

APPRECIATED.

The Sun's Enterprise is Universally Commended.

For all of Which We are Most Truly Gratful.

What Some of Our Contemporaries Say About Our New Departure.

DESERVES SUCCESS.

The St. John Sun has introduced the Mergenthaler Linotype machine in its printing department.

IN THE VAN OF JOURNALISM.

The Sun makes a much better appearance this morning, with its new type-setters—the machines.

SHOWS ENTERPRISE.

The St. John Sun appeared on Monday so changed in appearance as to be almost unrecognizable to its friends.

A GO-AHEAD PAPER.

Congratulations are in order to the St. John Sun this week on the excellent appearance made in its new fall dress.

ONE OF THE BEST.

The St. John Sun appeared yesterday in a new dress supplied by Mergenthaler.

TAKES THE CAKE.

The St. John Daily Sun takes the cake in the newspaper world. It has long held the proud position of the leading daily paper in the maritime provinces.

ANOTHER STEP FORWARD.

The St. John Sun has made another step forward, having on Monday appeared in a new dress, as it will henceforth do every day.

FIRST IN THE PROVINCES.

The St. John Sun is the first paper in the maritime provinces to put the Linotype machine into its composing room.

A SHINING SUN.

The St. John Sun, except the advertisement matter, is now set up on Mergenthaler Linotype machines, four of which, each capable of doing four men's work, have been bought by the Sun Company.

THE PROGRESSIVE SPIRIT.

That enterprising and lively sheet, the St. John Sun, came to us on Monday with evidence, in addition to that which it has supplied so frequently of late, that it is up to the times and in line with the progressive spirit of the age.

GETTING INTO GENERAL USE.

The Sun this morning appears printed from types set up by the Linotype machines, and practically this dispensation was entirely with hand labor so far as type setting is concerned, except that an operator is employed to each machine.

to the enterprise of the Sun management, also marks a revolution in the mechanical methods of newspaper-printing.

is the first journal in the maritime provinces to use the Linotype.

IN THE FRONT RANK.

The St. John Sun of Monday appeared for the first time in its new dress of machine cast bars of one line each instead of the hand set single type letters.

MODERATE AND ABLE.

The St. John Sun now has its office equipped with Linotype machines, and is one of the most moderate and able of the conservative journals, and in its case improved mechanical appliances mean better facilities for getting out a good newspaper.

The St. John Sun has put in four Mergenthaler Linotype machines and now appears in a brand new dress every morning.

The St. John Sun is now printed from types set by the Linotype machines.

FOREMOST AMONG DAILIES.

The St. John Sun has made another step forward, which is to be foremost among the dailies of the maritime provinces.

BY THE WAY.

The St. John Sun has added further Linotype machinery to its already complete office.

THE LUMBER BUSINESS.

Maine Men Take a Very Gloomy View of Matters—Last Raft of the Season.

"The lumber business in the Aroostook county is at a standstill," he said. "We are all of us, pretty well discouraged, and it will be long before we get on our feet."

"No," continued Mr. Sweeney, in answer to a question, "I have no idea what the outcome of this change will be. I don't know what we are going to do about it. Things look pretty blue just now."

THE CRIMSON BEAUTIES.

Says the Sumner, P. E. L. Agriculturist: People have noticed during the past few days in the fruit stores a very handsome variety of apples, called 'Crimson Beauties' which are as good as they look, being nicely flavored.

MORE PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.

The stately steamer plowed its way through the blue waves of Lake Michigan.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Father McElynn Explains Monsignor Satolli's Letter on Bishop Waterston's Order.

New York, Aug. 28.—Fifteen hundred persons assembled at Prohibition park, Staten Island, today to hear Rev. Dr. McElynn discourse on A Model Commonwealth. Preceding his regular address, he gave, and he concluded upon Monsignor Satolli's confirmation of Bishop Waterston's famous order.

He said among other things: "It is the general impression on this side of the water that Mrs. Vanderbilt will not seek a divorce, and I have heard that Cornelius Vanderbilt has a promise from William K. that he will not make an attempt of that nature."

"Two years ago, when it was currently reported in Newport that Mr. Vanderbilt had decided to leave America and reside abroad, away from Mrs. Vanderbilt, a friend of Mr. Vanderbilt's, in explaining his determination, said that Mrs. Vanderbilt demanded too much of him, and that he did not care to create a scandal if they could not agree. The matter at that time was patched up."

