windsor, N. S., passed through the city last night en route to Victoria, B. C., to value the Canadian sealing ships and equipment on the Pacific Coast. The work is preliminothers in following an example to be incautious and to step beyond the limits which ought to confine all approaches to the very presence of God. In our private prayers there is nothing in the church's teaching to forbid our prayers for those whom we love and who are gone before us. But in our public worship there is need of that kind of reverence which restrains the language and which perpetually acknowledges our own ignorance—our ignorance of how God will bring to a completion the work which He has begun in Christian souls.

Tomorrow I propose at the next stage of this Visitation to speak on the subject of the discipline of the church.

the Students.

Field Sports This Week by the St. Joseph A. A. A.—General Memramcook News.

AT ST. JOSEPH'S.

ST. JOSEPH'S, N. B., Oct. 24.— Workmen have lately been engaged in removing the wooden piers that Bridge." The material from these piers is being utilized in building a breakwaiter in front of the western butment of Lefebvre bridge, to proect it from the heavy tides of the

Memramoook river.

Andrew Belliveau has under construction a large two storied house.

Mr. Belliveau, who is one of our enterprising farmers, will have when completed one of the neatest resi-

dences in the parish.

The Rev. A. Roy, superior of the college, left on Friday evening on a business trip to Montreal.

The Rev. Frs. LeBlanc and Long-

lier, who have been confined to the infirmary for some time, are improving slowly.

The annual retreat of the students will begin this evening and end on the morning of the 27th. The Rev. Andrew J. O'Neill of St. John will conduct the retreat for the English-speaking boys, while the Rev. Father St. Armand, C. S. C., will officiate in

Joseph and Anthur Kirby, two of the college students, who were called to their home in Nevark, N. J., on account of the death of their mother,

the same capacity for the French stu-

ary to placing before the internation

The Federal Council of Switzerland has passed a resolution expelling six persons known to be anarchists from Switzerland.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 29, '1898 THE WESTERN WHEAT CROP.

Making all proper allowances for exaggeration the reports of the state are changed after the contract is of the grain crop in Manitoba and the Northwest is a matter of grave concern. Probably nine out of ten persons in the east supposed that the splendid harvest of western Canada

was long since secure from further danger by reason of bad weather. But the very abundance of the crop has been one source of trouble. The farmer of Manitoba is still mainly a grower of grain, and this crop he pro duces on so large a scale that the work of harvesting is long and laborieus. Probably a considerable portion of the wheat grown in the west would if cut in dry weather be ready for the thresher at the time of harvesting. Some of the more prosperous and progressive farmers carry on reaping and threshing together, but the greater number find it all that they can do to cut the grain as fast as its condition and the state of the weather per mits. When the wheat is once soaked through in the stook the farmer is helploss. He can only wait for good weather and hope that it may come before the wheat has sprouted. Those who have the grain stacked in good condition are safer, but it appears that the stacked wheat oats and barley are bally damaged. The Manitoka husbandmen may in time take such precautions for the protection of their erop in the stack or stock as is don in older farming countries, and espe cially in England. But as yet they have been accustomed to take risks. and the dry olimate of the west has been in their favor. The partial destruction of this year's crop, and the lowering of the quality of a great part of the Manitoba product, may to western Canada in Great Britain, at a time when successive profitable have made a great advertise ment for the country. It ought to be made clear that the disaster of this climate. It is in least due to the fact that

in land than he is in labor and equip

ment. In an ordinary harvest season

is often spoiled by bad harvest wea-

their numbers as the other settlers

shape. They are a conservative peo-

ple, and probably adopt the Euro-

pean method of protecting their har-

vested grain while in the field. The extent of the loss to the Manitoba farmers by the bad weather since the harvest cannot be accurately stated at this time, although the agen-cies which collect information are able to furnish a fair estimate. Onethird of the wheat crop appears to be safely deposited in the elevators and graneries. No doubt a considerable part of the stacked wheat will come out all right. We may at least hope that the estimate is too gloomy which makes out that one-third of the wheat crop, or 9,000,000 bushels, will not be fit for the mill, and that another third will be reduced in grade The Winnipeg Free Press was of the opinion that on Thursday last 18,-900,000 bushels of wheat and nearly all the barley and oats remained unthreshed in the field. Of this about 11.000.000 bushels would be in the stack and 7,000,000 bushels in the stock. If we suppose that this quantity be depreciated to the extent of a third of its value, the loss would be about \$4,000.000. Add to this the depreciation on barley and oats, the loss to the 25 .-600 farmers of Manitoba will be heavy. But the wheat crop is so large that a less of one-third of the value of twothirds of the crop, coming after the fine return from last year's operations, will not be a discouragement The experience of this year may be one more inducement for the adoption of mixed farming and stock keep-

THE TWO PRICE SYSTEM EX-TENDED.

So far as the Sun has been able to learn no steel bridge has been built and reconquered the country. That is

ment of New Brunsick during the last two years at less ame work by other provinces or by compared by their length or their eight we get the same result. In dditton have the statement of the Dominion Bridge Company that its rice in all the tenders put in for wenty or thirty structures is below hree cents per pound, whereas Mr.

oundations of these bridges also cost an excessive price. Sometimes there no competition. Sometimes tenders called on specifications which made. But apparently in most cases there is a favored contractor, who gets more than a fair competitive rrice.

An illustration was given the other day, in the case of the sub-structure of the Lefebvre bridge. Tenders were asked and the contract was awarded to the lowest bidder. His offer was so low that his competitors did not e how the work could be done at the

The explanation came later. work was not done at the price. The specifications called for concrete foundations carried down to bed rock, requiring the use of calssons and expensive machinery. It is now stated that dations are not concrete but wood. and instead of resting on hed rock are built on the gravel. This is a prodigeous cheapening of the structure and every dollar that the cost is reduced is a present to the contractor by the people of the province. The people said for concrete on the rock, and got wood on the river bed.

Not long ago the Sun had a similar statement respecting a bridge in Northumberland. Here the specifications called for a certain height of piers, and in the work as finished an entirely different and lower pier is provided.

Further inquiry discloses the fact that this treatment of contracts is the rule rather than the exception. For stance, the attention of the Sun has been called to a comparatively small contract for a wooden bridge in Queens county. In this case the rather sharp descent, the foot of which is the low bank of the river. The other bank is higher, so that on the low side the bridge has a considerable elevation. Between this end of the bridge and the hill, a distance of several rods, there would naturally be a concation required that the roadway should be carried to the hill level with the top of the bridge. This filling, which was to be faced with stone, was regarded by contractors who cendered as an expensive part of the job, the work might have been overtaken, representing one-third or more of the but when the time for effective work cost. The contract went to a is cut down so fine as it was this year favorite firm at a price which the he is not equal to the demand. Even other tenderers thought to be quite in England, where labor is cheap, and low. Now that the work is done it is where farming is intensive, the wheat perceived that the road is lower than the price. The embankment which ther. Manitoba, however, does not was so elaborately specified, and was expect English weather. It appears marked with stakes on the ground, is that the Mennonites, who for the most not there. The traveller crosses the part live in communities, and do not bridge from the high bank, then desfarm as much land in proportion to cend with sharp pitch to the level of the low bank, crosses the hollow have their wheat harvested in good and climbs the abrupt elevation that the contractor was paid to obliterate. The men who figured on the job made their calculations on another work altogether than the one which has been performed. The people pay for an arth and stone elevated roadway.

they do not get it. Such is the operation of the price system on wooden bridges.

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

The desire of France to obtain accer to the Nile is natural enough. France already commands the upper waters of the Niger, and has access to the Congo. Her territory fronts for a ong distance on the Mediterra and she has a long Atlantic coast line Practically the whole northwest of Africa, from a little north of the Gulf of Guinea to the Mediterranean, and from the Atlantic ocean to the disputed Nile valley, is under French control. A large part of this domain, including the desert of Sahara, is worse than useless since it obstructs travel and breaks the continuity of territory. An outlet on the Nile would be convenient for trade, and the region in dispute is rich enough in itself to te worth a small quarrel.

There is no doubt that the whole Nile valley, including the disputed province, belonged to Egypt. The claim was not shadowy, but real. The ecupation was actual, for many posts were established and considerable revanues were collected. Egyptian occupation was suspended by the revolt of the Arabs. They drove the Egyptians not only out of these provinces, but also out of the lower Soudan. Egypt never abandoned the country, but has resisted the Mahdists

not appear that the French have any more right to claim Fashods ivate parties. Whether the bridges or the Bahr-el-Ghazel province virtue of Marchand's visit than they would have to claim the region about Khartoum if Marchand had been able to get that far before Kitchener arrived.

Even if the territory were neutral the more visit of Marchand would hardly make a title, seeing that he son has been paying over six had not force sufficient even to pretend to effective occupation. It is pretty well agreed that if Kitchener had not appeared the occupation would have been as brief in time as it was limited in area. Whatever claim France may have based on the expedition would have amounted to nothing if the explorer had been destroved, as he would have been had rot Kitchener saved him. Something more than the expedition of an exploring party is required to establish nossession of territory, even in the middle of Africa.

The leaders of both parties in Great Britain have declared that the Nile valley goes with Egypt, and is there fore under British protection. The British army and navy are behind this declaration. The subject is no regarded as even open for discussion. Lord Rosebery was premier when Great Britain declared that French occupation of the Nile valley would be regarded as an unfriendly act, which is the diplomatic way of saying that in the bridge as constructed the foun- it would be an occasion for war. Lord Salisbury takes the same position. The effect of these statements is that if the French government should de clare that the Marchand expedition is an authorized occupation on behalf of the French republic it would become necessary for France to support the claim by force.

> There is nothing in the declaration of the French ministers to support the belief that France will go so far. The ministers have only held office four months, and are now only waiting for a new ministry to be formed before they cettre. The cabinet question non of most importance at Paris is not the valley of the Nile but the prisoner at Devil's Island. Since June when the government was formed. three or four ministers of war have tried to deal with this matter. Only last week one resigned, and a successor had not been found when all his The times are not favorable for coo diplomatic discussion, but neither do they appear to be favorable for war,

The explorer Landor, who recently went to Thibet in search of adventure and of material for letters to the Lonwith an awful story of barbarities inflicted upon him. While telling of his cwn narrow escapes and the perils endured in penetrating this forbidden country almost to the home of Grand Lama himself, Mr. Landor has described the fate of others who loss their lives and only reached the outskirts of Thibet. But here we have in this town a little Prince Edward Island preacher who has passed through the country even to its most sacred spots and returns without a scratch and motive

ARCHBISHOP TEMPLE'S CHARGE Much concern was felt as to the ex act purport of the recent charge of the Archbishop of Canterbury. As an imperfect idea of these important de liverances was given by the despatches, the full text of those portions of the charge which deal with the Holy Eucharist, objects of worship and prayer for the dead is given in the Sun today. Archbishop Temple is a writer of singular lucidity, and does not obscure his meaning behind vague words. The subject of the communication is of great importance to the Anglican body, and of deep inter-est to people of all faiths.

Mr. Fisher, minister of agriculture peaking of the injury to the Manitoba wheat crop, says "the unfortu son to the western farmer o the foolishness of centring all attention on a single line of crop instead of following the advice which the government of Ottawa has been advocating for years, of mixed farming."

Down to Tuesday evening the court f Ontario had unseated four provid embers elected last March. Tw are liberals and two conservatives.

WEDDED AT CAMPBELLTON.

e of J. E. Miller, Can on, his daughter Evelyn was united marriage to D. R. McRae, boot as Emma Cool attended the bride Alica Miler, brother of the pported the groom. The bride the resident of many handsome and costly presents, including a property

ems to me that I reput the picture is so

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LE-SON VI - November 6

GOLDEN TEXT. Yield yourselves unto the Lord, and enter into His sanctuary.-2 Chron.

THE SECTION cludes chaps. 29-31, together with the Parallels-2 Kings 18: 1-16; and Isa.

THE PLACE IN THE HISTORY the revival and restoration under Hezekiah and Isaiah, stemming the tide of irreligion that had grown to a great flood under Ahaz.

HISTORICAL SETTING. Time.—The earlier part of Hezekiah's reign, which extended from 728-697, or. according to Kent, 715-686. There are some difficulties in

Place-Judah and Jerukalem, with xcursions into the northern kingdom Israel at the time of this legend was under King Hosea, and it was just efore the final invasion by Assyria which in three years ended in the de-(See Lesson XII., Third Quarter.) ful kingdom of the world, under Shal

Prophets.—Isaiah, 760 to 697; Nahur 720-698; Micah, 750-710; Hosea in Israel HEZEKIAH'S GREAT PASSOVER. -2 Chronicles 30: 1-13.

Commit verses 10-18. 1. And Hezekiah sent to all Israel and Judah, and wrote letters also to Ephriam and Manasseth, that they should come to the house of the Lord at Jerusalen, to keep the passover unto the Lard God of Israel For the king had taken counci and his princes, and all the congre-

gation in Jerusalem, to keep the pass over in the second month. 3. For they could not keep it at that time, because the priests had not sanctified themselves sufficiently, neither had the people gathered them-

4. And the thing pleased the king and all the congregation. proclamation throughout all from Beersheba even to Dan. that they should come to keep the passover unto the Lord (a) God of srael at Jerusalem; for they had not (b) done it of a long time in such sort

as it was written. So the posts went with the leters from the king and his princes hout all Israel and Judah, and cording to the commandment of the king saying, Ye children of Israel, turn again unto the LORD God of Abraham, Isaac and Israel, and (c) He will return to the remnant of you, that are escaped out of the hand of the kings of Assyria.

And be ye not like your fathers and like your [brethren, which trespassed against the Lord God of their

8. Now be ye not stiffnecked, as fathers were, but yield your unto the LORD, and enter to His sanctuary, which He sanctified forever: and serve the LORD your God, that the fierceness of His wrath may turn away from you. ye turn again unto the 9. For if ye turn again unto the Lord, your brethren and your chil-dren shall find compassion before brethren and your chilthem that lead them captive, so that they shall come again into this land: for the Lord your God is gracious and merciful, and will not turn His face from you, if ye return unto Him.

So the posts passed from city to city, through the country of Ephraim and Manasseh, even unto Zebulun; but they laughed them to scorn and mocked them.

Nevertheless, divers of Asher Manasseh and of Zebulun humled themselves, and came to Jerusa

Also in Judah the hand of Goo 12. was/to give them one heart to do the commandment of the king and of the princes, by the word of the LORD.

13. And there assembled at Jerusalem much people to keep the feast of unleavened bread in the second month, a very great congregation,

REVISION CHANGES. Ver. 5. (a) The God. (b) Kept it in

Ber. 6. (c) That He may LIGHT ON THE TEXT. Isaiah was prophet during the whole of Hezekiah's reign, and his influence

was felt all the time. Ahaz, the father of Hezekiah, reign sixteen years. He had the repu in of being one of the worst of the

He began early in his relgi to make reforms. (1) He re cleansed the temple. (2) He held great meeting in which the people rewed their covenant with God. (3) He reorganized the temple worship (4) He invited Israel to join with his in a great passover festival, as in to-day's lesson. Letters also to Ephratm, etc.—This was just before the end of the kingdom of Israel. It was one ore effort to save them from ruin. 2. The passover.—The great Jewish festival, which had been neglected.

3. At that time.—Immediately.
5. The posts.—The postmen, the couriers. Assyria.—Whose soldiers had overrun Israel several times, and was row preparing for the final overthrow.

8. Stiffnecked.—Like over who will

11. Nevertheless, divers (various persons) . . . humbled themselves, and It was humiliating to leave heir own country, to find righters and safety in another. Toubtless had to suffer indignities orn from their neighbors.

GUIDING QUESTIONS bject: A Great Revival of Religion I. The Previous Condition - Wh

2-4.) In what state had Ahaz left the kingdom to his son? (vs. 6-9; 2 Kings 16: 3, 8, 17; 2 Chron. 28: 4-6, 12-25.) What picture in Lesson V. did he rulfil? (Tesa. 6: 9-12.)

II. Cleansing the Temple. — What can you tell about Hezekiah? When and how long did he reign? What was one of the first cits of his reign? (2 Chron. 29: 3-9, 17.) Compare with Christ's cleansing the temple. (Matt. 21: 12.) How does this apply to God's spiritual temple and to the state of hings among us?

TII. The Covenant Renewed (29: 10) What was Hazekiah's next move What is the advantage of publicly conecrating ourselves to God? Should we renew our covenant with God? (Rom. 12: 1, 2; 2 Cor. 6: 17, 18; Luke

IV. Reorganizing the Temple Services (29: 11-36). Name the various things done to promote true religious worship. Is a true revival of religion accompanied by a revival of church

going, of worship, of singing?
V. A. Great Religious Convention
(vs. 1-13).—What festival did Hezekiah propose to keep? Why? How widely did they send their invitations? langer was threatening the northern dingdom? (2 Kings 17: 1-6.) How did they press the invitation? Meaning of "posts" in vs. 6, 10? In what two ways was the invitation treated? scribe this great meeting. (vs. 13-27.) How do such meetings promote the religious life of a people?

VI. Religious Instruction.—By what

method was the religious feeling made permanent? (30: 22.) Give light from thers? (2 Chron. 34: 30, 31; Neh. 8: 1-12.1

VII. Results -- What was one of the first results? (2 Chron. 31: 1, 2; 2 Kings 18: 4.) Another result? (2 31: 3-6.) Another? (2 Chron. 31: 20, 21.) Another? (2 Kings 18

THE STORM GENERAL

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—The smart southeast storm which began in New England this morning and continued all day, had not fairly blown itself out by midnight, and nearly every point along the shore from Nantucke to Eastport reported a stiff gale, while all over the section, especially in this city, the rainfall will be very heavy. Up to 8 o'clock tonight nearly an inch and a half of rain had fallen in Boston, the heaviest in New England, although Portland reported 1.34 inches; Eastport, 1.12, and Nantucket .44 of an

The winds, except at exposed points. was not especially severe, except in Vermont, which was near the storm centre, and as most of the shipping had received sufficient warning there were very few coasters caught off shore, and up to midnight no wrecks had been reported. The storm, the centre of which at 8 o'clock was over Lake Champlain, seems destined to move down the St. Lawrence tomorrow morning, dragging after it high westerly and northwesterly winds with clearing weather tomorrow and a drop of twenty-five or thirty degrees in temperature tomorrow

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., Oct. 26 today, reaching a velocity of fifty miles an hour at dark. The ste City of Everett, towing two barges will meet the full force of the storm in Massachusetts Bay tonight and will have a struggle to reach port. A fishing vessel, caught in the bay this afternoon, lost sails, and at dark was

driven seaward by the gale.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass, Oct. 26—A strong southwest gale, accompanied by heavy rain, has prevailed since noon today. Race Point life saving station reports an unknown fishing schooner six miles northwest of that station, at 4 p. m., with salls blown away and drifting rapidly seaward, with distress signals flying. At 7.30 p. m. the gale and storm are increasing, driving a number of sailing craft for a harbor.