It is stated that Col. William Jay and Mrs. Jay are being depended upon by the Vanderbilts to make an amicable arrangement. Mrs. Jay has been a confidential friend of Mrs. Vanderbilt for years, while Col. Jay has been on equally good terms with Wm. K. Vanderbilt.

Mrs. Vanderbilt was formerly a Miss Smith, of Mobile. Her family was not wealthy, as Mr. Vanderbilt would consider wealth, but what the Smith's of Mobile lacked in money they made up in aristocratic lineage.

"One of Mrs. Vanderbilt's sisters married Ferdinand Zzenaga, whose sister, the Viscountess Mandeville, is the Dowager Duchess of Manchester."

ST. ANDREWS.

Organization of a Golf Club in Charlotte's Shire Town.

ST. ANDREWS, AUG. 25.—In accordance with the eternal fitness of things, it was right and proper that the introduction of the fascinating game of golf into New Brunswick should be effected by a native son of the province.

ST. ANDREWS, AUG. 25.—The ladies of the St. Andrews Golf Club, who have been very successful in their efforts to secure a full complement of players, will play the first golf tournament on the 26th inst. and will carry on with spirit and interest until the 30th inst. when the championship match will be played.

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NEW YORK SOCIETY.

The Rupture in the Domestic Relations of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt.

A Separation Possible, with Some Talk of a Divorce Being Secured.

New York, Aug. 28.—The World tomorrow will say: The rupture in the Wm. K. Vanderbilt has reached the point of a separation with talk of a divorce.

He said among other things: "It is the general impression on this side of the water that Mrs. Vanderbilt will not seek a divorce, and I have heard that Cornelius Vanderbilt has a promise from William K. that he will not make an attempt of that nature."

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Have seldom a call for any other power or lubricant than Manchester's.

I cured a valuable trotting horse of a lame leg by use of Manchester's Liniment.

I keep several draught horses for trucking purposes; would as soon be without them as I would without Manchester's Powder and Liniment.

Manchester's remedies are the best horse medicine I ever used; would not be without them.

I would recommend Manchester's Powders and Liniment to any one having a horse out of condition, sick or lame; have used them myself with best possible results.

FOOD FOR THE LAWYERS.

The Strangest Legal Document Ever Filed in the Chicago Probate Court.

Chicago, Aug. 23.—The will of John McCaffery, which was probated June 14, is one of the strangest legal documents ever filed in the probate court here.

THE EFFECT OF FREE LUMBER.

Free lumber, said a well-known broker to the "Sun" yesterday, will be a great advantage to the lumbermen up the bay.

AFTER PULLMAN'S OWN HEART.

How One of His Porter's Appreciated His Own Services.

After Mr. Scadd's left the station he experienced a severe shock upon discovering that a packet of bank notes which he had hidden in the city was nowhere about his person.

"The one which arrived at 8.15."

"Have you any Pullman check?"

"That's all right, you see," said the porter, "I see something of a package left in your car?"

"No, sir."

"Bring the porter here."

"Did you see anything of a small packet after the passengers left your car?"

"Yes, sah."

"Where's it now?"

"Here, sah."

To know how to dissemble is the knowledge of kings.—Richeleu.

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THE UNITED STATES TARIFF BILL.

President Cleveland refuses to endorse and declines to veto the senate tariff bill which has been accepted by the house of representatives and has become law. This measure, which is the senate's substitute for the Wilson bill, is, when compared with the McKinley act, a considerable tariff modification. As compared with the protective legislation which existed before the McKinley bill, it can hardly be called a revenue tariff bill. The most important modifications are found in the items of lumber and sugar. The sugar tariff retains less of the protective principle than existed under the McKinley bill, which measure practically swept away the sugar revenue, but left the sugar refiners and sugar planters fairly well protected. Before the time of McKinley there was a heavy duty on raw sugars, which was mainly a revenue tax. The raw sugar tariff for revenue again appears in the new bill, combined, as before the McKinley bill, with a differential tax for the encouragement of the refiners. As raw sugar is free in Canada, while refining is done here about as cheaply as across the border, we may expect to find sugar cheaper in the Dominion than in the United States. Senators and representatives have agreed on one thing, and that is free lumber, but this is only granted to the products of countries levying no export tax on timber. Canada will probably accept this scheme of reciprocity, and thus save lumber of all kinds will find a free market in the United States. We need not look under ordinary conditions, for any remarkable development of the lumber industry as a result of this change, but no doubt it will enable some wood products to find a better market than is now possible, and will provide a larger choice of markets for all forest products. The market of sixty millions, of which we have heard so much, will be found to be a market of rather less magnitude, but such as the market is, the lumbermen will be glad to find better access to it. In the agricultural schedule the new measure will afford a reasonable prospect of Canadian business. The duty on butter and cheese has been reduced from six cents to four per pound, but these are goods which find a better market in England than in the United States. A better chance is found in the reduction of the egg duty from five cents to three, and of the tariff on potatoes from 25 cents to 15. Hay will pay \$2 per ton instead of \$4, so that the export may increase at the expense of the Canadian farmer. The duty on barley, which is an important Ontario product, has been reduced from 30 cents per bushel to 20 per cent, which at recent prices would be not much over half the McKinley rate. An ad valorem rate of 20 per cent on live cattle has been adopted in lieu of the mixed specific and percentage rate which has lately prevailed. The change will stimulate the export of low grade animals, but will be something of a reduction on even the better class of cattle. The iron ore and coal duties have been reduced to a little more than half the rate under the McKinley bill, and the duty on iron and steel goods has been scaled down over the whole list. The result may possibly be an increase in the quantity of iron ore purchased abroad, though if we are not mistaken ore from Cuba has been free under the reciprocity provisions of the McKinley act. Probably no great importation of coal will take place even though the duty has been cut down to one-third the rate which prevailed immediately after the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty. In 1887 the United States coal duty was fixed at \$1.25 per ton. The next year one-half of the total sales from Nova Scotia mines went to the United States. Before 1873 the sales to the republic had fallen off, and in that year the duty was reduced to 75 cents. In 1873 one-third of the coal sold from the mines went across the border. But lately, so great has been the development of the coal industry in the United States, that under the same duty there is practically no export of coal from eastern Canada to that country, and a reduction of 40 cents will not be likely to give to the Nova Scotia mines any considerable portion of the New England market. There are times when Nova Scotia competition will be effective, as when the coal miners of the middle states are on strike, but at the present cost of production in the two countries the 40 cents duty will, under nominal conditions, be almost as effective as a duty of 75 cents. In the freestone and granite schedule the duty is somewhat reduced. Rough stone which paid 11 cents per foot under the McKinley bill will now pay seven cents, while cut or polished stone will pay 30 per cent instead of 40. The Mills bill, which was the measure adopted by the last democratic house and defeated by the senate, made rough stone free and taxed finished stone 20 per cent. But on the other hand, the Mills bill left the iron ore duty at 75 cents. The

THE LAURIER CAMPAIGN.

There is a general consensus of opinion in Western Ontario that Mr. Laurier has made eloquent speeches and that his replies to addresses have been "graceful." But somehow we do not observe that Mr. Laurier has added anything to the sum of western knowledge, or to the stock of political ideas in that region. Mr. Laurier's addresses are always pleasing and graceful, but they are not instructive or even suggestive. He has not even allowed the people to know what his own ideas are on any practical question now before the Canadian people. On the subject of the Manitoba schools, which his party regard as its main political capital a few months ago he is as perspicuous as the oracle at Delphi. "I have nothing to add to what I said in parliament," he assured one audience, "and I will take back nothing that I said in my place in the house of commons." It seems that this observation was received with applause. Probably no one took the trouble to ask his neighbor what Mr. Laurier said at Ottawa, and had the question been asked there is not today a man in Canada, not even Mr. Laurier himself, who could state Mr. Laurier's position from his house of commons speech. Mr. Laurier hedged at Ottawa as he does everywhere. On the tariff question Mr. Laurier is equally vague. He does not know what his fiscal policy is, and so of course he cannot make it known to others. He says that he will favor the farmers in his tariff, but carefully refrains from stating how he will favor them. He has promised to send a delegation to Washington the day his party comes into power, but the message which the delegation is to deliver he does not disclose. We can imagine the effect of a Laurier delegation on the minds of the congress which is now departing from Washington, and Mr. Laurier kindly leaves it all to our imagination.

A NECESSARY MAN.