DETROIT, Mich. Oct. 26.—There was a snow storm throughout the state today, in some places as much as six inches falling. A blizzard is accompanying the snow in most places, and considerable damage has been done to

A PROVINCIAL ELECTION.

Attorney General White is Strongly in Favor of One This Fall.

He Thinks He Can Carry Kings-Tweedie's Seat is of an Uncertain Quantity.

Writing to the Sun from Fredericon, a correspondent of the Sun says While members of the governmen eny that the question of an election this fall is to be considered, there is no doubt every member of the gov-ernment is debating the question with ernment is debating the question with close friends. Attorney General White is one of these. He expressed himself on Tuesday as strongly in favor of a general election this fall. When questioned as to his reason, he explained that he was satisfied that he could carry his county, and while not say-ing so, intimated he did not know how it might be next spring.

In regard to other counties Mr.

White did not appear to have much information; in fact, he appeared to

talk in rather an indifferent way as to the fate of other members. In Northumberland he thought things were a little mixed and looked upon Tweedie's election as some what the veteran political fighter, will be provincial secretary. John Mor and arrayed against Tweedle, and

he is quite a power.

From information I can get Mr.

White will be overruled, and there
will be no dissolution decided on at will be no dissolution decided or

Read the "Semi-Weekly Sun."

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS HALIFAX

Declared to be in a State of Siege Yesterday.

A Heavy Gale and Rain Interfered With the Military and Naval Operations.

WOLFVILLE, N. S., Oct. 24.-The well known sportsman, Daniel Munroe of Wolfyille, has been inusually sucessful this season, bagging over 75 ducks, 25 of which were bagged in one

A cargo of 8,000 bushels of corn for Calhoun's mill was recently discharg. ed from the schooner Durant in a dam. N. Beatty of Wolfville, formerly of Five Islands, intends building a wharf

at the port of Wolfville for the landing of lumber from his mills across the bay. E. Archibald of Yarmouth has arrived with his family and will occupy his new residence at Earnscliffe Gardens. Miss Archibald was presented with a handsome secretary by the

recognition of her services. G. A. Cogswell of Belcher street, re-cently received an honorary scholarship from Cornell University The new dyke at Grand Pre is nearing completion. About 100 men

Presbyterian church at Yarmouth in

and teams have been employed thereon for some weeks. Large shipments of apples have been made for England by Chase & Co. Last week over twelve cars were caded from Grand Pre and a proportionally large number from all the D. A. R. stations along the line.

On Friday evening the College Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. gave their annual reception in College Hall. It was quite a brilliant affair. Dr. Trotter, who occupied the Bap-tist pulpit in Digby on Sunday last, succeeded in securing pledges there to the amount of \$500 for the forward

Charles Norward, who a year ago went to Alaska as a member of the Mounted Police, has returned to his

HALIFAX, Oct. 25.-The Grand Division, Sons of Temperance of Nova Scotia, met in annual session tonight. Grand Scribe Sanders' report shows he order now numbers 12,653, a loss of 76 during the past three months. Rev. H. D. DeBlois of Annapolis, grand worthy patriarch, was in the chair. Regarding the plebiscite he said: Prohe answer has be en given, not indeed by as large a majority as its friends and anticipated, nor as they had a good right to expect, vet with a majortty of sufficient strength to show sarnest and that no party can afford to ignore so large a vote. But we nust be up and doing and quite ourelves like men-workmen ne to be ashamed. So strong is the hquor interest, socially, politically and financially, that I am fully persuaded in my own mind that no go tory law; therefore it must be our part to show whichever party is in power hat we are going to vote for it, and that with God's blessing upon our endeavors, we intend to have it, by earnest and determined effort combined with heartfelt prayer secure for it

HALIFAX, Oct. 26 .- T. C. Allen, the well known stationer, died this mornoorn in Ireland, and has been in busi-less in Hadiax twenty-three-years. PICTOU, Oct. 26.—Pictou lost one

of her most popular young ladies to-day, when John Campbell McMillan of Seattle, Wash., and Miss Anna Mc-Donald, eldest daughter of Mrs. J. D. McDonald, were united in marriage. The ceremony was perform he ceremony modes mother, in the ome of the bride's mother, in the presence of the immediate relatives, by Rev. Geo. S. Carson of Knox church, where Miss McDonald has for five years been organist, and Rev. P. M. McDonald of Wolfville, brother of the bride. The bride was dressed in grey traveiling costume and en-ered the room on the arm of her bro-her, E. M. McDonald, M. P. P. After uncheon the happy couple left amid many friends for their home in Seat-tle, going via Montreal and Winnipeg. The tokens of esteem received by the bride were many and costly, among them being a silver service from the ongregation of Knox church, and beckally bound editions of hymnals used in the Presbyterian church and in the Y. M. C. A., where also the bride acted as organist.

HAIJIFAX, Oct. 27.—A heavy gale

npanied by rain, interfered with nilitary and naval operations to-The call to arms was sounded at eight o'clock this morning, and the miliary and militia forces paraded on the common and marched in battalion order to the cene of operations. The warships eft port at an early hour, cleared for laid mines at the entrance of the har-bor. The field brigade, consisted of the Royal Canadian regulars, field arlery, three militia regi moe and bearer corps, several com-anies of the Royal Engineers and 1st egiment Canadian Artillery. Lord ef of the symour, commander-in-chief of the cross of British North America, with aff, came from Ottawa to witness

At noon a terrific gale sprang up from the southeast and swept the coast, causing the vessels to put to sea for safety. Two of the transports tugs, with troops for the forts, were obliged to return to port.

Two torpedo boats attempted to enter the harbor, but were repulsed by the guns from the forts. A part landed at a point near Herring Cove,

led at a point near Herring Cove, but after a spirited engagement were driven back with great loss, battle ship Readwn did not take in the mobilization owing to they The The

upon the hour fix had ince the rain the sign displaye Fort ment 1 ing in While was ent fell ove him, bu from ex The peranic it was ernmen W. T tive to Miss rick's c under been in Le requand die A dramathe ship Ica

Alber 10 a. m burn. There from a Turner, respond lant, v. ent, a lant, v. term by appeal Magistr made cruelly a cow able Fu had bee was left of the pared t rested to highwa the stal officer officer the anim get her cow w ternatel quarter

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THAT THE

OTIA NEWS LIFAX

in a State of Siege sterday.

Rain Interfered With the Naval Operations.

N. S., Oct. 24.-The sman, Daniel Munroe been inusually sucon, bagging over 75 h were bagged in or

00 bushels of corn for as recently discharg. oner Durant in a damm salt water. Wolfville, formerly of ends building a wharf Wolfville for the

ber from his mills of Yarmouth has armily and will occupy e at Earnscliffe Garribald was presented secretary by the rch at Yarmouth in er services.

of Belcher street, rean honorary scholar-University. at Grand Pre is on. About 100 men

been employed there-

s of apples have England by Chase & ver twelve cars were nd Pre and a proporimber from all the along the line. ning the College Y. e Y. W. C. A. gave ption in College Hall. rilliant affair! no occupied the Bangby on Sunday last, ring pledges there to

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\$500 for the forward

ct. 25.—The Grand Temperance of Nova enual session tonight. anders' report shows mbers 12,653, a loss of st three months. Rev. Annapolis, grand , was in the chair iscite he said: Pro presented to us and n given, not indeed atority as its friends nor as they had a ect, yet with a maat strength to show ars that we are in t no party can afford doing and quite our-So strong is the honor politically and finann fully persuaded in that no govern tical bias may be ly give us a prohibi re it must be our part er party is in power to vote for it, and incertain sound, and oleasing upon our enend to have it. mined effort comb prayer secure for it peaceable and tri-

26.-T. C. Allen, the er, died this morn eeks' illness. He was twenty-three-years. 26.-Pictou lost one lar young ladies toa Campbell McMillan ughter of Mrs. J. D. united in marriage. as performed at the de's mother, in the immediate relatives S. Carson of Knox iss McDonald has for organist, and Rev. P. Wolfville, brother of bride was dressed in ng costume and enn the arm of her broonald, M. P. P. After appy couple left amid and good wishes from their home in Seat ntreal and Winnip em received by and costly, an ver service from the Knox church, and editions of hymnals byterian church and A., where also the

t. 27.—A heavy gal rain, interfered with naval operations to arms was sour lared to be in a st entire miliary and aded on the co pattalion order to the ns. The war arly hour, cleared for ts were manned y, and the en origade, consisted an regulars, field tia regiments, ar r corps, several com-yal Engineers and 1st lian Artillery. Lord ander-in-chief of the North America, with

rific gale sprang up east and swept the he vessels to put to Two of the transports for the forts, were

to port.
oats attempted to enbut were repulsed by
forts. A part the forts. A part t near Herring Cove, ted engagement they t with great toss. The owing to

heavy weather. There were about three thousand soldiers under arms. The fleet had arranged for an attack upon the city, but at two o'clock, the hour fixed for the invasion, the wind had increased to hurrican force, and the rain descended in torrents, and the signals to cease perations were displayed.

Fort York redoubt had an engage-ment with one of the warships, end-ing in the defeat of the tars.

While the British warship Cordelia was entering Louisburg today, a sailor fell overboard. A shipmate rescued

him, but he died an hour afterward from exhaustion.

The Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, today unanimously passed a resolution expressing the opinion that it was the duty of the lominion government to pass a prohibitory liquor law. Power was given to the executive to demand from the government the enactment of such a law.

Miss Colford, organist of St. Patrick's church in this city, died tonight under sad circumstances. been informed a week ago that her services as organist would no longer Le required. Soon after she took sick and died.

A draft of nearly 200 seamen for the ship Icarus, at Vancouver, arrived by the steamer Carthagenian today. They were immediately sent forward by the C. P. R. military transport train.

ALBERT CO. COURT.

Albert county court was opened at 10 a. m., Oct. 25., by Judge Wedderburn. No causes were ready for trial. There were three cases of appeals from summary conviction: William Turner, appellant, v. William White, respondent; Sprague Wilson, appellant, v. George H. Steadman, respondand Nicholas Pearson, appellant, v. Edson E. Peck, respo The two former went over to next term by consent. The latter was an appeal from a conviction of Police Magistrate Stuart of Hopewell, made against Nicholas Pearson for cruelly and unnecessarily ill-treating a cow belonging to Provincial Constable Fullerton of Albert. The animal had been driven from her pasture and was left outside the barn, on the side of the highway, while her owner pre-pared the stable for her reception, and Pearson, who was a constable, arrested the cow for being at large on the highway, a distance of 207 feet from the stable. The owner intercepted the officer and rescued his cow, but the officer called for assistance and got the animal to the pound, but could not get her in. It was proved that the ternately for from a half to three quarters of an hour. The street was thronged by some fifty men and boys. The Law and Order League was called into requisition, and its secretary, E. E. Peck, took the matter into the police court, which resulted as stated. Judge Trueman appeared for the de-fence. The prosecutor appeared in person. In the county court W. A. Trueman and C. A. Peck, Q. C., appeared for the appellant. The respon-dent appeared in person and took the bjection that the notice of appear as directed to the convicting magis trate only and not to the prosecutor. The objection was sustained and the

IS IT A TRIFLE?

That Common Trouble, Acid Dyspepsia or Sour Stomach

New Recogniz das a Cause of Serious Disease.

Acid dyspepsia, commonly called heart-burn or sour stomach, is a form of indigestion from fermentation of the food. The stomach being too weak to promptly digest it, the food remains until fermentation begins, filling the stomach with gas and a bitter, sour, burning taste in the mouth is off present. This condition soon be chronic and being an every day oc-currence is given but little attention Because dyspepsia is not immediately fatal, many people do nothing for the

Within a recent period a remedy has been discovered prepared solely to cure dyspepsia and stomach troubles. It is known as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and is now becoming rapidly used and prescribed as a radical cure for

every form of dyspensia.
Stuart's Dyspensia Tablets have been placed before the public and are been placed before the public and are sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents per package. It is prepared by the Stuart 'Chemical Co. Marshall, Mich., and while it promptly and effectually restores a vigorous digestion, at the same time is perfectly harmless and will not injure the most delicate stomach but on the contrary. delicate stomach, but on the contrary, by giving perfect digestion strengthens the stomach, improves the appetite and makes life worth living:

Send for free book on Stomach Dis-

> WEDDED AT LANCASTER HEIGHTS.

A quiet wedding took place last evening at the residence of Joseph B. Whipple. Lancaster Heights. The contracting parties are Miss Grace A. Ells, daughter of the late Ward B. Ells, dangenter of the late ward is Ells, and Harry Willis, who is in the employ of A. O. Skinner, and is we known in the city. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Geo. A. Hart ley. The bride was for many year organist of the Carleton Free Bapti church, and connected with the Christian Endeavor Society. Both the choir and the society of the chur joined in presenting her with a ham some partor lamp, besides which a received numerous, useful and valuable presents from a host of friend. The young couple were extreme The young couple were extremely popular and have the best wishes of all who know them for a happy and prosperous life. They will reside on Waterloo street.

Joachim Murat's remains, which have been resting since 1815 in the castle church of Pizzo di Cilabra, where he was shot, are to be transferred to Naples and Duried in the Church of Sanus Maris among the former

CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

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

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

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

There being no business before the Kent county court, which opened at Richibucto on the 25th, it was prompt-ly adjourned sine die by Judge Wells.

Capt. Smith, R. N. R., and Captain Thomas held an examination of masters and mates at the custom house esterday. Three young men present

Rev. Dr. A. B. Simpson, a native of Cavendish, P. E. I., has raised \$112.-000 in New York, the money being to promote mission work among the

Miss Ethel Turner, daughter of Joseph Turner, died on Friday at Pt. de Bute, after a four weeks illness. The remains were taken to Albert Co. for interment.

Rev. H. H. Saunders and family leave Middleton for British Columbia this week. Mr. Rose, who also has a call to a church in the west, leaves at the same time. L. R. Ross has received official noti-

floation of his appointment as I. C. R. station master, and Fred Tapley of his elevation to the position of The marsh land at Dorchester owned by Mrs. Walter Buck of Truro,

was put up for sale on Saturday. Mr. Boyd of Truro became the purchaser at \$52 per acre. Fred Taylor, son of Ezekiel Taylor of Moncton, has been appointed sub-inspector of the Bank of Montreal, at a salary of \$3,000 a year, with head-quarters at the head office in Mont-

Fred S. Wilbur, son of the late S. C. Wilbur of Moncton, and formerly of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Moncton, now holds a good position in the National Bank of the South African re-

Another of the Temiscouata railway on Friday with a crew for the work of ballasting on the Restiguiche and of ballasting on the Restigouche and Western. Already rails are laid for a distance of five miles.

e half during the last 'ew days, and a further rise is expected. Still it is not anticipated that the rise will be sufficient to allow navigation to Wood

It is reported in Fredericton that Fred LaForest of Edmundston is cir-culating a petition asking H. H. Mc-Lean of St. John to run in Mada-waska as a candidate for the local egislature at the next election. .

The death occurred at Amherst on Tuesday of Dennis Madden, ex-chief of police of that town, aged 37 years. The deceased was born in Halifax. He leaves a wife, who was a Miss Adams of Weymouth, and two children.

Capt. W. H. Smith, R. N. R., will this week hold a preliminary investigation into the loss of the steamer Ganges on the Newfoundland coast. Later he will hold an official inquiry into the wreck of the steamer Ex-

The trustees of the late James U. Thomas have sold to deBlaviere Carritte the wharf property on Water street on which Mr. Carritte has his offices. The price was \$6,500. Mr. Carritte has lately made some improve-ments in his offices.

G. P. Phillips, inspector of steam-toat boilers for the department of narine, returned from a trip on the McKenzie river, going to its mouth in the Arctic ocean. Mr. Phillips is a brother of H. W. Phillips of Wood-

The Machias, Me., Republican announces the death at Machiasport on Oct. 1st of Mrs. Isabella Mitchell, widow of Capt. Wm. Mitchell, aged 90 years. The deceased lady was a native of River Hebert, N. S., where she resided for some time.

Principal Grant is here in connection with the endowment of the Sir John A. Macdonald chair at Queen's, and the balance needed, \$10,000, will be secured by next spring, when the founding of the chair will be announced.—Ottawa Citizen.

Mrs. Z. Lawson, with her family, took the Prince Rupert on Sumday for St. John, where they will reside in the future. The duties of Mr. Lawson as first officer of the Prince Rupert made it impossible for him to spend any length of time with his family here.—Spectator.

A ball will be held in the Foresters hall at Apohaqui, under the auspices of the F. and E. club on Monday eve ning next. About a hundred invita-tions have been issued. Musicians from Sussex will be present. Mrs George Secord and Mrs. Wm. McD. Campbell are the chaperones.

The death is announced Wednesday of Miss Mary Bliza Stevens, daughter of the late D. R. Stevens, barrister, of St. John, at the age of 91 years. Miss Stevens resided with her niece, Mrs. E. C. Sutton. Her only surviving sister is Mrs. Chamberlain, mother of Montague Chamberlain of Cambridge, Mass.

Sch. Curlew, Capt. John Sims, formerly of this county, is at present high line of Digby fishing fleet for the season, which commenced last spring. He stocked \$8,107 since February 21st, leading next lowest vessel \$1,400. Capt. Sims is fitting out this week for haddocking, and intends fishing all winter Spacetator.