The province of Quebec has great need of its present treasurer, Mr. Hall, who would like to return to his private business if he could be spared from public life. Mr. Hall assumed charge of the Quebec finances after the corrupt and extravagant rule of the Mercier combination had reduced the province to a condition of bankruptcy. No part of Canada has ever experienced such a carnival of profligacy and plunder as that of the three or four years preceding the downfall of the Mercierites in Quebec. The treasury was looted for all sorts of visionary enterprises, but more especially for a gang of public thieves, whose audacity in robbery was only equalled by their impudent pretensions to superior piety. There had to be an end of this sort of thing and fortunately it came about before the day of reprobation of obligations had arrived. In the last year of his discredited rule Count Mercier was courting like a shooting star over Europe, dazzling gay capitalists with the magnitude of his retinue, while he was vainly striving to borrow money in France. Only temporary loans could be got, and these at ruinous interest, but so long as he could get his draft accepted the count and his fellow carousers were happy. The last days of the Mercier regime were like the last reckless days of the first empire in France.

The change came, and a government of practical men succeeded that of the merry buccanniers. It was not a pleasant task to restore order and to bring in a business like system. But Mr. Hall and his colleagues hardened their hearts against all persuasions of compromise, and set regularly to work to restore the balance of revenue and expenditure. They dismissed useless employees by the score, leaving their places unfilled. They refused to carry forward the reckless enterprises of their predecessors. They repudiated a number of boodling contracts and got the services performed at reasonable rates. They husbanded the revenues as well as they could. They were obliged to levy new taxes. The first year of the new regime showed a reduction of some twenty-five per cent. In the controllable expenditure and a considerable gain in the revenue. The enormous interest charge on the permanent loans could not be reduced without repudiating the debts incurred on the faith of the province. But the government established confidence in the money market and was soon able to consolidate the floating debt on terms which were excellent in view of the large debt and the bad financial showing of previous years. The crisis may be considered past if the present management continues, though the provincial income does not quite equal the expenditure. But the circumstances do not admit of a change in the present fiscal management. The business men, the financial institutions and capitalists abroad have confidence in Premier Tallon and Mr. Hall, and they do not feel that either can yet be spared from the administration. It is not often that such a splendid opportunity is afforded to a man to make himself essential and have come out of the ordeal so well as Mr. Hall. Quebec is to be congratulated that it has produced Mercier and Pécaneau who also produces Tallon and Halls to undo as far as possible the mischief of her prodigals.

THE UNEXPECTED HAPPENS.

Dr. Smith, of the firm of Smith & Brown. Mr. Brown, of the firm of Smith & Brown. Charlie Smith, son of Mr. Smith. Kitty Brown, daughter of Mr. Brown. Place: Parlor of the hotel.

SCENE I.

Mr. Smith—My dear old friend, has it ever occurred to you that my son and your daughter might—er—fall in love with each other? Um—er—get married, or as it were—er—er—

Mr. Brown—Well, yes, I have thought of that. True, I had not as long as we lived in our own houses, but since the departure of their dear mothers to the best land, and we have been living in this hotel, it has struck me that possibly such a result might follow, though I am free to confess that nothing in their conduct towards each other gives any ground for such a conclusion.

Mr. Smith—Certainly not, and we must guard carefully against it, for we have for our children an ambition worthy of both of us.

Mr. Brown—I am sure of that. But propinquity is a dangerous thing under existing circumstances, and I think we owe it to our dear children, as well as to ourselves and the high ambition for the maintenance of an establishment until we have our plans fully made for the future. I was looking over my daughter's property today and I find she will have an income of only \$2,000 per annum, a sum entirely too small for her as a married woman.

Mr. Smith—Assuredly. And I find that my son's income is barely above that. An amount preposterous for the maintenance of an establishment upon. True, they will have more when we die, but I am good for twenty years yet.

Mr. Brown—And I am as good a man as you any day.

Mr. Smith—No doubt of that, old boy (nudging him in the ribs), and who knows but we may be contemplating matrimony ourselves.

Mr. Brown—Oh, I could mention the name of a lady who knows whether I am or not.

Mr. Smith—Sh—sh—don't talk so loud. I think I am as spry as you are in that direction.

Mr. Brown—Let that go for the present. I was talking to a very wealthy middle aged banker today, who hinted very strongly that he wanted to become a member of my family, and I know he has been quite attentive to Kitty, and she seems to like him better than any other man she knows. Of course I shall give my consent, and my dear Kitty will be perfectly happy with her magnificent home and her great fortune. It will take a heavy burden from my mind, I am sure.

Mr. Smith—I had been observing the course of true love in that direction, and was hoping it might go as it seems to be going. At the same time I look to you and my house, for Spiketon, the millionaire, has taken a violent fancy to Charlie, and has offered him a position as his private secretary. Spiketon's daughter, a charming girl, but possibly a few months older than Charlie, and the heiress to all her father's fortune, she shares with her father the admiration for my dear boy, and I am sure, with no other entangling alliances of an emotional character, this match can be arranged to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. Then, my old friend, we can rest easy, knowing that we have done for the darlings, their dear mothers left in our charge, our full duty in securing them the greatest happiness this world can afford.

Mr. Brown—Truly, my old friend, Providence is with us, for we never could have brought about such happy results by our unaided efforts. However, it is time for us to be going to the office. Come on, and we can talk further as we go. By the way, what did you say that lady's name was?

Mr. Smith—I said a lady. I said was contemplating with reference to me, what you said the lady was contemplating with reference to you in the matter of—

Mr. Brown—(interrupting)—Come on, old fellow, the contemplation appears to be too much for you. (They depart.)

SCENE II.

Charlie Smith (coming in with Kitty Brown)—I say, Kit, what do you think my dad has got up in socks for me?

Kitty—Give it up. Not a licking, I hope.

Charlie—Hardly that, I guess. I weigh ten pounds more than he does.

Kitty—What is it?

Charlie—An old chrome that he wants me to marry.

Kitty—Is she rich?

Charlie—You know the governor.

Kitty—Why don't you take her?

Charlie—Did I not want to marry anybody till I'm 30, and I've got six years yet to go on.

Kitty—And I want to be an old maid, but pop told me this morning that that banker you know, who comes to see me all the time, wants to marry me, and it is his wish that I accept him.

Charlie—That would be a great snap, Kitty. He's no chicken, but think how rich he is!

Kitty—Yours is no chicken either, and think how rich she is.

Charlie—That's different.

Kitty—I hate old men.

Charlie—Did I say I loved old women?

Kitty—No; but I believe you'd marry one if she had money.

Charlie—And you haven't said you wouldn't marry the banker if he asked you.

Kitty—Well, I say it now, and I'll say it to papa, and I'll say it to him when he asks me.

Charlie—Down goes the chrome too, then.

Kitty—But you'll have to marry somebody, Charlie.

Charlie—I suppose I shall, if I get married. And so do you.

Kitty—But who, Charlie, who? (She wrings her hands.) You know how papa is, and how your papa is, too.

Charlie—A plague on both our papas. I say, Kitty, what's the matter with us getting married?

Kitty (gasping)—Us, Charlie?

Charlie—Us, Kitty. Mr. Charles Smith and Miss Catherine Brown. You are the dearest little thing on

THE TELEGRAPH AND THE U. S. TARIFF.

(From the Daily Sun, August 31st.)

The valued Telegraph rebukes the Sun because this journal does not think that the abolition of the lumber duties is likely to revolutionize the lumber industry of Canada. Notwithstanding which rebuke the prospect is that free lumber will not cause a great diversion of Canadian spruce lumber from its natural market across the Atlantic. Yet, as The Sun remarked before, it will be of great advantage to the mill men to have a free American market for certain kinds of lumber not suitable for the English trade, and to have the choice of market for all sawn stuff.

The Telegraph is also disturbed because The Sun does not expect much increase in the export of coal by reason of the reduction of duty. Time will show how much business can be done in coal. Meanwhile we have the assurance of Mr. Van Horne, who is one of the Telegraph's oracles, and is a large shareholder in the Dominion coal company, that the Whitney syndicate does not expect to gain the New England market. Mr. Van Horne is more hopeful of the West India and North American trade, but the extension of the home market is the main reliance of the syndicate.

Apart altogether from lumber and coal, the United States tariff bill presents considerable advantage to Canadian trade as compared with the McKinley bill. The reduction in the duty on animals, barley, potatoes, eggs, poultry, granite and freestone, fish, wool, lime, and farm implements, may all be found important on occasions.

Our valued contemporary may not be aware that its high estimate of the value of the tariff concessions is a condemnation of its own party. For such concessions Mr. Laurier and his colleagues have been ready to give up to a foreign congress the control of Canadian finances, and to foreign business men the control of Canadian trade and industry. The wiser and more patriotic counsel of better statesmen prevailed, and now we see the people of the United States adopting in their own interest the measures for which Canada was asked to pay by the surrender of control over her own affairs.

Let no man say that the governor general has an easy life. The other day he went on a little trip from Halifax to Yarmouth. Formal addresses were read to him at Windsor, Wolfville, Kentville, Annapolis, Digby and Weymouth. He made a speech in reply to each address, taking care not to repeat himself, and then was received in form at Yarmouth, where he was expected to conduct himself with official propriety.