G. E. Phillips of the Northampton, Carleton Co., creamery, has erected a building at Simonds and will have a skimming station in operation there this week. Mr. Phillips has a cold ise nearing comp He will put in a box plant early, in the spring and make all his own boxes for exportation purposes

The murriage of Michael Meagher lineman for the C. P. R. Telegrap Co. at Moneton, and Miss Annie Ha ilton, eldest daughter of James Ham liton of the customs department Moncton, took place at St. Bernard's Rev. Father Meahan performed the

The store of George W. Barbour at Albert, Albert Co., was entered by burglars on Friday might last, and gold watches and chains, cash and other articles valued between \$80 and \$100 stolen. The matter is in the hands of a detective. A number petty thefts have taken place in Hope well, Albert Co., within the last fer

An English family by the name o Stevens, who came to Moncton from England about a year ago, left last night on their return to their native rather straightened circumstances, a and a donation of \$75 from the Moncton city council towards paying their passage back to England.

There was a large congregation a St. Jude's church, Carleton, on the 24th nst., to witness the institution and induction of Rev. John M. Parkinson as rector of the parish of Victoria. The clergy present, besides the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, were the Venerable Architecton Brigstocke, Revs. H. M. Spike, J. M. McKiel, Alfred Parden and John M. Davenport.

At the residence of Coun, and Mrs At the residence of Coun. and Mrs.

E. E. Phillips of Salem, Yarmouth
Co., on Wednesday evening last, the
marriage ceremony uniting Miss Orressa Churchill, step-daughter of
Coun. Phillips, to Irving A. Durkee,
was performed by Rev. W. F. Parker. Miss Lizzie Phillips acted as brides-maid, and Henry Crosby, counsin of the bride, was groomsn

A despatch received last week by Clarence Burpee of Woodstock an-mounced the death of Mrs. Burpee's father, Biward W. Townsend, on Sun-day, at Coral Valley, near San Franriously ill for the past two mo He was 55 years of age. He had spent several years in Alaska. His body was expressed for Woodstock.

William Ingraham left Wednesday afternoon by C. P. R. for New York, to secure his artificial limbs. The amount of money subscribed from all sources was \$543, and one well known gentleman will look after the money in the boy's interest. H. P. Tim man has kindly provided tickets for Ingraham and his father. He will be absent about three weeks. A friend will care for the young fellow while he is in New York

A Bridgewater, N. S., letter says: "G. B. McGill is here in the interest of the Nova Scotia Pork Packing" Company. The company is incorporated with a capital of \$25,000, \$19,000 of which is subscribed, and the ex-pectation is to create a capacity for 75,000 hogs annually. Fifteen thousand ollars is allotted to Lunenburg county. A glance at the list shows that C. E. Kaulbach takes 50 shares of \$10, G. D. Davidson 30 shares, and nearly all the principal business men and farmers are actively interested."

DEATH OF D. L. DYKEMAN.

The death occurred Monday night after a brief illness, of D. L. Dyke-man, one of the best known residents of St. John, west side. Mr. Dykeman, who was 68 years of age, was a son of D. L. Dykeman, who for years resided at what is known as Dykeman's sided at what is known as Dykeman's corner. He was for more than thirty years in the Allan employ as pattern maker, enjoying the confidence of his employers and his fellow workmen. Mrs. Dykeman, who was a Miss Smith of Carleton, and two children, victor W. Dykeman, pattern maker th T. McAvity & Sons, and a ughter, wife of Capt. McLennan of he schooner Adelene, survive.

One Somerville young man who was mar-ied a year ago has sold his bicycle now, and an be seen on the streets almost any sunny fternoon pushing around a horseless car-lage.—Somerville Journal.

NOTICE

To Subscribers of the St. John Sun.

The following Collectors are in the Counties named. Subscribers in ar-rears will pleased be prepared to pay L. J. Folkins, Prince and Queens

Counties, P. E. I.

ouring the coming week.

I. D. Pearson, King's, N. B. Edgar Canning, Albert, N. B. L. M Curren is travelling the Counties of Sunbury and York H D. Pickett, traveller for the Sun will eall on subscribers in Digby Neck

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

W. H. Moran has received a letter ed. In the course of her letter

but longing so to move on into the in-terior. But we must wait until this listurbance is settled. It is Mr. mith's wish that I get the language so I will not need an interpeter. It is a high mark, but I know a good one, for heart to heart talks mean more for Jesus than any other. Mr. Smith joins me in Christian love to you all."

teen tons of cheese Mrs. Leonard Slipp of Woodstock, in

Mrs. Alonzo Pidgeon and daughter of north end, St. John, were at the

Woodville house over Sunday. Men have oeen going over the line n copper wire. ANDOVER, Victoria Co., Oct. 4.-

The Victoria county association m in the hall at Salmonhurst on the 21st to discuss farming matters. The at-tendance was small, owing to the weather, but several branches of ming were profitably discus The annual meeting will be held in Andover in Friday, the 2nd of December.

large exedus of store cattle. So large is the number going out that our own farmers cannot get stock to feed their surplus fodder.

24.—A harvest thanksgiving service unusual interest, and attended by very large congregation, was held last evening in the Episcopal church here. The interior of the church was beaufully decorated for the occasi chancel especially presenting a hand-some appearance. The altar, prayer desk, lectern and pulpit were taste-fully festooned with grains, fruit, the young ladies of the congregation who performed the work. After the regular service appropriate to the occasion, the Rev. Mr. Smithers dehim in the Albert mission, many ghom, after a life well spent, have now passed to their reward. Special music was furnished by the choir. Rev. Mr. Smithers, who has had charge of this mission since May last, has now the good will and esteem of all classes of citizens.

all classes of citizens.

Geo. M. Russell, who has held the position of light keeper, etc., at Grindstone Island for thirteen years, has resigned, and moved to the farm at Hopewell which he purchased a few years ago. Jas. R. Russell, his brother, has been appointed to the yacant.

The death occurred on Thursday of Mrs. Elliott, wife of John Elliott of Hopewell Cape.

Mrs. Samuel Calkin of British Columbia is visiting friends at this vil-

MILLSTREAM, Kings Co., Oct. 24. -Mrs. Thomas H. Hennal died at her home in White's mountain and was

Charles O'Brien and John Gaily have left for the United States, where they intend engaging in the lumber

recial meetings were held in the otist church on Thursday and Frilay evenings of last week. Mrs. Patrick Fitzgerald, an age

departure for a new field of labor and will be missed by many friends. Mrs. Michael Lormy, the oldest res Mrs. Michael Lormy, the oldest resident in Dingly, is dying seriously if Dr. E. M. Brundage is in attendance. A fine organ has been placed in the Baptist church at head of Millstream Rev. Br. Savage was here on Saturday visiting his parishioners, som

MEDUCTIC, York Co., Oct. 24. number of visitors from here to the St. John exhibition returned with the les. They are recovering,

measles. They are recovering, but others are taking the disease.

Rev. Mr. Todd preached his farewell sermon in the Baptist church on Sunday week at the usual hour. Mr. Todd celebrated his fiftieth year in the ministry on Sunday; the 16th instant. Mr. Todd has married about 800 couples. He has baptized about 1,700, has buried over 1,700, has dedicated eburches and in that fifty years cated churches, and in that fifty ye he has only missed one appointmen on account of sickness. Mr. Todd he also been blessed financially. He wa for many years one of the leadin ministers of the denomination, an he is now the father of the church Father Tood, approaching his four score years, still possesses much of the vigor of his youth, and has the prospects of many years of useful labor among his friends. Eleven of

those whom he baptized became ministers of the gospel.

The Rev. Mr. Sherwood has gone for several weeks to help the Rev. Mr. Hilyard in holding revivals at

ST. MARTINS, Oct. 22.—The remains of the late Mrs. James E. Mosher were interred in the Mosher Hill cametery today. The services were conducted by the Rev. S. H. Cornwall.

from Mrs. (Rev.) J. Hal. Smith, for-merly Miss Leonora Bradshaw of St. Martins, The letter is dated from Soudan Mission, Freetown, Sierra Leone, West Africa, and was written Sept. 20th. Mrs. Smith had been very ill of African fever, but has recover-

HAMPSTEAD, Queens Co., Oct. 24. The Hampstead cheese factory has closed work for this year, which has been the best year in its history, the ctory having made very nearly six-

mpany with her daughter from the The heaviest wind and rain storm of the season was experienced on Sat-

of telephone, preparatory to putting

One very general complaint made by farmers is that there is such a

between here and Woodstock. HOPEWELL HILL, Albert Co., Oct. SUSSEX, Oct. 25.—The stipendiary magistratet, who had been confined to his room by sickness for a number of days, is able to again attend William Holman, one of our local butchers, had a cancer removed from near his left eye yesterday by Dr. McAllister, who recently began pracferns and autmn leaves, the artistic livered an edifying and eloquent sermon from the last verse of the 90th Psalm. The preacher traced the analogy between the natural kingdom and the kingdom of heaven on earth, and emphasized the value and importance of work in the vineyard, referring in touching language, at the close of his discourse, to those who had preceded

interred in the R. C. cemetery on Sunday. She leaves a husband and three small children to mourn.

ady, is quite ill.

Dr. Mary E. McLeod has taken he

of whom are quite ill.

James Smith's mill at Berwick i

disregard at least moral congation, and unite in marriage minors who are strangers to them without hesitation and without inquiry.

The only other witness examined

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Indian mountain and Lutz mountain, day hearing applications and arguments of opposing parties for favors asked. Among the matters considered this morning was one urged by A. F. Lockhart, of Hartford, Carleton county, who has defined plans for improving the smaller flouring mills broughout the province. Mr. Lockhart urged his views upon the government. He is a practical miller of ernment. He is a practical innier of many years experience, and has recently visited the leading mills of Ontario. Among other things Mr. Lockhart wants the government to send a man to visit the big flour mills in the west, learn their methods

tice here. Holman is the man who had his front teeth blown out by a revolver in the hands of Robt. Dryden a few weeks since. He seems to bear his misfortunes bravely.

Geo. M. Jarvis, district superintendent of the I. C. R., paid his first official visit to Sussex today, and was looking into matters. The connection with the contemplated samanges and

improvements in the freight department of the road.

The somewhat sudden death on Sunday norming of the H Hazer who has only been a snort time a resident of Sussex, was a surprise to his many friends. The cause of his death was congestion of the lungs and other complications. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Scoplied for by the company at the next vil Neales and the remains were in-terred in Kirk Hill burial ground. Mr. Hogen was well known in this com-munity, where he had removed from Waterford, and his death is regretted

by a large circle of relatives and The family of Joseph Campbell of Newtown, of whom mention has before een made, and who were all ill of yphoid fever, are now in a fair way o speedy recovery. Arthur Camp-ell, a member of the family, visited sussex yesterday for the first time in

900 DROPS

AVegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

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Promotes Digestion, Cheerfuf-ness and Rest Contains neither Opnum, Morphine nor Mineral.

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perfect Remedy for Constipa-on, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea

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35 Doses - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

Tenders are out for the driving of

the mail during the next four years

hear Moncton.

NOT NARCOTIC.

RICHIBUCTO, Oct. 25.—The county ourt opened this morning and adourned, there being no business. The revisors for Richibucto parish et today and added two hundred the government.

FREDERICTON, Oct. 25 .- The regular sitting of the divorce court opened this morning, Judge Vanwart presiding. A. H. Bell's case, which was up a few days ago, was continued. Messrs. Currey and Hanington for plaintiff and Messrs. Gregory and Grimmer for defendant. gular sitting of the divorce court Mr. Currey applied for alimony and suit money, and the judge ordered that the defendant be heard in reply

emorrow morning, when he will give A hitch occurred again about a stenographer, the shorthand act not providing for the assignment of official reporters to divorce court sit-tings. Finally, by consent of the par-ties, Peter Hughes was admitted to take the evidence, and the case pro-

The forencen was occupied princi-pally with formal evidence. Robert. Rankin, the young man who accom-panied Bell and Mics Bruckhof and iss Norris to Rev. Mr. Titecmbe's to the time of their runaway marri-ige, told the story of the events of he day in court. When he stated the ige of the bride as about fifteen years, hat neither bride nor groom belonged that neither bride nor groom belonged to Mr. Titcombe's obugregation, his conor interrupted and asked witness:

Was this an elopement?
Witness-Yes.
The court—How old was the bride? Witness—She looked about fifteen. The court—It is regrettable that our aw makes no provision for the punshment of clergymen who utterly disregard at least moral obligation,

The only other witness examined for plaintiff was her father, Mr. Bruckhof of St. John. When the court separated this evening Mr. Bell, the defendant, was giving evidence in his own benalf. He positively demied the statement of Mrs. Lyon made at a former sitting of the court. The case will be continued tomorrow. Defendant has about a dozen witnesses to examine.

send a man to visit the big flour mills in the west, learn their methods of manufacturing and then intstruct the millers of New Brunswick how to construct and operate mills. The government promised to consider Mr. Lockhart's proposals.

Geo. G. Gilbert was heard in sup-port of an application for the grant of a twenty-year mining lease to J. S. Gilbert, president of the Musquash Anthracite Coal Mining Co. A. P. the company personally, and also to the company until a vote of the stockholders could be obtained. It was ordered that the lease issue if ap-

annual meeting.

H. H. McLean on behalf of the Grand
Falls Power Cd. asked that the lease
of lands granted to James Hayes,
president of the Grand Falls Boom and president of the Grand Falls Boom and Power Co. be cancelled. Mr. Porter, M. P. P. of Andover, appeared with Mr. McLean. The chief reason urged is that Mr. McLean's company has millione of capital to spend at Grand Falls and wants the land held by Mr. Hayes. A. P. Barnhill, for Mr. Hayes, showed that his client had always paid his rent and fulfilled all conditions of the land paid his rest and fulfilled all condi-tions of the lease, and should be left undisturbed. The government asked that Mr. McLean submit his case in the form of a memorial which he agreed to do at the next meeting of

E. L. Crewdson of this city left this afternoon for Silverton, B. C., where a position awaits him in a large supply house of that place.

FREDERICTON, Oct. 25.—The Bell divorce case is dragging itsif very slowly through the court. Besides completing the defendant's testimony two other witnesses were heard tocay, Harry Berryman, a policeman of St. Stephen, and Mrs. Charles Jones of St. John. The evidence of Berryof St. John. The evidence of Berryman went to discredit the evidence of Mrs. Rines, by proving that Bell was away from ho ne all night instead of in his house, as Mrs. Rines had testified. Mrs. Jones, who lived next door to Bell in St. John in 1897, told about visits of two young men to Mrs. Bell and her sister during Bell's absence from home, and also about calls she received from Einest Law, a neighbor. Her evidence developed nothing of a serious nature. Harry R. Haley, a druggist of Millown, was also called as a witness for the defence, but was not sworn. When questioned by Mr. Hanington he would not admit a bellief in God or in future punishment or Hanington he would not admit a belief in God or in future punishment or reward, and the court would not admit him as a witness. This afternom the court ordered the defendant to pay Mrs. Bell, the plaintiff, \$25 per month, beginning with October, as alimony, and \$200 to help pay expenses of the suit. There are a lot of witnesses yet to be heard, and the defence claim to have some sensational facts to de-

tate of George King have been grant-ed to Charles King, his half brother, of this city. The estate is sworn at

of this city. The estate is sworn at \$2.547, all personal; Jas. W. McCready, proctor. Mrs. Wm. McCandless of Mangerville and Charles King are the only heirs.

William Lewis, a resident of St. Marys, claims to have been drugged and residened of \$200 in a Westmorland dive the other night by two women of doubtful character, one of whom has since left the city. has since left the city.

vitnesses to examine.

The government was occupied all Subscribe for the "Semi-Weekly Sun."

SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

THE MONCTON CONVENTION.

(Mrs. D. A. Morrison.)

The provincial convention of the N. B. Sunday schools met at Monotor Oct. 18-20. Of our cordial reception and kind entertainment by the peop of Monction too much cannot be said. Fram the train we proceeded to the Y. M. C. A. building, where we met those who were to entertain us during our stay, and separated to meet at 6.30

The meetings were held in St. John's Presbyterian church. The theme of the convention was "The S. S. to be improved and increased as an educational agency, an evangelistic force, and as a spiritual power." I think all the sessions bore testimony to the fact that the theme was most earnestly kept in view.

The opening service was conducted by the Rev. Geo. Steel, who conducted a Bible reading, showing a few of the "I wills" uttered by Jesus. After the devotianol service, the pastor of the church, Rev. J. M. Robinson, delivered an address of welcome, to which Mr. Steel responded on behalf of the convention. Music and the appointment. of committees followed. Rev. G. M. Young delivered an address upon "Objects and methods of association work," and drew attention to the fact that the half-hour of instruction which the children receive each Sunday constitutes in reality but one day for the whole year. One day of practical Christian culture as against three hundred and sixty-four of the world's instruction in the case many who attend our Sunday

Mr. Young was followed by Prof Hamill and others on the subject: 'The World's S. S. Convention as seen by a Yankee and by Canadians. Prof. Hamill dwelt most upon his impressions of London hospitality and the courtesy of Londoners in gene He pictured to us his astonishment at receiving an invitation from a London policeman to attend a Bible read-

On Wednesday morning, after the reports from the county officers, Prof. Hamill conductetd a conference on provincial and county work. He illustrated on the black board, drawing a five point star to represent organization. In the centre he placed th parish as the keystone. Around the parish stand the county and the pro-vince, and around all is the international. The five points of the star point respectively to Organization Extension, Evangeliza tion, and Co-operation. Following this conference came the executive and statistical reports, and the executive

committee's review. In the afternoon session came the treasurer's report, followed by a conference on I. B. R. A. work, led by

S. L. Parsons.

Prof. Hamill gave an earnest address on "The Bible and the child," and tried to impress upon his hearers the necessity of allowing the child to have the pure Bible narrative; and the danger of embellishing too much the Bible story with our own words, ereby destroying facts.

Following this came the report of the primary secretary and a confer-ence on primary work, led by Mrs. D. gates joined in the conference, and questions upon difficulties of teaching in one room with the older classes graduating in the primary departent, supplemental lessons, etc., were

That evening's session was one full of good things. The field secretary's report and an address on "The mo problem and how to meet it," by Prof. thought. And then we were given a chance to demonstrate how thought controls action. When the pledges and offerings for the provincial works were called for a generous response

was given. Thursday, the closing day of the convention, was the best of all. In the morning a conference on systematic grading in the Sunday school was led by J. Willard Smith. teachers present showed a marked in-terest in this conference, and the grading question was well discussed.

Prof. Hamill followed with anothe good address on Methods of Sunday School Teaching, which seemed to fit in well with his address of the previous afternoon. A question box was conducted by S. J. Parsons.

In the afternoon Alex. Watson gavan interesting normal lesson to the convention, (followed by three ades upon The Sunday School as an Educational Agency, by Prof. Andrews; The Sunday School as an Evangelistic Forse, by Rev. J. D. Freeman, and The Sunday School as a Spiritual Power, by Prof. Hamill. It would indeed be hard to tell which of addresses was enjoyed most, were one and all full of the

Rev. G. O. Gates followed with a half-hour talk on his visit to Jerusalem, and we only wished the halfhour could have been indefinitely ex-

At the evening session we had spe clal music by the choir and others The pulpit was prettily decorated with plants and flowers, the motto of the normal class, in the class colors, pur-ple and white, being displayed in

front of the organ. After the report of the normal superintendent, Dr. J. R. Inch, chief super Intendent of education, presented the diplomas to the normal graduates, and was followed in his remarks by Prof. Hamill, who also addressed the graduates. The worls of both speaker were earnest and well chosen, and our feelings were ineffably solemn as we rose to sing "God be with you till we meet again."

NOTES FROM FIELD SECY. LUCAS "What a grand convention!" "Wha blessed time we had together! "That convention gave us new strength for our work." "You must have had a good convention from what I read about it. I wish I could have been about it. I wish I could have

Such are some of 'he echoes of th convention since 't closed. The field secretary said that through the whole year the convention of 1897 could be traced like a life-giving

through meadow lands. Surely this

be not less beneficial. It was a convention different from that of any other body in their an-nual meeting. It was technical and scientific to help any teacher or su-perintendent and cause them hence-forth to look upon this convention as worthy of some sacrifice and effort to reach it, for the purpose of educa-tional benefits.

It underlies so much of the best interests of the Christian churches orats of the Christian churches ortions as always to make it inviting to the aggressive pastors and their wide-awake laymen. Its evangelistic side is of such a character as to commend the annual meeting of this movement to our thoughtful business men who are concerned for the social and moral foundations of our coun-

The annual report will be printed forthwith, and will contain proceedings in full. Every Sunday school teacher should have a copy. Ten cents sent to A. Lucas, Sussex, will

secure it post free. The work of the new year proceeds There is no standing still. The Westmorland county executive have made the following plan of parish conven-tions for the field secretary: November 7th, Salisbury parish; November 8th, Moneton, in the city; November th, Shediac; November 10th, Dor chester; November 11th, Sa November 12th, Botsford, at Bayfield; November 14th, Westmorland, The exact place at which the meeting is to be held is not vet given. The field secretary will attend Prince

Edward Island convention in Charlottetown on Nov. 22nd, 23rd. On Friday last the primary teachers of Moncton met the primary superintendent, Mrs. Morrison, and a primary union was formed, with Mrs. (Rev.) W. B. Hinson as president and Miss Mary McCarthy as secretary.

union, every success. Do not forget that the St. John city Sunday School Association holds its annual meeting next Thursday evening, in the school room of St. Stephen's Presbyterian church, which is entered from Charles street.

PRESENTATION TO FREDERICK

a meeting of the common council on the 25th instant, after confirmation of the minutes the mayor inquired if Frederick Arthur Belyea was present, and a boy about 14 years of age stood up. Th lad took a stand in front of his worship, who stated that through the kindly offices of the Sons of England his attention had been called to the fact that he (Belyea) had been instrumental in saving the life of a fellow being Frederick Godby, in Augus last. The other day he received the bronze medal of the Royal Canadian Humane association for presentation to the lad. His worship was surprise to find Belyea such a youth, he had expected to have had the honor of meeting an able bodied man. It was something new to meet a mere youth who stood ready to lay down his life to save that lof a much pleasure in presenting Master Belyea with this token of his gallant conduct. It was in no way intended as a reward. (Applause).

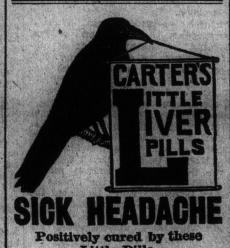
Young Belyea-I am much pleased to receive the medal. (Applause). The members of the council warmly congratulated the lad, who then

left the chamber. The medal is a bronze one. On one side it bears the name of the society and on the other "Awarded to Frederick A. Belvea for conspicuous brav ery for saving Frederick Godby from orowning at Blue Rock, St. John, on August 3rd, 1898."

LOST HIS RIGHT HAND.

James Carr met with an accident last Welnesday which cost him his right hand, says the Woodstock Press. He was clearing sawdust from the eiger in his nill on the Gibson ch with a stick, when he came too close to the saw, which caught his glove and drew his hand into the th, severing part of the hand. had to walk a mile and a half before he could get a team to bring him nome, where he arrived nearly ex-Rankin and Sprague amputated the ones near the wrist joint.

On the Facific Cast a good business is doing, and the situation in California has been much improved by widespread rains.



Little Pills.

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

Substitution the fraud of the day. See you get Carter's, 'Ask for Carter's.

Insist and demand Carter's Little Liver Pills.

MAJOR GIROUARD.

The Constructor of the Wady Halfa Railway.

The Young Canadian Officer Who Materially Aided General Kitchener in His Khartoum Campaign.

The British flag flies over Khartourn, and when the honors are dis-tributed among those who have most skilfully and energetically assisted Major-General Kitchener in placing it there a considerable share should awarded to a young Canadian officer, Major Gironard, who has already been mentioned in despatches and been decorated with the "Distinguished Service Order." Major Girouard, who is by birth a Montrealer, graduated from the Kingston Royal Military College in 1886. After two years' service with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, on the survey and construction staffs, which doubtless helped to fit him for the part he was to play in the Soudan, he was appointed to a lieutenancy in the Royal Engineers, and appointed traffic manager of the royal arsenal railways at Woolwich. A paper written by him in 1891 outlining the engineering works necessary (for the protection of the coast of England attracted attention, and was the subject of an article in the Fortnightly Review by Colonel Boxall. In 1896, when the expedition to Khartoum twas finally decided upon, and the preliminary expedition to Dongola was undertaken Major Girouard joined the expeditionary force under General Kitchener, and was placed in mmand of the railway construction battalion, with the rank of "bim-We wish this, our second arimary bashi," or major, in the Egyptian army. The route of the railway which had to be builty at that time was from Wady Halfa, at the second cataract, to Harras and Akasheh, running parallel with the river, but some distance back. To lestablish the necessary ma chinery and workshops at Wady Halfa, to organize a railway staff of mechanics, and to train a construction staff of native laborers must have denanded great powers of organization, patience and endurance. A corresondent of the Times, describing Wady Halfa after the Dongola railway had been/built, expressed the astonishment with which the "sight of the splendidly arranged and equipped workshops at Wady Halfa, lighted by electricity, and containing all the latest machinery," filled him, turning, as it had done, the sleepy little Arab village of the past centuries into a busy modern manufacturing English town. The raliway which was constructed at that time is that branch shown on the map running from Wady Halfa southvest to Harras, and from thence to Akasheh. The latter place, it will be remembered, was the advance camp of the Egyptian expedition against

> tween is a long series of cataracts. The continuation of the railway was oushed with all the skill and en demanded of all his departments by General Kitchener, but unprecedentedly severe sand storms and, rarer still, rain storms, swept the rocky, sandy desert, and time and again the ine was buried under sand or swept away in the nullahs, or water courses which are dry except in the rainy season, by the torrents of water, until the Mahdil had some reason for believing that Allah was working the destruction of the infidels and their plans against him. The buried rails were dug up and re-laid, the tracks swept away were recovered and once more put in place, and at last sufficlent supplies were forwarded to Ak-asheh, so that one day early in June, 1896, the expedition slipped quietly away, and, arriving at Firkeh next morning at dawn, surprised the der-vishes and utterly routed them, so that afterward no stand was made by them, and within a few days Dongola was in the hands of the British. The construction of this branch of the railway was continued past the whole teries of cataracts to El Hafir, from which point navigation is easy all the rear round to the southern frontier of Dongcla, at Merawi, around the great bend of the Nile. This branch of the railway from Wady Halfa to Kermen must be over 200 miles long. It made the supply of the Egyptian forces scattered along the Nile from El Hafir to Merawi easy, and facilitated the movement of the expedition against Abu Hamed, which was postponed

until the following year.
The reason for this postponement was that the Fourth Cataract, which between Meriwi and Abu Hamed by far one of the most dangerous and difficult of all the Nile cataracts, constituted an obstacle to the forwarding of supplies by the river, and to transport supplies for even a small force by camels or other animals was an nse and expensive task. And the force to be eventually supplied was a very large one, for the over-throw of the Khalifa, and the recapture of Khartoum and the Soudan, had then been decided upon. General Kit-chener, therefore, letermined to build a railway across the Nubian desert from Wady Halfa to Abu Hamed, thus saving over six hundred miles transportation around the great

nd of the Nile. Major Girouard, director of military railways, with his construction bat-tailon, was got to work upon the line early in 1897. An Egyptian garrison and a tribe of friendly Arabs had occupied the Murad wells half way across the desert to protect the flank of the expedition in the preceding year against Gondalo from attack of the dervishes at Abu Hamed, so that the way was clear for construction

Concerning the construction of this line the correspondent of the London Times wrote at the time:

Great as were the achievements in ilway construction, movement of aterials and supplies, as well as of en over long lines of communica-

tion in 1896, he (General Kitchener) tion in 1896, he (General Kitchener) has surpassed them in 1897-8. In no campaign in any country has work of a magnitude to compare with his new line from Wady Halfa across the desert to Berber and the Atbara ever been attempted. The inception of such a line was more than bold—it was daring, while the execution of the work has been signalized by the dis-play of the highest skill in overcom-ing difficulties. The solution of the transport difficulty meant the certain and relatively easy reconquest of the Soudan. Sir Herbert Kitchener addressed himself with courage to the task. He struck direct from Wady Halfa across the desert to Abu Hamed, and so gained at a bound the up-

per reaches of the Nile.

"If the construction of the railway was wonderful," says another eyewitness of the late operations, "then the constructors themselves would excite still greater wonder. Readers, I am sure, will expect a whole list of engineers of vast experience and a certain age-men who have constructed railways in all parts of the globe. Not a bit of it. The line has been surveyed and laid by a batch of British subalterns—a band of boys, might describe them. At their head is Major Girouard, R. E., D. S. O., and nis assistants are Lieutenants Pritchard, Hall, Blakeney, Stephenson, Adams, Midwinter, Newcome, Macaulay, Micklem, all Royal Engineers. Each me of them has his duty apportioned cut to him; Lieutenants Pritchard and Hall are in advance of Rallhead surveying the ground and laying out the curves; Lieutenant Midwinter after the actual work at Railhead; Lieutenant Stephenson is in charge of the workshops at Halfa, and the res of the youthful band superintend the putting together of new engines, the general working of the two lines, and the carrying out of their chief's orders." Their lives are not, to use vulgar term, "all beer and skittles." Their working hours are from half past five in the morning till eight, then from nine till half-past eleven, and again from half-past two till six. There is no shirking and no desire to shirk. Each of them works like a horse, and is not afraid of undertaking responsibility. By such men as these, young as they are, not great railways only but great empires may

The men employed in the construc tion of the railway numbered upward of two thousand, great numbers of the dervish prisoners being promptly, after capture, handed over to Major Girouard and set at work. The tact, skill and firmness necessary to turn the lazy blacks, unaccustomed to steady labor, into even tolerable workmen, are well understood. But thoroughly organized as they were in these operations, firmly disciplined, patiently trained, each man having bis own particular duty, and being a of a gang charged with one job, they became a marvellously effective force as a whole. So comp was the organization, and so careful the management, that the work was carried on without haste and without delay with extraordinary rapidity and regularity, about two miles of track being laid a day during one period. The dervishes occupied a strong ro- The correspondent of the Times, before quoted, thus describes the scene

operations: "It was a mile long line of men constructing a railway through all the stages of the work. Every advance of the team and of the successive working parties from section to sec ion meant so many hundred yards nore of completed rallway thrust into the desert. One realized this best when one sat on the construction train, and felt it move on a little way every few minutes. We timed our progress and found that we were on the average doing eighty yards in six minutes-a rapid rate for railway construction, when it is borne in mind that they are here working with only one shift of "men."

One of the greatest difficulties connected with any engineering operations in deserts is, of course, the of water. The plans for building this railway included a supply of water, forwarded by means of tank cars from the Nile. After about sixty miles of railway had been constructed, Major Girouard, at the suggestion of one of depth of sixty feet an abundant supply of good vater was reached. The surprise of the Arabs was overwhelming, as such a thing had never been dreamed of, and the possibilities arising out of it seemed so great. For ousands and thousands of years the absence of water had made a journey over these deserts more difficult and dangerous than a voyage over seas; whole armies had perished at times in trying to cross them. The route from one muddy spring in a rocky oasis to another had been lined for countless ages with the bones of Yet all the men and camels. sixty feet down there was an abundance of water. Three or four wells were dug along the line of the railway and water found in all. On the route between Berber and Suakim wells were also dug afterwards, with

like success. Stations were built along the line of the Ab I Hamed railway about twentyfive miles apart. Early in August the rail head of this line had reached considerably south of the Murad wells, and attacks by the dervishes stationed at Abu Hamed upon the railway battahom became possible. General Kitchemer therefore decided that the time had come to take Abu Hamed, and he pushed forward a column of men under General Hunter from Merawi, in Dongola province, and on Aug. 7 that place was captured after a ery sharp fight.

The railway was then pushed on, and was completed as far as Abu Hamed early in November, 1897. Dur-ing August some gunboats were pass-

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

ed up the Fourth Cataract, after infinite labor, from Dongola to Abu Hamed. The dervish forces at Berber took fright and boited, and friendly Arabs immediately occupied Berber on Sept. 7 until Major Hunter arrived with an Egyptian force a week

The Wady Halfa and Abu Hamed raflway was completed, but its exten-sion became immediately necessary Between Abu Hamed and Berber is the Fifth Cataract, and it was decided to push the rallway to a point above this cataract, so as to facilitate the forwarding of supplies to Berber. So the railway was extended about ninety miles south of Abu Hamed, to a point on the river about thirty miles north of Berber, from which point supplies were for a time forwarded by steam-

When the advance camp was formed alt the junction of the Atbara river with the Nile it was found that the sand bar which existed just north of the junction presented an obstacle during low water to the passage of heavily laden steamers. It was therefore determined to extend the railway to the Atbara camp and this work was done in time to have many of the British troops as well as almost all the supplies of the Khartoum expedition of this year forwarded by rail to the Atbara junction, from whence they were shipped in vessels up the

The whole length of this main lin of railway from Abu Hamed to the Atbara station is 387 miles and Gen. Kitchener was forwarded from one end of it to the other, the other day, in twelve hours, or at a rate of thirty-two miles an hour. The sirdar was only fifty-seven hours in travelling from Khartoum to Cairo.

The whole cost of the Wady Halfa railway, with the branch to Kermeh included, is said to have been five millions of dollars, surley a cheap railway for Egypt. The success of this railway construction and operation in cransportation has contributed greatly to the magnificent success of General Kitchener's military expedition against Khartoum. And the results of the long years of hard skill-

these days of triumph. Major Girouard is the second son of the Hon. Desire Girouard, formerly of Montreal, one of the justices of the supreme court, residing at Ottawa. He has distinguished himself early, being only in his thirty-second year.

ful work of Major Girouard and his

assistants should not be forgotten in

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

THE SAGAMORE.

The Reporter Tells Him Why He Went Away to Get Hurt,

And Announces that He Expects to be Made Inspector of Provincial Bridges.

"Mr. Paul," said the reporter, "I hear that you, as sagamore of the Milicete nation, have decided to institute an era of economy and reform on the reservation.

"That's true," replied Mr. Paul. "I been thinkin' 'long time 'bout it. Wha we want is more economy. I told them Injuns if they give me free hand I'll fix dt. Ever since Chief Laurier got in power and him and Mr. Tarte and Mr. Blair and Mr. Sifton started in to give the white men economy been watchin' them. They're grea men. If I do like them I'll be all right. You'll see great change round here right away."

"I am delighted to hear it," said the reporter. "Extravagance is a great wrong and a curse to any nation. If I can do anything to help you bring in an era of economy among your people, you may command me." "Well" observed the sagamore

'mebbe you kin bime-by. I told them Injuns they got to gimme heap money right away. If they don't gimme al want-then I'll call on you."

"Money!" cried the amazed reporter. 'I don't understand. What do you

want money for?" The sagamore gazed pityingly at the questioner. It was some time before

"Didn't I tell you," he said at length, 'that I'm gonto bring in what you call era of economy?" "Yes," admitted the reporter,

said that. "And how," scornfully demanded the disciple of Mr. Blair and Mr. Tarte, "how kin I do it if I don't git heap money to do at with?" The reporter made a contribution on the spot. Economy comes high-but we must have it.

Observing that the reporter was on crutches. Paul the Milicete manifested great interest. "You la ne?" he inquired.

The reporter steadted himself with one crutch, and with the end of the other prodded the sagamore on the stomach so hard that he fell down. "Did you fall down?" blandly inquired the reporter.

The sagamore saw the point. He got "What I meant," he explained, "was to ask you how you got lame."
"And that," said the reporter, "is an finiteresting story. I will tell you.

When I read that the Prince of Wales had hurt his knee, I felt that something was required of me. But I put off doing anything for a considerable time. Then I read that one of Mr. Slifton's Yukon officials had hurt his knee. A Yukon official is a greater man than a prince. He has more power—and more pickin's. That set-tled it. I felt that my turn had come. So I journeyed to Ontario and fell down. I took a member of parlia ment, a cavalry colonel, a newspape man and a doctor along to see that the thirg was properly done. They said it was a good job. If the prince and the Yukon official got ahead of me at the start, I flatter myself that I will still be an object of interest to accident insurance agents and rheumatism kill-ers long after the other two have got

well. That's the story in brief. Now Il me about your knee."
"What knee?" queried

"The one you got hurt, you know The one that kept you in the wigwam so many weeks and that you had so ich trouble with."