A writer in the Toronto Empire has discovered that the author of the Pansy Books is advertising patent medicines. One of the recent books goes out of its way to show the beneficial effects of a proprietary pill, and the correspondent mentioned is of the opinion that the author is in the pay of the pill maker.

A strike of workmen on the Woodstock bridge is reported. The information is useful, as it recalls the fact that a bridge is under construction at Woodstock.

BOSTON HOTELS CROWDED.

Settlement of the Tariff already Bearing Fruit.

Business Men at the Hub from all Parts of the Country.

Boston, Aug. 30.—Boston hotels have been crowded for the last few days with business men from all parts of the country, and today brought the largest number this week and this unusual influx is taken as a positive indication of reviving business, as a result of the passage of the tariff bill. Early in the week it began to be noticed that many visiting tradesmen were in town. Clerks in leading hotels noted how their rooms were filling up and last night brought a climax, at least at the United States hotel, where a score of applicants had to be refused accommodation. In nearly every hotel in the city, the corridors present an unusually lively appearance, more so than for several months past, and there is a business-like look noticed in place of the sort of languid indifference which has been characteristic of most of the guests during the summer, before this week. The men are hustling about, running in and out, while here and there little knots collect to exchange a word or two on the condition of the market and the business outlook.

The verdict is general that the coming fall will see a sharp revival of an almost stagnant trade. The clerks at the various hotels say that there has not been so many visiting business men in the city for two, and in some cases three years, as are at present. As has been said, the United States hotel turned away guests last night. The Adams house is full today, while the other hotels in the vicinity are in about the same condition.

At Young's there were two hundred and sixty guests last night, and the clerk says there has not been such a rush of business since 1892, at this season. The Parker and Tremont houses are also well filled, proprietor J. R. Whipple of the former declaring that the seasons begin to look like those of 1891 and 1892.

A glance at the registers shows that the visitors have come from all over the country, and from brief conversations caught here and there among the busy men, it is certain that a great impetus has been given to trade by the settlement of the tariff question, and that the prospects for a lively rush of fall and winter business are excellent.

HERBERT WILL REMAIN.

And Will Not Forfeit Right to the Command of the Grenadier Guards.

(Special to The Sun.)

Montreal, Aug. 30.—A Star cable from London says: "I have authority to say that the war office will not call upon Major-General Herbert to vacate the command of the Canadian militia, nor will he forfeit his right to the command of the battalion of the Grenadier Guards by remaining in Ottawa. The report published in the World and called to the Star, while justified by the facts of the case at the period, does not hold good now in view of the determination on the part of the authorities herewith given."

HAS THREE WIVES.

A Serious Charge Laid in Moncton Against a Former Sackville Man.

(Special to The Sun.)

Moncton, N. B., Aug. 30.—William Gibson, formerly a resident of Moncton, but now of the Boston detective force, arrived here last evening and charged in the police court against a man named Crossman, formerly of Sackville. Crossman had been in Boston some time and there it is alleged married a Swedish girl, while he is alleged to have at least two other wives, if not three. Crossman's Boston wife accompanied the detective to Moncton and it is expected there will be some serious developments.

FLOWERS INSTEAD OF WINE.

Camden, Maine, Aug. 30.—The launching of the four masted schooner, J. Holmes Birssal, owned at Tom's River, N.J. was successfully conducted from Bean's shipyard here this morning. The custom of breaking a bottle of wine was omitted and instead four young women threw flowers from the bow and stern as the schooner struck the water.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Antwerp, Aug. 30.—The International Peace Congress has adopted a resolution instructing the international bureau to approach various European governments with a view of putting a stop to the war between China and Japan.

HUMAN NATURE.

Dealer—Here is a bicycle for \$150.

Customer—Fine wheel! Beautiful! A triumph of art, I must say. Wish I could afford to pay that much, but I can't.

Dealer—Well, I'll let you have it for \$50.

Customer—Only \$50? Why didn't you say that at once?

Dealer—Because, if I had, you would have said it was a miserably made machine, not worth taking home.

THE RED SKI

(John Paul Be...)

A little red ski... An old rail... He took a dose... And sat on a... could.

The farmer... One day in... And said to... I'll have it... me.

The little red... At wing a... tenes... He wouldn't... He'd down... fences.

FOR

There are... read of the... the last c... seized on t... when huma... and when, e... edness, God... face from t... No one mi... were shed, ... the hearts... dreadful tri... of the gre... history has... trials and o... ones, readi... Thank God... days.