Mr. Paul gazed reflectively at the enorter for some time. He seemed to

be puzzled about something. Presently he spoke. 'My knee never got hurt," he said. 'What!" gasped the reporter.

"No." said Mr. Paul. "I never had no lame knee." The reporter took out a memorandum book and hastily jetted down

"You shall have a medal from the Humane Society," he said to Mr. Paul. "Since the New Jersey doctor told me in Toronto that he hoped I wouldn't have as bad a time with my knee as his wife had with her's when she fell and hurt it, you are the first man I have met who hadn't a worse knee than mine. I started out proudly on crutches some weeks ago, fondly thinking that I had achieved disfinction, but I have been daily confronted with such a distorted and ramshackle lot of knee joints that I don't believe there is the making of a perfect skeleton under any suit of clothes in this part of Canada. Despite what you say, I believe one of "No," said Mr. Paul, "my knees

they're all right. But I kin cure your knee. My grandson, he-" "No!" interrupted the reporter-"your grandson didn't. I know that yarn. If you try to spring it on me you'll get no medal. I have a list of twelve hundred and fifty variations of the story now. If you make it twelve hundred and fifty-one, I'll need another crutch. Good-bye, Mr. Paul. I just came in to tell you that I expect to get an appointment as inspector of new bridges. It is a choice between me and a man with the rickets. The provincial government has decided that they must make a change and that only the possessor of some mark-ed infirmity is qualified to pass the sort of bridges they are building and repairing at present."
"I b'lieve they're right for once,"

quoth Mr. Paul.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN CLEMENTS.

(Yarmouth News, Monday.)

News was received this morning of the death at Mount Hope, Dartmouth, of Capt. Nehemlah K. Clements, of Yarmouth. The deceased was a son of the late Charles Clements and was one-of our well known shipmasters. He retired from the sea for a time after his father's death and carried on the feed store on John street for some years. Then he returned to the sea and sailed out of New York for a time. Laterly he began to show unmistakeable signs of mental falling and at last it became necessary to send him to Mount Hope. Skillful treatment, however, proved unavailing and he died yesterday. He leaves a widow, one daughter and one son.

J. H. MORRISON, M. D.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 28, 1895, mays:

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

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DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA. CAUTION. - Genuine Chlorodyne. Every bottle of this well-known remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. DIARRHOEAL etc., bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor-

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 11/d., 2s. 9d and 4s. 6d. SOLE MANUFACTURER JT DAVENPORT





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The a society' stead (saltinfac The u is alwa exhibiti from th ticipate show o with go the exce Howard Dingee, 2nd to christ. largely petition were ma Sherma Fox. R. F. McA latter Peters Horse shown christ, L. Fox, Bros, a terest. brought mendati judgmer with the ors wer

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Paul, "my kneesat I kin cure vour d the reportern't. I know that spring it on me I have a list of fifty variations of you make it twelve one, I'll need an--bye, Mr. Paul. I you that I expect nt as inspector of a choice between the rickets. Th ent has decided ke a change and or of some markalified to pass the y are building and

right for once."

TAIN CLEMENTS.

iews, Monday.)
ithis morning of the
bear Dartmouth, of Capt.
ts, of Yarmouth. The
the late Charles Clemthe late Charles Clem-our well known ship-from the sea for a s death and carried on John street for some irned to the sea and rk for a time. Laterly unmistakeable signs of t last it became neces-Mount Hope. Skillful proved unavailing and le leaves a widow, one

RISON, M. D. LIMITED TO e and Throat. treet, St. John.

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LIS BROWNE'S ODYNE

LONDON NEWS, of 1895, says: which single medicine I which single meanting a te abroad with me, as generally useful, to the others, I should say bever travel without it, icability to the relief of imple ailments forms its

owne's Chlorodyne SPECIFIC FOR ENTERY, CHOLERA. Senuine Chlorodyne.

is well-known rem-COLDS, ASTHMA, DIARRHOEAL etc. rnment Stamp the

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LY SECURED copy of our interesting bo "How you are swindle rience in the intricate pa rience in the intricate paries. Send sketch, modified Building MARIA

EXHIBITION

Of Oueens Central Agricultural Society. No. 70.

All Classes of Exhibits Well Represented-The Fruit Show a Splendid Vindication of the County's Capabilities.

The annual exhibit was held on the society's grounds at Upper Hampstead October 13th, and was most satisfacory to all interested.

The unusually fine day (the weather is always an important factor in an exhibition) brought crowds of people from the surrounding country to participate in the proceedings. show of horses and cattle was large, with good representations in all the classes. Particularly noticeable was the excellent ring of brood mares for draught, shown by H. B. Hall, D. Howard, James Gilchrist, F. J. Dingee, T. S. Peters and C. E. Colwell. The first prize went to T. S. Peters, 2nd to H. B. Hall, 3rd to James Gilchrist. Driving horses were even more were made by S. H. Crawford, G. W. Allingham, A. P. and L. A. Slipp, T. Sherman Peters (2 entries), F. L. Fox, R. Scott, Ebbett Bros. (2 entries), F. McAlpine and J. A. Stewart, the latter taking 1st prize, T. Sherman Peters 2nd, and Ebbett Bros. 3rd. Horses for general purposes were shown by J. W. Penry, James Gil-L. Fox, G. D. McAlpine and Ebbett Bros, and created a good deal of interest. They were a fine show and brought out words of strong commendation from the bystanders, whose judgment was somewhat at variance with the judges' decision. First honors went to Ebbett Bros., 2nd to J. W.

Penry, 3rd to Slipp Bros. Draught horses (tested in draught) were shown by R. E. Gamnee and F. L. Fox. First honors went to the for-

The cattle show, while containing

many good representations, was not equal in quality to that of former years, and gave strong evidence of want of annual competition among the breeders. The sheep exhibit, while small, as was also swine, contained many good specimens in their

The only exhibits in poultry were made by S. L. Peters, who showed two coops of Barred Plymouth Rocks, up to date birds, and geese and ducks by R. E. Gaunce, each taking 1st and 2nd

In the agricultural hall, which was beautifully decorated with colors, were shown the agricultural and horticultural produce, domestic manufactures, toots and shoes by Wm. Brander and display of smith's work by G. W. the province. It will be noted that at this date the soft fruits are not in it, and many of these varieties were entirely absent, but in the standard winter fruit the specimens were sup-erb and proved beyond savil the pos-sibilities of the St. John river valley for the growth of first class winter fruit for home and foreign markets. The dairy farms were fairly well represented in the display of butter, while dairy cheese had but a single re-

The following is the official prize list, for which the writer is indebted to the secretary, A. W. Ebbett

HORSES.

In addition to those previously mentioned. Fifly or gelding, 3 years—F. E. McAlpine, 1st; T. Sherman Peters, 2nd. Filly or gelding, 2 years-C. E. Colwell, 1st and 2nd. Colt or filly, 1 year-Slipp Bros., 1st; R. E. Gaunce, 2nd; Donald Howard, 3rd. Sucker-James Gilchrist, 1st.

CATTLE.

Short Horns-Bull calf-J. W. Penry, 1st and 2nd, Cow-J. W. Penry, 1st. Heifer—1 year, J. W. Penry, 1st. Heif-er calf—J. W. Penry, 1st.

Ayrshire—Bull, 3 years—G. W. Fox, let; G. L. Colwell, 2nd. Bull, 2 years— F. E. McAlpine, 1st. Bull, 1 year—A. E. McAlpine, 1st. Bull calf—G. W. G. W. Fox, 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Cows, 3 years—G. W. Fox, 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Heifer, 2 years—G. W. Fox, 1st and 2nd. Heifer, 1 year—A. E. McAlpine, 1st; G. W. Fox, 2nd and 3rd. Heifer calf— H. McAlpine, 1st; G. W. Fox, 2nd

Jerseys-Bull, 1 year-Donald Howard, 1st. Cow, 3 years-G. W. Fox,

Herefords—Bull, 2 years—H. B. Hall, ist. Bull calf—H. B. Hall, ist. Cow—H. B. Hall, 1st and 2nd. Heifer calf H. B. Hall. 1st.

Holsteins—Bull, 2 years—T. W. Gilbert, 1st. Bull, 1 year—C. E. Colwell,

bert, ist. Bull, 1 year—C. E. Colwell, 1st; Ebbett Bros., 2nd; S. L. Peters, 3rd. Bull calf—Slipp Bros., 1st. Cows—S. L. Peters, 1st., 2nd and 3rd. Heifer, 2 years—Ebbett Bros., 1st; G. L. Colwell, 2nd; S. L. Peters, 3rd.

Crosses and grades—Bull, 3 years—James Gfichrist, 1st. Bull, 2 years—Slipp Bros., 1st. Bull, 1 year—R. E. Gaunce, 1st; J. W. Penry, 2nd. Bull calf—James Cameron, 1st and 2nd; James Gfichrist, 3rd. Cow, 3 years—James Cameron, 1st; R. E. Gaunce, 2nd; F. L. Fox, 3rd. Heifer, 2 years—James Cameron, 1st; R. E. Gaunce, 2nd. Heifer, 1 year, J. W. Penry, 1st; James Gilchrist, 2nd; F. L. Fox, 3rd. Heifer calf—R. E. Gaunce, 1st; Slipp Bros., 2nd. Yoke oxen—C. E. Colwell, 1st; F. H. McAlpine, 2nd. Steers, 3 Bros., 2nd. Yoke oxen—C. E. Colwell, 1st; F. H. McAlpine, 2nd. Steers, 3 years—James Cameron, 1st; C. E. Colwell, 2nd; Slipp Bros., 3rd. Steers, 2 years—J. W. Penry, 1st; Ebbett Bros., 2nd. Steers, 1 year—Ebbett Bros., 1st; Slipp Bros., 2nd; T. B. Williams, 3rd. Steers calves—T. Sherman Peters, 1st; Slipp Bros., 2nd. Fat cow or heffer—R. E. Gaunce, 1st; Ebbett Bros., 2nd. Fat steers—Ebbett Bros., 1st and 2nd.

LEICESTER SHEEP. Ram, 2 shears—Howard McIntyre, 1st. Ram lamb—C: E. Colwell, 1st. Ewcs, 2 shears—Howard McIntyre,

James Chichrist, 1st; F. E. McAlpine, 2nd; Ebbett Bros., 2rd. Ewes, 2 shears—Slipp Bros., 1st; Ebbett Bros., 2nd. Ewes, 1 shear—R. E. Gaunce, 1st and 3rd; Ebbett Bros., 2nd. Ewe -Slipp Bros., 1st; R. E. Gaunce,

Berkshire boar pig—Ebbett Bros., 1st. Sow pig—Ebbett Bros., 1st and 3rd; G. W. Fox, 2nd. Crosses and grades-Boar nig-Jas Cameron, 1st. Sow pig-R. E. Gaunce,

POULTRY. Barred Plymouth Rocks, cock and hen—S. L. Peters, 1st and 2nd. Geese, pair—R. É. Gaunce, 1st. Ducks, pair—R. E. Gaunce, 1st and 2nd.

MANUFACTURES. Boots and shoes, assortment—Wm. Brander, 1st and 2nd. Assortment of smith's work-G. W. Allingham, 1st and 2nd.

FARM PRODUCE

Wheat, 1 bush J. H. McAlpine, ist and 2nd. White oats J. H. McAlpine, 1st. Rye J. H. McAlpine, 1st. Smooth buckwheat J. H.

McAlpine, 1st. Rough buckwheat-Geo. McAlpine, 1st; Slipp Bros., 2nd. Field peas—James H. McAlpine, 1st; F. L. Fox, 2nd. Yellow eye beans— F. L. Fox, 1st: Ebbett Bros., 2nd. White beans—R. E. Gaunce, 1st; J. H. McAlpine, 2nd.

Potatoes-Dakota Red-James Cameron, 1st; Slipp Bros., 2nd. Late Rose -James Cameron, 1st and 2nd, Snowflakes-James H. McAlpine, 1st; S. L. Peters, 2nd. Puritan-Slipp Bros., 1st; Early Fortune Slipp Bros., 1st; Howard McIntyre, 2nd; Burpee's Extra Early-Geo. McAlpine, 1st; S. L. Peters 2nd, Carman's No. 1-Slipp Bros., 1st; James Gilchrist, 2nd. Perless-James Gilchrist, 1st. Early Rose -S. L. Peters, 1st; Ebbett Bros., 2nd. Seal Christie—James Gilchrist, 1st. Queen Victoria—Slipp Brcs., 1st. Delaware-R. E. Gaunce, 1st; Geo. McAlpine, 2nd. Ohio-F. E. McAlpine, 1st; Ebbett Bros., 2nd. Adirondack-R. E. Gaunce, 1st and 2nd. Bolaz N. Spy-R. E. Gaunce, 1st and 2nd. Strawberry -Ebbett Bros., 1st and 2nd. Early Seedling-Ebbett Bros., 1st and 2nd. Carrots, red-Morris Scovil, 1st; D.

Morris Scovil, 1st. Corn-G. W. Fox, 1st; Robert Scott, Turnips, purple top-Slipp Bros., 1st R. E. Gaunce, 2nd. Green top-R. E.

L. McAlpine, 2nd. Carrots, white-

Gaunce, 1st; Morris Scovil, 2nd. Marigolds, long red-Morris Scovil, 1st and 2nd. Parsnips-Morris Scovil. 1st and

2md. Beets, blood-Morris Scovil, 1st Globe-Morris Scovil, 1st and 2nd. APPLES.

New Brunswick (8 entries)-S. H. Crawford, 1st; D. L. McAlpine, 2nd. Wealthy (12 entries)-Geo. McAlpine, 1st; S. H. Crawford, 2nd. Bishop Pip pins (11 entries)-Geo. McAlpine, 1st. tries)-D. L. McAlpine, 1st; Geo. Mc-Allingham. The centre of attraction Alpine, 2nd. Northern Spy (4 entries) was very properly conceded to the fine —Geo. McAlpine, 1st: S. L. Peters, display of magnificent fruit, which in 2nd. Golden Russets (6 entries)—Geo. the writer's judgment was away McAlpine 1st and 2nd. Salome—D. ahead of any display of provincial L. McAlpine, 1st. Gravensteins (5 entries)-S. H. Crawford, 1st; Geo. Mc-Alpine, 2nd. Tolman Sweet (5 entries)-S. H. Crawford, 1st and 2nd. Pewankee (6 entries)-Ebbett Brcs., st; S. H. Crawford, 2nd. Hass (7 entries)—Ebbett Bros, 1st; F. L. Fox, 2nd. Twenty Oz.—S. H. Crawford, 1st and 2nd. Longfield—S. H. Crawford, 1st and 2nd. Alexanders (10 entries) -Geo. McAlpine, 1st and 2nd. Mahone's White A. E. McAlpine, 1st and 2nd. Baldwins-G. W. Fox, 1st; Ebbett Bros., 2nd. St. Lawrence—G. W. Fox, 1st. Ben Davis (6 entries)—F. L. Fox, 1st; Geo. McAlpine, 2nd. Mother Merritt-Geo. W. Fox, 1st. Wagner-Geo. McAlpine, 1st. | Mann—Ebbett Bros., 1st and 2nd. Blue Pearmain—Geo. McAlpine, 1st; F. L. Fox, 2nd. White Astractan or Peach—Slipp Bros., 1st;
F. E. McAlpine, and Pumpkin Sweet
—Slipp Bros., 1st. King of Tompkins
—Geo. McAlpine, 1st and 2nd. Ribston Piprins—S. L. Peters, 1st; Geo. Mc-Alpine, 2nd. Rhode Island Greening— S. L. Peters, 1st. Spitzenburgh—S. L. Peters, 1st. Euraka—Geo. McAlpine, 1st; Ebbett Bros., 2nd. Seek No Further—Geo. W. Fox, 1st; Geo. McAlpine, 2nd. Humbolit—Geo. McAlpine, 1st. Walbridge—Bobett Bros., 1st and 2nd. N. S. Greening—D. L. McAlpine, 1st. Winter Bough, F. McAlpine, 1st.

PEARS. Sheldon-S. L. Peters, 1st. Clapp Favorite—S. L. Peters, 1st. Petrel—S. L. Peters, 1st. Flemish Beauty— F. E. McAlpine, 1st; S. L. Peters, 2nd.

PLIIMS. Yellow Egg—Geo. McAlpine, 1st; S. Peters, 2nd. Washington—James Gilchrist, 1st. Green Gage—S. L. Pet-lers, 1st. Lombard—Geo. McAlpline, 1st. German Prune-Geo. McAlpine 1st. Damson-Geo. McAlpine, 1st.

VEGETABLES. Hubbard squash-S. H. Crawford ist; Morris Scovil, 2nd. Turban squash -S. L. Peters, 1st; Ebbett Bros., 2nd. Onions for seed-Morris Scovil, 1st; S. L. Peters, 2nd. Top onions-Slipp Bros, 1st; R. E. Gaunce, 2nd. Potate onions-R. E. Gaunce, 1st; Geo. Mconions—R. E. Gaunce, 1st; Geo. McAlpine, 2nd. Cucumbers—Slipp Bros.,
1st: R. F. Gaunce, 2nd. Cabbage—R.
F. Gaunce, 1st; Morris Scovil, 2nd.
Cauliflower—Morris Scovil, 1st and
2nd. Pumpkins—Ebbett Bros, 1st; S.
L. Peters, 2nd. Tomatoes—Geo. Mc-

Alpine, 1st. DAIRY CHEESE. J. H. McAlpine, 1st and 2nd.

BUTTER, IN CROCKS. Prize: All samples of first class butter to receive an equal share of \$8.

Awarded to J. H. McAlpine, S. H.

Crawford, G. R. Colwell, R. E. Gaunce,
Geo. W. Fox, Slipp Bros., F. E. McAlpine, S. L. Peters, Geo. McAlpine, Ebbett Bros.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES. Woodlen blankets—A. E. McAlpine, 1st. White flannel—A. E. McAlpine, 1st. Rag rug—R. Scott, 1st and 2nd. Yarn, 1 lb.—J. H. McAlpine, 1st. Coun-Yarn, I lb.—J. H. McAlpine, 1st. Counterpane—R. Scott, 1st. Fancy mitts—Slipp Bros., 1st and 2nd. Woollen spekings—Slipp Bros., 1st and 2nd. Woollen socks—Slipp Bros., 1st. Knit drawers—Geo. McAlpine, 1st. Crochet work—R. Scott, 1st; Geo. McAlpine, 2nd,

Judges on horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry—Stephen Hamm,

tural produce—G. J. Worden, Frank McDenald and Wilford Vanwart. On dairy produce and domestic man-

-Mrs. T. Sherman Peters, Mrs. J. A. Stewart and Wm. Bran-

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Tardy Thanks.

To the Editor of the Sun: Sir-Kindly allow me space in you columns to perform a belated duty. At the meeting of the St. John presbytery on Oct. 18th the members of that reverend court reversed their decision of April last concerning the congregation at Waweig. This was the result of the investigation by a committee of three members appointed for the purpose in July. When it was ascertained that the decision of April was founded upon a misrepreser of facts, the court unanimously did all in its power to make amends for the wrong done. This action was all the more creditable because of the fact that some in honorable positions do not feel in honor bound to acknowledge mistakes made and injuries inflicted In my own hame and in the name of the people that I have the honor to serve at present, I wish thus publicly to thank the presbytery of St. John for the most honorable and hearty way in which it has sileaged unjust insinu ations. Our thanks are also sincerely tendered to the delegation sent to the congregation for the thorough and impartial examination into the state of the congregation, and for the wholly favorable report submitted to the pres bytery. I fully intended to thank the presbytery and the delegation at the proper time and in the proper place but another matter, which I thought should be enquired into at that moment, so engrossed my attention that this pleasant duty entirely escaped my memory. If certain apologies, that would have been becoming, had been made, doubtless I would have been reminded of my privilege of thanksgiving. However, I trust that this letter will be deamed a sufficient equiva-

(REV.) A. W. LEWIS. The Manse, Waweig, Oct. 19, 1898.

The Carleton County Road Machines WOODSTOCK, N. B., Oct. 20, 1898. To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir-On my arrival home from Bos ton this week I saw the letter in the Saint John Gazette, written by Charles L. Smith, and today I saw another communication in the Sun from the same gentleman. As Mr. McDonald has fully answered Mr. Smith's letter in the Gazettle, there is very little for me to reply to except the personal reng that public opinion was against him for the cowardly manner in which he acted towards me at the meeting held at Harltand, where Mr. Emmer son attacked me about purchasing machines, and knowing fully well that as far as purchasing these machines went he was equally re-sponsible as myself, he has tried to excuse himself by making personal references to me, and is trying in an un-herhand way to impress upon the pub-lic that I got a commission on the

sales of these road machines. Aifter the meeting at Hartland I asked Mr. Smith how it was that he allowed Mr. Emmerson to make the personal attack on me that he did, knowing full well that it was not cor-rect. He told me that after the meeting was over that he told several people that he was partly responsible with me in purchasing these machines, and further, Mr. Editor, he has told people of this town the same thing, which I am prepared to prove if he requests me to do so.

I challenge him to say upon the public platform, in print or in the pres-ence of witnesses (who will repeat the same to me) that I ever got one cent commission, directly or indirectly, on the machines that he and I purchased from Mr. McDonalid. He dare not do it, but would prefer, like an assassin,

to stab me in the back. As my colleague, I have tried to use him as one gentleman should use an-sures division of 'Cape Breton.' other, and I leave it to the public to say whether his course to me has

been on these lines or not. Now, in reference to the account of Mr. McDonald, which he refers to in his letter. I acknowledge that I made that account out, and Mr. Smith and I signed the recommendation for the payment of the same, and as I stated in my former letter, that after I saw the account of Clark & Son's for the three road machines sold to the county of York at about \$200 each, I thought that Mr. McDonald should not ch us any more for the machines that we bought, and Mr. Smith fully agreed with me. I told him to see Mr. Mc-Dorald about them when he went to Woodstock, which he does not deny, and I also saw Mr. McDonald myself and told him that we had put the bill in for these machines at \$200 each, and in my opinion that was all the government would be seen and the source. ment would pay for the

I would like to ask Mr. Smith how it was he was so ready to sign the note that we gave Mr. McDonald not long ago for the balance of his ac-count, if he knew, as he now tries to tell the public, that the account was

He knows that we agreed to give Mr. McDonaid \$250 for these machines, and it was our intention when we went to Fredericton to put the bills in at that price, but after seeing the price that the couny of York paid for theirs we both agreed that we could not ask the government to pay any more for the machines that we bought, even if we were out of pocket ourselves. Mr. Smith has told Mr. McDonald that both he and I will be out of pocket in both he and I will be out of pocket in the purchase of these machines, and that he supposes if the government is defeated at the next general election that I would be reimbursed for my loss. Now, if that is his opinion, he, no doubt, will try to get the present government to reimburse him if he

possibly can. Mr. Smith closes his letter in the lazette as follows: "I am very sorry ndeed that Mr. Dibblee has found it necessary to rush into the public press with his own transactions, even if they be of a public character, and somewhat surprised that he should

Chas. T. Carpenter and J. McD. Bel- wish to draw me into his boodling confess to the public (or have made public for him) everything which has transpired since he has represented is county in the legislature. I shall be happy to assist/him in such a laudabition; or if he would rather have them discussed in the house of assembly at the coming session, which is always preferable to a newspaper correspondence, I can assure him that it will afford me the greatest pleasure to contribute my quota to such inter-

esting develop Now in answer to that, Mr. Editor, I beg to say that I fully agree with Mr. Smith that a public discussion in the house of assembly or upon the public platform is much preferable to a newspaper correspondence. I can assure him that it will afford me the greatest pleasure to discuss with him in the house of assembly this coming ssion, or upon any platform which we might neet, any of my acts since he has become a member that he has not been a party to. Or should he wish to put it into print, he has my

As far as these road machines are oncerned, Mr. Editor, the public have now had the statements of Mr. Smith, Mr. McDonald and myself, and are in a position to form their own conclu sions as to who is telling the truth. I for one do not propose to weary them with any more letters on that subject. J. T. ALLAN DIBBLEE.

Children Cry for CASTORIA

VICTORIA TO AN INDIAN CHIEF.

A recent arrival at Ottawa, Ontario, from the Kitimaat district, B. C., tells a story concerning Queen Victoria and a chief of the Althurse at Shakes, who has a very good house at privilege below the falls on a stream close by. The chief sold 60,000 fish, for which the manager of a cannery paid him \$5,000. In the exuberance of his spirits and loyalty the chief conceived the idea of sending \$100 as present to Queen Victoria, and handed the sum to Indian Agent Todd, to be forwarded, which was accordingly done. In due time the Queen caus to be sent to Chief Shakes a letter showing her appreciation of his loyal-ty, and she asked him to accept a steel engraving of herself, set in a handsome frame, together with two plaids of sheep's wool, just the kind

to delight any native chief.
Shakes called his people together on the day of presentation, and the In-dian agent read and interpreted the Queen's letter. The venerable chief, in responding, said that it made his heart glad to know that an humble ing residing so far away from his good mother had not been forgotten by her, adding that, although he could ever expect to see her on earth, he would try to lead such a life that would enable them to meet her in heaven And then, overcome with emotion, the chief burst into tears.-New York Sun.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL. The Ottawa correspondent of the Halifax Chronicle says: "An order in council has been passed providing that the limits of the harbor of Hantsport, in the county of Hants, shall be extended outwards to a line drawn from the outer tangent of Cape Blomid to the mouth of Cambridge Creek, thus giving the harbor master control of all the flats at the mouth of the Avon river and not interfering with

other harbor limits. "An order in council has been pass ed providing that the weights and measures division of Cape Breton, which comprised the counties of Cape Breton, Inverness, Richmond and Victoria, and which by order of 25th September, 1897, was merged into the Pictou weights and measures division, shall be reconstituted a weights and measures division, comprising said counties of Cape Breton, Inverness, Richmond and Victoria, and that the same shall again be known and designated as the weights and mea-

ITCHING PILES

Absolutely Cured by the Use of Dr. Chase's

Dr. Chase's Ointment has never been known to fail as a cure for piles, whether blind, itching, bleeding or protruding. Thousands of persons who have suffered for many years and tried all sorts of remedies and pre-scriptions declare that Dr. Chase's ment is the only cure for piles. Mr. W. M. Currie, Bel River Cross

ing, N. B., writes: "It it not necessary for me to explain the nature of sary for me to explain the nature of my ailments or to describe my sufferings. But from personal experience I can truthfully say that Dr. Chase's Ontment is indeed worth \$5.00 a box, though the price is but 60 cents. If I had to pay \$5 a box I would not be without it, and can heartly recommend to the control of the same of the control nend it to any one suffering from ir tations of any kind."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, a and guaranteed cure for Piles, Eczeme Salt Rheum and all itching skin dis

THE MARSH RECLAIMED. (Amherst Press.)

were entertained at dinner at the company's lodge, "Broad Leaf Villa," on their property, Upper Point de Bute. After the viands of the banquet, dispensed with a lavish hand by Host Milner, had been disposed of, the company were taken on a trip over a part of the marsh reclaimed by the company's efforts. The guests saw sod turned by the plow for the first time, though it had been bearing coarse hay for a century. Where was an immense lake a year ago, useless for any purpose except as a living place for wild fowl, was now the forerunner of a good grass crop and was dry and solid. The canal is now out some 4½ miles from Mt. Weitley road, and is in width between 22 and 30 feet, and is affording drainage for thousands of acres of marsh that will be greatly benefitied. Among those who were present at the dinner were: Hon. Senator Wood, H. A. Powell, M. P., and Alex. Ford, Saokville; and Hon. A. R. Dickey, Hon. W. T. Pipes, N. A. Rhodes and B. E. Paterson, Amherst.

WON AT CHESS.

The bashful man in love has been a stock joke for ages, but I failed to see anything humorous in the situation as I sat in my loved one's snug front parlor within a few feet of the object of my affections, exchanging inane commonplaces upon ordinary topics while the splendid things I had pre-viously intended to say ran coldly down my back, trembled awhile at my knees and finally cozed out of my boots, wasted and unspoken, and all because of my accursed bashfuln I wanted to tell her that I loved her

but even the bare idea of speaking on such a subject made me tremble all over and grow hot and cold in turns. So I said nothing, and as she did not speak the silence soon became oppressive, until at last I felt forced to do something, so I pointed to a set of chessmen and inquired: "Do you play chess, Miss Thurs-

"No," she replied, "but I should like to learn."

This appeared encouraging; the dea that so divine a creature could take any interest in chess struck me rather favorably, and she seemed a trifle more human than before. I quickly arranged the pieces and prepared for a game; then a light dawned upon me and I felt bad once more, for I had promised to teach her how to play, and the prospect arralled me. In fact, I was just trying to corcoct something about an extremely important engagement that required my immediate attention, when she spoke again and frustrated my de-

do explain this to me. Mr. "Oh, Black. I feel deeply mystified already; my curiosity is aroused. What do all these funny things mean?" She spoke so charmingly, and look-

ed so delightfully puzzled, with such a quaint little frown on her forehead, and with her lips pensively pursed in such a most aggravating manner, that I felt forced to proceed. "Er-chess is a very-very-ancient game," I falteringly said, and then

"How nice!" she answered. "I love old games. But what is this?" she exclaimed, holding up the king for my inspection. "That is the king," I replied, and

collapsed once more.

then proceeded to illustrate its moves "What a curious affair!" she said. "The king is so important and yet so very helpless; if he is lost, all is lost,

although it may not be his fault in "No, perhaps the queen's," I ventured to say. "You see, the queen has such a variety of moves, and is osed to be able to protect and

fight for her royal consort." "It is evident that you chess players believe greatly in the abilities of us ladies," she laughingly replied.
"But, do, please, tell me, what is
this?" she asked, pointing to the she asked, pointing to the

"Oh, that is a rook, or castle," I exsaid. "We have already got a king and queen, and now a castle seems most appropriate; besides it sounds

so much more respectable rook." The knight next attracted her attention, and I had to explain the difficult technicalities involved in the

knight's move. I'm afraid I made rather a poor show, but she seemed quite fascinated and said: "This is really romantic, I am sure. Just fancy the valiant knight bravely

springing from square to square, fighting madly for his king and queen and finally perishing nobly in a heroic attempt to capture the enemy's

I smiled-I could not help it. My nervousness was vanishing fast and I felt more at ease. The bishops quite won her heart, and the idea of the church militant, if only on a chess-board, amused her immensely. Then the pawns took her fancy at once. She called them "dear little things," and proceeded to give me a sweet little lecture about the usefulness of humble things, using the pawns as an illustration. And when I explained that they might possibly become queens or castles, then she was in raptures and declared that it was just like a private soldier fighting his way up to the rank of general.

Bq this time I felt quite bold, and ve chattered away about the game for some time, until at last she remarked: "I wish I could write stories: Pd write one about chess. First, I should make my king and queen live in the rastle, and go out and fight the opposng hosts of the enemy, and return

ing nosts of the enemy, and return victorious escorted by their faithful knights and pawns; and then—"
"Then what?" I exclaimed eagerly.
"Why, I should use the bishops for the inevitable wedding, of course," she said, looking hard at me, and blush-

ing, oh, so prettily.

I turned crimson to the roots of my hair, and suggested that we had better commence to play, so that I could make more progress as a tutor. She readily consented, and the game that followed vias very, very nice, and extremely interesting, but it was anything you like—except chess.

I had not the faintest idea what I

was doing, and only a dim knowledg whether I was black or white; and sh whether I was black or white; and she moved in a most unconventional manner, and transgressed every rule of the game; but she seemed to think she was progressing, and I had not the heart to undeceive her. However, I ventured to remonstrate feebly when she naively attempted to annex my queen, in spite of the fact that it was protected by they other please and a protected by two other pieces and a

"You can only move your queen over the unoccupied squares," I informed

"Dear me, what a nulsance!" she re-plied. "How can I move it, then?" I endeavored to elucidate the mys-tery to her, and she leaned over the tery to her, and she leaned over the hoard and looked straight at me, her face all aglow with attention and interest. Unconsciously I also leaned forward, until our faces nearly met over the centre of the board. I was looking at her, she was looking at me. Who was looking at the chessmen, I cannot say. Then I noticed the smell of violets—my dead mother always

wore violets. This decided me. I

Crash! The white king fell to the floor, displaced by her sleeve. She picked it up and tried to replace it, ut she had forgotten its exact posi-

tion, and after vainly trying several squares she gave up in despair.

I watched her dainty fingers poising over the board, and I reproached myself because a certain ring that I had long carried in my waistcoat pocket was not yet in its proper place. At last she sighed slightly and said: "Chess is a very difficult game, and now clever you must be to play so weil! I wish I could; but they say that it takes a lifetime to learn to play

"Yes," I replied, "and I will use my lifetiem in teaching you how to play—that is, of course, if you will consent." That did it. Presently we found our chairs side by side, close together, and we were playing a much older game than chess. The sun went down and eft us in the darkness; still we played how long I should not like to say. Many years have passed since the parson cried "mate" and stopped our ittle game, but it was only the other day that I discovered the real truth. In turning over some old papers longing to my wife I came a very old copy of a paper for ladies

and, noticing something underlined with red ink, I read as follows: "Reply to T. N. T.'—If your lover is bashful, try to divert his attention away fom yourself, pretend to take an interest in his work or play, and he may come out of his shell and pro-

"T. N. T." were my wife's initials before our marriage, and when visit-ors to our house ask me to describe the deepest game at chess I have ever played I only look at my dear wife and smile; she understands—perfectly.— W. G. Clifford.

MRS. RUDOLF IS NINETY.

Was Born in Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, Mar-ried When 18, and Now Lives Hap-pily Near Boston.

ried When 18, and Now Lives Happily Near Boston.

Mrs. Sophia Ernest Rudolf, who lives on Ashland street, Roslindale, was ninety years old on October 23rd. She retains the use of all her faculties, is an extensive reader, and is interested in the events of the day. Her favorite game is whist, and she takes as much pleasure in an evening at whist as she did 50 years ago. Fancy work is not yet too trying for her eyes, and she still cares for her garden. She its an earnest worker in the shurch, and attends whenever her health and the weather permit.

The Boston Herald publishes a fine portrait of the venerable lady, and the following interesting sketch of her life history:

Mrs. Rudolf was born in Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, Oct. 22, 1808. She shows with great pride a picture of the clurch where, as an infant, she was baptized, and later confirmed. She was married in the same church at the age of 18 to Capt. Charles Thomas Rudolf, a prosperous ship owner. Ten of her 11 children were also baptized in this same church. She was one of 13 children. Her children who are still alive are Mrs. C. A. Nelson of Boston, Mrs. J. B. Budd, with whom she makes her home, Thomas J. Rudolf of Maplewood, and her youngest child, Charles J. S. Rudolf, well known in business circles in this city. She also nas five grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. These, with many relatives and friends, always observe Mrs. Rudolf's hirthday.

In spite of the many trials and bereave-

In spite of the many trials and be ments through which she has passed Rudolf retains her cheerful disposition STATISTICS OF THE BLIND IN EU

A Russia medical journal has just published a series of statistical articles showing the number of blind persons in Europe. French scientists, while rot doubting the truth of the figures, consider them somewnat remarkable; of the 302,000 totally blind persons in Europe, 192,000 are in Russia—that is to say, one out of every 500 subjects of the czar is blind. It is believed that this unfortunate proportion is equaled by no other country in the world. The proportion in France. England, Germany, Italy and Spain is recorded as a little less than one to every 1,000 of population. The Russians physicans who compiled the statistics attribute the great number of blind persons in Russia to the hygienic state of peasant life, to the intense cold, and to the glare of the sun on the snew, which the Russian rustic takes pride in facing. It is reported that the total number of blind persons in the world is 2,000,000.

LIVING WITH NECK BROKEN.

DANBURY, Conn., Oct. 18.—Granwille Norrie, a farmer, thirty-five years old, has been living five days with a broken neck. He was brought here this afternoin from his home in Ridge-jury for better medical treatment. He tell from a load of wood. His physicians think that he cannot live long.

White he has perfect centrol of his mental factulties and says that he feels as well as he ever did, his entire body below his neck is paralyzed, and he has lost the use of all his limbs and some of his internal organs.