Some few... Terror—as... madness w... which was... many and... manners w... he looked a... covered fro... The landl... half courty... some roma... pearance, a... tion, "Dja... comfort?"

"Nay, no... what! "I... what could... sioned deep... My quiet... ing himsel... known the... I guessed a... His guest... "Would you... "For years... day it see... heart to sp... you can. I... was a gay... our quiet... relations, I... tant ones... years in a... "My unc... friendlines... well know... where he... watchmak... should beco... "I like un... uncle, I g... dren—I th... my aunt's... tent who... so she ke... maidens, c... bors. Trip... wearing t... Germany, a... a pretty q... quaint end... "I was... wonder I... it was a... terrible a... had heard... in Paris a... little plac... ing, howe... thing in... been orde... was to be... Paris." "G... my own... fearful m... We had r... blow fell... a stir go... the two o... out even... were busy... had made... less than... "At noo... eyes and... arrangements... and we... who had... usually s... and wait... out him... stepped o... Chis is al... to have a... other w... if not thr... Crossman's... white acc... Moncton and... it is expect... there will... some serious developments.

LOVE IN MASQUERADE.

I dreamed that Love came knocking At your door one winter night...

My Fiancee's Glass Eye.

He was tall, dark, and, to my taste, altogether charming. Last evening, for the first time, we walked in the winding walks of the park...

I loved dearly this avenue, with its great oak trees at regular intervals apart, the benches for talking quiet at one's ease, the green grass all around and beyond...

"Raoul, you love me, do you not? Well, then, I wish to tell you all my faults. I shall be more tranquil if you know them sooner or later...

"I have also lost a wisdom tooth, which is gone forever, alas! So I can never altogether be wise. They took it out because it came too soon...

I had succeeded in releasing myself, and holding down my hat, which, under those soft kisses, was flying in all directions...

ate only a very little, just enough to sustain me, and even that with difficulty. Every mouthful stuck in my throat.

"Madame, Monsieur de Valente has left his glass eye in his room. Shall I send it to him?" Had the heavens been opened to let fall on the table the sun and the moon...

"Mamma—mamma, he has a glass eye! Good heavens, is it possible? I shall never console myself! I shall die of grief."

"Come, calm yourself, don't cry like that. I tell you it is ridiculous. Think no more about it; try to restrain yourself. How unfortunate it is that things have gone so far. Only eight days before the wedding, and everybody ready!

"I had raised my head; the vision of the glass eye gazing at me from the depths of the wash basin still troubled me profoundly. But another vision came into my memory. I saw again my fiancee, so good, so tender...

"I am sure he must have lost that eye in some honorable, magnificent way; it is a wound of which he should be proud in saying some one, perhaps, from a fire, in sacrificing himself, it is certain; he is so good, he has such noble sentiments...

"I had succeeded in releasing myself, and holding down my hat, which, under those soft kisses, was flying in all directions, as if charged with electricity...

monocle is buried in a bureau drawer. I keep it as a relic of tears and laughter, and shall will it to my grandchildren if God gives me any...

U. S. RAILWAY STATISTICS.

The railway mileage of the United States, on June 30th, 1893, according to the statistician of the Interstate Commerce Commission was 176,463 miles...

The increase was below the average of construction for the six previous years, but as the total mileage for the year immediately preceding it, is taken to indicate a turn in the curve of railway construction...

A comparison of railway capital for the year 1893 compared with 1892 shows an increase of \$79,487,376, but the railway capital per mile shows a decrease of \$355...

"I am sure he must have lost that eye in some honorable, magnificent way; it is a wound of which he should be proud in saying some one, perhaps, from a fire, in sacrificing himself, it is certain; he is so good, he has such noble sentiments...

Heroes in history seem to us poetic because they are dead. But if we should tell the simple truth of some of our neighbors it would sound like poetry.—G. W. Curtis.

A PASSION SONG, WRUNG FROM THE HEART.

(Parody No. 314,927.) I've a notion in my head, Sweet Marie, That I'd like to be stone dead, love, by me!

A feeling, mostly dumb, come to me, And I would bid thee, sweet Marie, And a yearning for a sun...

Could I but touch you, mine, for a V. It were worth me to die, love, from thee, And in some far cloistered shade...

Oh, Marie! it seems to me That I'd love to see you— I'd love to see you— For upon my solemn word, 'most would I were a bird, To fly to you, sweet Marie.