A cagelike contrivance has been arranged for his head, and unless the unexpected happens he will be compelled to die inch by inch.

A, FRIGHTFUL DEATH.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 26. Abraham F. Ends, foreman of Tid-dall's Oakum Company of Middle Haddam, was killed this afternoon by being caught in a belt and wound around the shafting while making ne changes in a carding machine He was 56 years of age and single.

TO BE PUNISHED.

PEKIN, Oct. 26.—In response to the demand of the British minister, Sir Claude MacDonald, the Empress Dowager has issued an edict directing the punishment of the Chinese soldiers who on Sunday attacked a party of English railway engineers at the Marco Polu bridge, on the Pekin-Hankow

BANK OF N. S. IN WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 26.-H. G. Mc-Leod, general manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, who is now here, has completed arrangements for opening a branch here. G. A. Kennedy, the present manager of the Yarmouth branch, will be Winnipeg's manager.

A QUEBECER'S CONFIDENCE IN DR. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE -GIVES RELIEF AT ONCE,

HE SAYS Danville, P. Q., April \$th, 1898.
Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.
Dear Sirs.—Enclosed find \$1 for half dozen boxes Dr. Chase's Catarrin Cure. Please send them at once.
Every patient using it says "It is an excellent cure, gives relief at once."

JAS. MASSON, Gen'l Merchant.
Danville, P. Q.

SERMON ON HOME.

Domestic Life the Subject of Dr. Talmage's Address.

Every Member Should Strive to Make It Happy.

Start in the Right Way-Keep God Always at the Fireside.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.-Dr. Talmage in this discourse sets forth ra-dical theories, which, if adopted, would brighten many domestic circles; text, John xx., 10, "The disciples went away again unto their own homes." A church within a church, a repub-

lic within a republic, a world within a world, is spelled by four letters—home! If things go right there, they go right everywhere; if things go wrong there, they go wrong every-where. The doorsill of dwelling house is the foundation of church and state, A man never gets higher than his own garret or lower than his own celdergirdles all other life. The highest house of congress is the domestic circle: the rocking chair in the nursery is higher than a throne. George Washington commanded the forces of the United States, but Mary Washingiton commanded George. Chrysostom's mother made his pen for him. If a man should start out and run 70 years in a straight line he could not get mantelpiece. I therefore talk to you about a matter of infinite and eternal moment when I speak of your home. As individuals we are fragments. God makes the race in parts, and then

He gradually puts us together. What I lack, you make up; what you lack, I make up; our deficits and surpluses of character being the cogwheels in the great social mechanism. One person has the patience, another the pla-cidity, another the enthusiasm. That which is lacking in one is made up by another or made up by all. Buffain flocks, the human race in circles God has most beautifully arranged this. It is in this way that He balances society; this conservative and that radical keeping things even. Every ship must have its masts, cutwa-ter, taffrall, ballast. Thank God, then, for Princeton and Andover, for the op-

I have no more right to blame a man for being different from me than a driving wheel has a right to blame the iron shaft that holds it to the centre. John Wesley balances Calvin's "insti-A cold thinker gives to Scotand the strong bones of theology. Dr. bing heart and warm fiesh. The difficulty is that we are not satisfied and now I ask for your forgiveness with just the work that God has given in their presence." It must have takcome inside the mill and grind the grist, and the hopper wants to go out and dabble in the water. Our usefulness and the welfare of society depend upon our staying in just the place that God has put us, or intended we should occupy.

MARRIAGE GARLIANDS.

For more compactness and that we may be more useful we are gathered in still smaller circles in the home group. And there you have the same variety again-brothers, sisters, husperaments and tastes. It is fortunate that it should be so. If the husband be all impulse, the wife must be all prudence. If one sister be sanguine in her temperament, the other must be a lymphatic. Mary and Martha are sities. There will be no dinner for Christ if there be no Martina, there will be no audience for Jesus if there be no Mary. The home organed. Eden has gone, the bowers are all broken down, the animals A'dam stroked with his hand that morning when they came up to get their names have since shot forth tusk and sting and growled panther at panther, and midair iron beaks plunge till with clotted wing and eyeless sockets the twain come whirling down from has gone, but there is just one little ent left. It floated down on the river Hiddekel out of paradise. It is the marriage institution. It does not, man a rib. Now it is an addition of

This new institution of marriage has been defamed in our day. Socialhave been trying to turn this earth into a Turkish harem. While the pulpits have been comparatively silent, novels , their cheapness only equalled by their nastiness, are trying educate, have taken upon themselves to educate, this nation in regard to holy marriage, which makes or breaks for time and eternity. Oh, this is not a mere question of residence or ward-robe! It is a question charged with gigantic joy or sorrow, with heaven or nell. Alas for this new dispensation of George Sands! Alas for this mingling of the nightshade with the mar-riage garlands! Alas for the venom for the white frosts of eternal death that kill the orange blossoms! The gospel of Jesus Christ is to assert what is right and to assail what is wrong. Attempt has been made to take the marriage institution, which was intended for the happiness and elevation of the race, and make it a mere commercial enterprise, an ex-change of houses and lands and equip-age, a business partnership of two stuffed up with the stories of romance and knight errantry and unfaithful-

and knight errantry and unretural-ness and feminine angelhood.

The two after awhile have roused up to find that instead of the paradise they dreamed of they have got no-thing but a Van Amburgh's menag-erie, filled with tigers and wild cats. Eighty thousand divorces in Paris in one year preceded the worst revolution that France ever saw! And I tell you wrong notions on the subject of Chris-

day of more moral outrage before God and man than any other cause. GOD IN THE HOME.

There are some things that I want to bring before you. I know there are those of you who have had homes set up for a great many years. Then there are those who will after awhile set up for themselves a home, and it is right that I should speak upon these

My first counsel to you is, have God your new home, if it be a new home, and let Him who was a guest at Bethany be in your household, let the divine blessing drop upon your every hope and plan and expectation. Those oung people who begin with God end with heaven. Have on your right hand the engagement ring of divine affection. If one of you be a Christian let that one take the Bible and read a few verses in the evening time, and then kneel down and commend yourselves; to Him who setteth the solitary in families. I want to tell you that the destroying angel passes by without touching or entering the doorpost sprinkled with blood of the everlasting covenant. Why is it that | ly been worn out by house managein some families they never get along well? I have watched such cases and have come to a conclusion. In the first instance nothing seemed to go pleasantly, and after awhile there came a devastation, domestic disaster, or estrangement. Why? They started wrong. In the other case, allthough there were hardships and trials and

My second advice to you in your Some of the best people in the world are the hardest to get along with. There are people who stand up in who at home are uncompromising and cranky. You may not have everything just as you want it. Sometimes it will be the duty of the husband and sometimes of the wife to yield, but both stand punctillously on your rights, and you will have a Waterloo with no Blucher coming up at nightfall to decide the conflict.

ACKNOWLEDGE WRONG.

Never be ashamed to anologize when never saw, was this: That once, havpatience and perhaps having been misinformed of the child's doings, found out his mistake, and in the evening of the same day gathered all his family together and said: "Now I have one explanation to make and one thing to say. Thomas, this morning I rebuked lyon very unfairly. I am very sorry for it. I rebuked you in the presence of the whole family, Find out the points that are the weak points, if I'fflay call them so, of your companion and then stand aloof from them. Do not carry the fire of your temper too near the gunpowder. If the wife be easily fretted by disorder in the household, let the husband be careful where ne throws his slippers. If the husband comes home from the store with his patience exhausted, do not let the wife unneces sarily cross his temper, but both stand up for your rights, and I will promise the everfasting sound of the war-whoop. Your life will be spent in making up, and marriage will be to you an unmittgated curse. Cowper HOW TO HAVE A HAPPY HOME,

The kindest and the happiest pair Will find occasion to forbear And something, every day they live To pity and perhaps forgive.

I advise you that you make your chief pleasure circle around about that home. It is unfortunate when it is otherwise. If the husband spent the most of his nights away from home of choice and not of necessity, he is not the head of the household; he is only the cashier. If the wife throws the cares of the household into the servant's lap and then spends five nights of the week at the opera or theatre, she may clothe her children with satins and laces and ribbons that would confound a French milliner, but they are orphans. It is sad hell that puts out that light feaves when a child has no one to say its you in the blackness of darkness forprayers to because nother has gon off to the evening entertainment! In India they bring children and throw them to the crocodiles, and it seem very cruel, but the jaws of social dis stpation are swallowing down more little children today than all the mon-sters that ever crawled upon the banks

of the Ganges! GODLESS FERESIDES.

mother on the death of a child she had neglected. It was not so much grief that she felt from the fact that the child was dead as the fact that she had neglected it. She said, "If I had only watched over and cared for the child I know God would not have taken it." The tears came not. It was a dry, blistering tempest — a scorching simoon of the desert. When she wrung her hands, it seemed as if she would twist her fingers from their sockets; when she seized her hair, it seemed as if she had in wild terror grasped a coiling serpent with her ight hand. No tears! Comrades of the little one came in and wept over the coffin, neighbors came in, and the child the shower broke. No tears for her. God gives tears as the summer rain to the parched soul, but in all the universe the driest and hottest, the most scorching and consuming thing is a mother's heart if she has neglected her child, when once it is dead. God may forgive her, but she will never forgive herself. The mem-ory will sink the eyes deeper into the sockets and pinch the face and whiten the hair and eat up the heart with vultures that will not be satisfied, for ever plunging deeper their iron beaks. Oh, you wanderers from your home,

flowers in all the earth are those which grow in the garden of a Christian household, clambering over the

porch of a Christian home. I advise you also to cultivate sym pathy of occupation. Sir James Mc-Intosh, one of the most eminent and elegant men that ever lived, while standing at the very height of his eminence, said to a great company of scholars, "My wife made me." The wife ought to be the advising partner in every firm. She ought to be interested in all the losses and gains of shop and store. She ought to have a right—she has a right—to know everyction that he does not tell his wife of you may depend that he is on the way either to bankruptcy or moral ruin. There may be some things which ith, but if he dare not tell her he is on the road to discomfiture. On the other hand the husband ought to be sympathetic with the wife's occupa-It is no easy thing to keep house. Many a woman who could have endured martyrdom as well as Margaret, the Scotch girl, has actual-

KITCHEN MARTYRS

chen. It is very annoying after the vexations of the day around the stove nursery or the parlor to have the hussome things that had to be explained, trouble. You ought to be in the store still things went on pleasantly until half an hour." Sympathy of occupa-the very last. Why? They started tion! If the husband's work covers him with the soot of the furnace, or home is to exercise to the very last let not the wife be easily disgusted possibility of your nature the law of at the begrimed hands or unsavory forbearance. Prayers in the house- aroma. Your gains are one, your hold will not make up for everything. losses are one. Lay hold of the work of life with both hands. Four hands to fight the battles; four eyes to waitch for the danger; four shoulders on prayer meetings and pray like angels which to carry the trials. It is a very sad thing when the painter has a wife who does not like pictures. It is a very sad thing for a planist when she has a husband who does not like mu-It is a very sad thing when a wife is not suited unless her husband has what is called a "genteel busi-ness." So far as I understand a "genteel Lusiness," it is something to which a man goes at 10 o'clock in the morning, and from which he comes home at 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and you have done wrong in domestic afgets a large amount of money for do-fairs. Let that be a law of your ing mothing. That is, I believe, a household. The best thing I ever "gunteeel business," and there has been heard of my grandfather, whom I many a wife who has made the mistake of not being satisfied until the ing uprighteously rebuked one of his husband has given up the tanning of children, he himself having lost his the hides, or the turning of the banhusband has given up the tanning of isters, or the building of the walls and put himself in circles where he has nothing to do but smoke cigar and drink wine and get himself into habits that upset him, going down in children with him. There are a good many trains running from earth to destruction. They start all hours of the day and all hours of the night. There are the freight trains; they go en some courage to do that it there are the account of the right, was it not? Never be ashamed going on toward destruction, and they to apologize for domestic inaccuracy, stop very often and let a man go out stop very often and let a man go out when he wants to. But genteel idleness is an express train. Satan is the though one may come out in front of or the lantern of God's word, it makes just one shot into perdition, coming down the embankment with a shout and a wail and a shrick-crash crash! There are two classes of peo-ple sure of destruction-first, those who have nothing to do; secondly, those who have something to do, but who are too lazy or too proud to do

I-have one more word of advice to give to those who would have a happy home, and that is, let love preside in it. When your behavior in the domestic circle becomes a mere matter of calculation, when the caress you bive is merely the result of delib study of the position you occupy, hap-piness lies stark dead on the hearthtone. When a husband's position as head of the household is maintained by loudness of voice, by strength of arm, by fire of temper, the republic of domestic bliss has become a despotism that neither God nor man will abide. Oh, ye who promised to love each other at the altar, how dare you commit perjury? Let shadow of suspicion come on your affection. It is easier to kill that flower than it is to make it live again. The blast from

agree in nothing else, but they agree they will have a home. They will have a splendid house, and they think that if they have a house they will have a home. Architects make the plan, and the mechanics execute it, the house to cost \$100,000. It is done, The carpets are spread, lights are hoisted, curtains are hung, cards invitation are sent out. The horses in gold plated harness prance at the gate, guests come in and take their places, the flute sounds, the dancers go up and down, and with one grand whirl the wealth and the fashion and whire the weath and the the mirth of the great town wheel arrid the pictured walls. Ha, this is happiness. Float it on the smoking viands, sound it in the music, whirl it in the dance, cast it in the snow of sculpture, sound it up the brilliant stairway, flash it in chandeleiers. Hap-

SOMETHING LACKING. and throw them on this pyramid, and let it be a throne, and then let happiness, the queen, mount the throne, and we will stand around, and, all chalices lifted, we will say, "Drink, O queen; live forever!" But the guests depart, the flutes are breathless, the last clash of the impatient hoofs are heard in the distance, and the twain of the household come back to see the queen of happiness on the throne amid Oh, you wanderers from your home, the sweet odors have become the smell go back to your duty! The brightest of a charnel house, and instead of the

queen of happiness there sits there the gaunt form of anguish, with bit-ten lip and sunken eye and ashes in her hair. The romp of the dancers who have left seems rumbling yet, like and rattle the glasses of the feast rim to rim. The spilled wine on the floor turns into blood. The wreaths of plush have become wriggling reptiles. Forrors catch tangled in the canopy that overhangs the couch. A strong gust of wind comes through the hall and the drawing room and the bedchamber, in which all the lights go out. And from the lips of the wine beakers come the words, "Happiness is not in us!" And the arches respond, "It is not in us!" And the stlenced instruments of music, thrummed on by invisible fingers, answer, "Happiness is not in us!" And the frozen lips of anguish break open, and, seated the throne of wilted flowers, she strikes her bony hands together and greans, "It is not in me!"

That very night a clerk with a salary of \$1,000 a year—only \$1,000—goes to his home, set up three months ago, just after the marriage day. Love neets him at the door, love sits with him at the table, love talks over the work of the day, love takes down the Sible and reads of Him who came our to save, and they kneel, and they are kneeling, right in that plain froo, m on the plain carpst, the angels of God build a throne not out of flowers that perish and fade away, but out of garlands of heaven, wreath on top of wreath, amaranth on amaranth, until the throne is done. Then the harps of God sounded, and suddenly there appeared one who mounted the throne with eye so bright and brow so fair that the twain knew it was Christian love. And they knelt at the foot of the throne, and, putting one hand on each head, she blessed them and said, "Happiness is with me!" And that throne of celestial withered not with the passing years, and the queen left not throne till one day the married pair felt stricken in years-felt themselves called away and knew not which way to go, and the queen bounded from the throne and said, "Follow me, and I will show you the way up to the realm of everlasting love." they went up to sing songs of love and walk on pavements of love, and to live together in mansions of love, and to rejoice forever in the truth that

BIRTHS.

MARRIAGES.

GILLESPIE-GOLDING—At St. Stephen's church, St. John, N. B., on October 27th, by the Rev. D. J. Fraser, B. D., James B. Gillspie to Nita, only daughter of A. Wellington Golding.
WILLIS-ELLS—At the recidence of the bride's mother, Lancaster, on the 26th Oct., 1898, by Rev. G. A. Hartley, D. D., Harry Willis of this city and Miss Grace A. daughter of the late Ward H. Ells of

DEATHS.

CUDLIP—At Marysville, N. B., on Oct. 27th, Katharine Augusta, infant daughter of I. Bright and Georgie Cudlip, aged five weeks.

DU VERNET.—At "Mansfield," Cagetown,
Queens Co., on Monday, Oct. 24th, Henry
James Du Vernet, son of the late Major
Frederick Du Vernet, age 69 years.

HLCHRIST.—In Charlestown, Mass., Oct.
22nd, Annie A., beloved wife of Charles E.
Gilchrist, aged 38 years.

M'KENNA.—At Boston, Mass., Oct. 22nd,
Margaret, widow of Nugent McKenna.

MARINE MATTERS.

Bark Alert is loading deals in the Petitson. W. R. Huntey, now at this port, loads for Barbados.
Sch. Sadie Wilcutt arrived yesterday afternoon from New York with coal.
Sch. Stephen Bennett, bound from Portsmouth for Hilleboro, put in here yesterday for a harbor.
Ship Marathon is at Delagoa Bay and will it is expected, be ready to sail in about ten days. days,
S. S. Tiber left Montreal on Monday morning for Halifan and St. John with genera S. S. Tiber left Montreal on Monday morning for Halitah and St. John with general cargo.

Sch. Charles L. Jeffrey is being recaulked and having new spars put in at Hopewell Cape breakwater.

Bark Remanoff, which sailed from Belfast, I., Sept. 22, for Newcastle, N B., has returned with the captain (Hawthorn) dead.

Bark Tamerlane, Capt. Olsen, which put into Queenstown, is short of provisions and lest all sails; not leaking, as before reported. mer Cynthiana, from Man Quebec, which ran ashore at Malsonneuve, a few miles below Montreal, Oct. 19, and got off on the 20th, has arrived at Mon-

Jahn,
lark Mistletoe, Capt. Simpess, from Sanfor Ship Island, is ashore at the entrance
Barbados and lies in a bad postion; is
sected to become a total wreck. The
stletoe was build at Young's Cove, An-

SHIP NEWS. PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Oct. 25.—Sch Lizzie D Small (Am.), 167. dicker, from Boston, A W Adams, bal. Sch Pandora, 98, Holder, from Rockland, W Adams, bal. A W Adams, bal.

Coastwise-Schs., Elta, 98, Clancy, from Grand Manan; Nina Blanche, 30, Crocker, from Freeport; Fanny May, 18, Cheney, from Grand Manan; Thrush, 13, Swift, from fishing; S A Crowell, 23, Gower, from do; Laura T, 15, Thurber, from do; Florence, 15, Morris, from Harborville; Lone Star, 29, Ingersoil, from North Head; Alice May, 10, Lewis, from fishing; Buda, 20, Stuart, from Beaver Harbor; Fleur de Lys, 17, Mallett, from Grand Manan; Venete, 16, Doucet, from do; I H Goudey, 36, Robicheau, from Meteghan; Elliza Bell, 30, Waddin, from Beaver Harbor; Aurelia, 21, Scovil, from fishing; s s Aipha, 211, Crowell, from a Trmouth; s s Flushing, 174, Ingersoil, from Campobello. Sch Rowena, 96 Stevens, from Beverley,
W. Keast, bal.
Sch Riverdale, 83 Heavy Sch Rowena, 96 Stevens, from Beverley, J W Keast, bal.
Sch Riverdale, 83 Urquhart, from Rockport, N C Scott, bal.
Sch Nellie Watters, 96, Granville, from Boston, A W Adams, bal.
Sch Cona B, 38, Butler, from Boston; A W Adams, bal.
Sch Harvard H Havey, 91, Scott, from New Haven, J K King, bal.
Ccastwise—Schs Hustler, 44, Gesner, from Bridgetown; Ada, 27, Dooley, from Grand Harbor; Beulas, 36, Mitchell, from Sandy Cove.

Harbor; Beulas, 36, Mitchell, from Sandy Cove.

Oct. 26.—Sch Sadie Wilcutt, 347, Wasson, from New York, R C Elkin, coal.
Sch Stephen Bennett, Glass, from Portsnouth for Hillsboro (in for harbor).
Sch G H Perry, 90, Robinson, from Boston, James Watson, bal.
Sch Mary F Corsea, 241, Baisley, from New York, D J Purdy, coal.
Sch John T Cullinan, 98, Shaw, from Boston, A W Adams, bal.
Sch Frank and Ira, 97, Alcorn, from Scituate, N C Scott, bal.
Sch C J Colwell, 82, Colwell, from Rockport, master, bal.
Sch D W B, 120, Holder, from New Haven, D J Purdy, bal.
Sch Deerhill, 340, Burns, from Barbados, W H Merritt, ball.
Sch Emma, 312, Hunter, from Richmond, Va. Beter McIntyre, oak lumber.

Sch Deerhill, 340, Burns, from Barbados, W H Merritt, ball.

Sch Emma, 312, Hunter, from Richmond, Va, Peter McIntyre, oak lumber.

Sch Irena, 30, Wilcox, from Boston; J M Driscoll, meal.

Coastwise-Schs Levuka, 75, McNamara, from Parrisboro; Hettie McKay, 73, Confon, from do; Porpoise, 32, Ingersoll, from Grand Manan; Bear River, 37, Owoodworth, from Port George; Lily, 10, Aldred, from fishing; Maudie, 25, Beardsley, from Port Lorne; Oct 27—Sch Thomas B Reed, 38, Lunn, from New York to Fredericton, coal.

Sch Petetta, 124, Maxwell, from Newport, D J Purdy, bal.

Sch Falmouth, 99, Remby, from North Sydney, A W Adams, coal.

Sch Falmouth, 99, Remby, from New York, Peter McIntyre, coal.

Ccastwise—Schs Elscric Light, 33, Polard, from Campobello; Mizpah, 52, Titus, from fishing; ss Alpha, 42, Pratt, from Cheverie; schs Seattle, 56, Huntley, from Londonderry; Teithys, 9, Johnson, from fishing; Pilot's Bride, 4, Bray, from Grand Head.

Oct. 24.—Sch Greta, Hall, for New Haven Oct. 24.—Sch Greta, Hall, for New Haven via Norwalk.

Oct. 25.—Sch Myra B, Gate, for Bostom. Coastwise — Schs Laura T, Thurber; Thrush, Swift, and S A Crowell, Gower, for fishing; Buda, Stuart, for Beaver Harbor; Lone Star, Ingersoll, for North eHad.

Oct. 26.—SS St Orox, Pike, for Bostom. Sch S A Fownes, McKlel, for New York. Sch Roy, Sobean, for Salem f o. Sch Pariee DeLong, for Salem f o. Sch Three Sisters, Price, for Bostom. Ocastwise—Schs Silver Cloud, Bain, for Digby; Maitland, 114, Meriram, for Windsor; West Wind, Post for Digby; Emma T tSorey, Foster, for Grand Harbor; Florence, Morris, for Quaco; Lennie and Edna, Haines, for Freeport; Lilly, Aldred, for Margaretsville; Maudie, Beardsley, for Port

garcisville; Maudie, Beardsley, for Port Lorne. Oct 27—SS Taymouth Castle, Forbes, for West Indies via Hallfax. Sch Maggie Miller, Granville, for Boston.

CANADIAN PORTS.

Arrived.

At Hillsboro, Oct 25, sch Cathie C Berry, Gayton, from Boston; sch Beaver, Huntly, from Yarmouth; L A Plummer, Huntly, from Yarmouth; L A Plummer, Huntly, from St John.

At Halifax, Oct 25, sch Katie, Hickey, from North Sydney for St. John and cleared. At Parrsboro, Oct 26, bark Hermon, Monson, from Runcorn; schs Willie D. Wasson, from Stomington; Willie D, Ogilvle, from Bath; Urbain B, Llewelyn, from do; Bessie Carson, Haws, from Rockland; Annie Blanche, Randall, from Calais; No 1, Warnock, from St Andrews; No 2, Salter, from St John; Packet, Tupper, from do; Hattie McKay, Conlon, from do; Trader, Merriam, from do; Alèce, Benjamin, from do; Roland, Roberts, from do; Levuka, McNamara, from St Stephen; Eva Stewart, Moore, from Yarmouth; Melinda, Reynolds, from do; Amy D, King, from do; J W Durant, Durant-from Wolfville.

At Chatham, Oct 26, pea Newfoundland, Farquhar, from Louisburg.

At Fredericton, Oct 26, sch Rowena, Stevens, from Glasgow and Liverpool via St. Johns, NF; schr Eliza B Campbell, Nickerson, from Gloucester to Western Banks; Ralph H Hodgayn, Gresniead, from Gloucester to Western Banks; Ralph H Hodgayn, Gresniead, from Gloucester to Western Banks; Ralph H Hodgayn, Gresniead, from Gloucester to Western Banks; Ralph H Hodgayn, Gresniead, from Gloucester to Western Banks; Ralph H Hodgayn, Gresniead, from Gloucester to Western Banks; Ralph H Hodgayn, Gresniead, from Gloucester to Western Banks; Ralph H Hodgayn, Gresniead, from Gloucester to Western Banks; Ralph H Hodgayn, Gresniead, from Gloucester to Western Banks; Ralph H Hodgayn, Gresniead, from Gloucester to Western Banks; Ralph H Hodgayn, Gresniead, from Gloucester to Western Banks; Ralph H Hodgayn, Gresniead, from Gloucester to Western Banks; Ralph H Hodgayn, Gresniead, from Gloucester to Western Banks; Ralph H Hodgayn, Gresniead, from Gloucester to Western Banks; Ralph H Hodgayn, Gresniead, from Gloucester to Western Banks; Ralph H Hodgayn, Gresniead, from Gloucester to Western Banks; Ralph H Hodgayn, Gresniead, from Gloucester to Ral Arrived.

At Hillsboro, Oct 25, sch Beaver, Huntly, for Stamford Conn; 24, sch Frederick Roessner, Rogers, for Newark, N J.
At Charlottetown, Oct 22, sch Anita, Melene, for St Johns, Nfld.
At Campbellton, Oct 24, bark Homewood, Rotter, for Glasgow.
At Hallfax, Oct 25, bark Lima, for West Hartland.

BRITISH PORTS. Alt St Johns, NF, Oct 20, sch Viking, Crapp, from Oporto.

At Barbados, Oct 16, bark Lovisa, Nick-erson, from Cape Town.

TYNE, Oct. 23.—Ard, bark Hydeorn, from NEWCASTLE, Oct. 23.—Ard, bark Vladi-NEWCASTLE, Oct. 23.—Ard, bark Vladimir, from Chatham, N.B.
DUBLIN, Oct. 24.—Ard, bark Frithjof, from Chatham, N.B.
LONDON, Oct. 24.—Ard, bark Darby, from Chatham, N.B.
NEWRY, Oct. 24.—Ard, bark Sir John Lawrence, from Newsastle, N.B.
CARDIFF, Oct. 24.—Ard, bark Sir John Lawrence, from Newcastle, N.B.
GRANVILLE, Oct. 21.—Ard, bark Sir John Lawrence, from Newcastle, N.B.
GRANVILLE, Oct. 21.—Ard, bark Skjeld, from Chatham, N.B.
At Coleraine, Sept. 19 (previously), bark Calcium, Smith, from Philadelphia, and sadded for —. nerara, Oct Lamenburg, roes, from Lamenburg, Robinsernool, Oct 24, ss Anaces, Robinsernool, Oct 24, from Chatham, At Savana-la

for Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL, Oct 27—Ard, str Germanic, from New York.

Sailed

From Falmouth, Oct 22, brig Ione, Mosher (from Rio Janeiro), for Hamburg, From Bermuda, Oct 19, str Beta, Hopkins (from Halifax), for Turk's Island, etc. From Hong Kong, Sept 16, bark Muskoka, Crows, for New York.

LONDON, Oct 27—Sld, str Halifax City, for Halifax, GLASGOW, Oct 26—Sld, str Siberian, from Philadelphia via St Johns, NF.

FOREIGN PORTS. Arrived.

At Buenos Ayres. Oct 19, bark, F B Lovitt, Fancy, from Yarmouth, N S.
MARSEILLES, Oct. 25.—Ard, bark Carita
L. from Chatham, N B.
TUNIS, Oct. 18.—Ard, barks Amica, from Chatham, N B; Industria, from St. John, N B. Chatham, N B; Industria, Hom St. John, N. B.

N. B.

HYANNIS Mass., Oct. 25.—Ard, schs Reporter, from St John, N B, for New York; Clarine, Dickson, from Fredericton, N B, for Newport, RI; Progress, from St John Corders. BOSTON, Oct. 25-Ard, sch A Gibson, from St. John.
Seiled, str Boston, for Boston; sch Sam
Slick, for Pictou.
VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Oct. 25—Ard.
VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Oct. 25—Ard. and sailed: schs Eric and Prudent, from St John for New York; Dondo, from St John for Norwich; E H Foster, from do for or-ders (Stonington); Ayr, from St John for New Yrk; Sower, from St John for Provi-dence. lence.
Sailed, schs Ina, Avalon, Fanny, Leo, and Sackville Packet.
Passed, Sch Gypsum Empress, from New Brighton for Windsor; sch Sir Hibbert, from Turk's Island, has been ordered to New York.

At Buenos Ayres, Sept 26, bktn Florence
B Edgett, Kay, from Boston.

At Bransonttel, Oct 26, bark Arizona.
Foote from Buenos Ayres.

At Bahia, Oct 3, sch Laconia, Card, from New York; 22nd, bark Golden Rod, Mc-Bride, from Portland, Me.

At Rosario, Sept 21, bark Abeona, Manthorn, from Buenos Ayres; 22nd, St Croix, Trefry, from do.

At Funchal, Oct 14, sch Silva Guarra, Serano, from Bridgewater.

BOOTHBAY, Me, Oct 27—Ard, schr Christine Moore, from Cheverie, NS.

CALAIS, Me, Oct 27—Ard, schs Anna M Allen, Maggie J Chadwick, from Philadelphia. phia.
BOSTON, Oct 27-Ard, str Boston, from

Yarmouth.
Sld, str Santui, for Pictou; schr Charles
H Trickey, for New York. At New York, Oct 25, sch San Blas, Ca-hoon, for Colon via Halifax.

From Port Townsend, Oct 21, thip Creedmore, Kennedy, from Blakely for Buenos Ayres.

From Pascagoula, Oct 22, schs H B Homan, McNeil, for Porto Callello.

From New York, Oct 23, bark Avola, Marsters, for Annapolie; schs Annie A Booth, French; Canazy, Wasson, and Ella May, Pritchard, for St John; 24th, sch Gypsum Emperor, for Windsor.

From Bahia, Oct 21, str Cuvier, Quinton (from Santos, etc.), for New York.

From New York, Oct 25, schs San Blas, for Halifax; Mary E, for St John; Ruth Shaw, Wheipley, for from Philadelphia for Kittery Point; B C Borden, for Windsor.

From Bahia, Sept 23, bark L W Norton, Parke, for Jamaica.

From Rosanio, Sept 14, bark St Paul, Parker, for New York.

From Rosanio, Sept 14, bark St Paul, Parker, for New York.

From Belaware Breakwater, Oct 25, bark Saranac, from Hollo for New York.

From Suez, Oct 25, ss Baron Cawdor, Crosby, from Sourabaya for Delaware Breakwater.

From Buenos Ayres. Oct 17, bark Sofala n Port Townsend, Oct 21, ship Creed-Kennedy, from Biakely for Buenos water.
From Buenos Ayres, Oct 17, bark Sofala,
Auld, for New York.
NEW LONDON, Conn. Oct 27—Sid. schrs
Wawbeek, for St John; San Blas, from New
York for Halifax.
NEW YORK Oct 27—Sid. schr. A. R. From ersen, for BarHarbor; Hannah Carleton, for Bangor.
SANTOS, Sept 23-Sid, bark Veronica, Macleod, for Barbados, Gulf of Mexico and Santos.

MEMORANDA.

Passed Dungeness, Oct 22, bark Ansgar, Anderson, from Chatham for Goole.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Oct. 25—Bark Saranac, Bartaby, from Hollo, been ordered to New York.

In port at Delagoa Bay, Oct 26, ship Marathon (ready to said in ten days).

Passed St. Helena, Oct 15, ships Ancalos, Fulton, from Cebu for Liverpool; Owenee, Burchell, from Cebu for Boston.

Off the bar, Mobille, Oct 25, sch Boniform, Jones, from Ruatan (and ordered to Ship Island).

CITY ISLAND, Oct 22—Bound south Island).

OITY ISLAND, Oct 27—Bound south, schrs Frank L P; from St John; Ayr, from do (reports during a heavy southeast squall Oct 26, 6 p m, east of Hart Island, carried away head stay and split jib); Prudent, from St John; Eric, from do.

Bark Alton, from Bridgewater, N. S., for Montevideo, Sept. 14, lat. 05, lon. 25.
Bark Glo Batta Repetto, from St. John, N. B., for Adelaide, Oct. 7, lat. 03, lon. 43.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. SANDY HOOK, Oct. 24.—The electights in Gedney Channel are burning

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board that Relief Lightship No. 58, reported as off her sattion (Nantucket South Shoals) Oct. 20, has been replaced in position.

WASHINGTON. D. C., Oot. 24.—Notice is also given that on or about Nov. 8, 1898, the color of the brick tower and the covered gallery surrounding it at the station in the water on Butter Flate, westerly side of the dredged channel into New Bedford Harbor, will be changed from red and brown respectively to white.

Notice is also given that on or about Nov. 14; 1898, the color of the brick tower at the station on West Chop, westerly side of the entrance to Vineyard Hayen Harbor, Vineyard Sound, will be changed from red to white.

OMPKINSVILLE, NY, Oct 25—Repairs ing been made, the electric buoys in ney Channel, New York Lower Bay, are Gedney Channel, New York Lower Bay, are relignet:

BOSTON, Oct 24—Capt Hallett of steamer H M Whitney, at this port from New York, states that a light should be placed to mark the spot where fishing sohr Alice C Jordan was sunk by the steamer Gloucester. It was supposed that the wrick had entirely disappeared, but Capt Hallett states that one of the vessel's masts is projecting heel upabout 10 feet out of the water, at a dangerous angle, apparently attached to sunken wreckage on the bottom.

WASHINGTON, Oct "5—Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board that the sounding of the fog bell at Plum Beach Hight station, on the northerly edge of Plum Beach Shoal, westerly side of the channel through the Western Passage of Narragansett Bay, RI, has been discontinued. The bell cannot be re-established until the station is completed, due notice of which will be given.

VINBYARD HAVEN, Oct. 25.—The Calais chr. Bramball, Capt. Carroll, which sprung leak in Long Island Sound on Sunday, uring the westerly gale, arrived here this administed leaking about 3,000 strokes an hour. The leak was stopped this forenoon by a fiver and the echooner will proceed.

ST. JOHN NEXT YEAR.

ngly interesting meeting of the su-preme council, thirty-third degree, dosed this evening. The annual session is to be held in St. John next

It is said that a western firm recently adopted the rather unique name of "The Flying Squadron." The people of the town could not figure out what it meant until the first of the mouth, when a lor of tells became due. Then the store was found closed, and a brief note tacked on the door real, "Ordered to the Philippines." That of course explained matters.—Atlanta Constitution.

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the Citize offence a graph, wh contest cl domestic plained the whatever ing, a co there was ers on th Thirty m tomorrow, chiefly from The Ne prohibition same peor John city tion on wone of pri Enquirie Moodie er for the I route, we departm Only yes Hor. Mr. to place a the Intere The pro Company

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Capt. Va appointed p tary college restershire professor o 8th Princs sars—To be C. W. McI 62nd St. J tenant. e2nd St. J tenant, po heutenant, ballon, Fue Tist, "Yor be captain, vice Hawti be second John James Fromoted: Hodge Haw vice Beckw ter, Lieut. 1 company. company, 73rd "No company, I left the lim captain, Sec ney, vice S lieutenant, rett, vice S OTTAW general ha mayor of his best when they Canadian Dr. H. 1 physician, the comp was a go evening. the prim

> liberals t he can be say what ble is, Sif is still th fers to im on much jeopardizir as a whole

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