TALL JANE.

"You don't mean that's Jane's skirt, Mrs. Ward?" "Yes, I do."

"Why, it's larger than yours." "I know it. She's taller than I be. She's grown all out of everything lately. I've let down tucks an' hems, an' placed at the top, an' now her pink gingham is most up to her knees."

"You can't get through the door if you don't stop pretty soon, Jane," laughed Mrs. Mason, who was visiting the Wards. I never see such a sight. An' she ain't over fourteen."

"You shall have your new dress to wear tomorrow," said her mother, as she flung started with her school books under her arm and her dinner pail swinging. "You shan't wear that short thing again."

"Hullo!" responded Jane, trying to make her voice cheerful. "Hullo!" returned Mrs. Ward, who did not say "hullo" but presently both she and her sister stared wonderingly at Jane.

POND'S EXTRACT. THIS IS THE GENUINE. THE WONDER OF HEALING. FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, WOUNDS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, PILES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, INFLAMMATIONS, CATARRH, HEMORRHAGES, and ALL PAIN.

visitors were still there. Jane fled out with the rest. She thought she had seen her perfectly, but she missed in bounding Uruguay, and had to go down. A little bit of a girl in a long sleeved apron went above her. She had a conviction that the visitors were saying "What! that great tall, grown-up girl with her hair done up, missing?"

But the worst came when one of the committeemen addressed the school, and in the course of his remarks said distinctly that intellect was not to be measured by size, and he often noticed that the smallest scholars had their lessons much better than those who were taller and older.

"The teacher meant it very kindly; it was considered quite a privilege to get a pail of water, and then pass it around in a tin dipper; she thought it would serve to distract Jane's mind from her grief, whatever it might be."

"Hullo!" responded Jane, trying to make her voice cheerful. "Hullo!" returned Mrs. Ward, who did not say "hullo" but presently both she and her sister stared wonderingly at Jane.

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THE WILSON TARIFF BILL.

The Author of the Measure Renominated for Congress. Mr. Wilson's Speech in Again Accepting the Nomination.

Martinsburg, West Va., Aug. 29.—Hon. W. L. Wilson, chairman of the house ways and means committee, and author of the tariff bill bearing his name, was re-nominated for congress by the democratic convention held here today.

Mr. Wilson was present. On being called upon to address the convention, he delivered an address eulogizing President Cleveland and prophesying great things for the tariff reform. As Mr. Wilson arose to address the convention he was greeted with enthusiastic cheering. He said, in part: "The honor to which you summon me today is not a new one for me to receive at your hands, yet I am more deeply moved and more affectionately touched by your action today than I have ever before. That action comes at the end of one of the greatest and most momentous struggles that has marked our history, and it comes in such a way as to stamp with your approval, as constituents and democrats, the services which your representative was called upon to render for the supremacy of the democratic principles and the fulfillment of democratic pledges."

The congress which adjourned yesterday was charged by the American people with a mission of historic, transcendent, to secure from the grasp of private and selfish hands the power of federal taxation; to lift from the backs of the American people that burden of tribute to privilege and monopoly, which under thirty years of republican legislation, had grown constantly heavier, until it far exceeded the legitimate and necessary taxation for the support of the government; to reclaim and make forever sure that the heritage of the American youth, which is the true meaning and priceless gift of democratic institutions—equal opportunity in a land of equal rights.

SALE.

Public Auction... The County of Saint John... The DAY of SEPTEMBER... The County of Saint John... The DAY of SEPTEMBER...

OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Aug. 23.—Hon. Mr. Laurier's visit to the North-West is not to be allowed to pass unmarked by the conservative chiefs. It is understood that in October a series of meetings will be held throughout the territories at which Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper will be the principal speaker.

TELEGRAPHIC.

QUEBEC. Quebec, Aug. 23.—Sir F. Belleau, ex-lieutenant-governor of the province, is again in a very critical condition and his death is hourly expected. He received the last rites of the church this morning.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Three Hundred and Sixty-Four Persons Consumed by Forest Fires. The Horrible Story of the Minneapolis Catastrophe. A Newspaper Correspondent Actually Counts One Hundred and Ninety-Four Dead Bodies.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

Annual Convention Held at Milton, Nova Scotia. The Work of the Past Year Satisfactory and Highly Encouraging. The annual convention of the Disciples of Christ of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick for 1894 was held at Milton, N. S., commencing Thursday, August 30th and ending Sunday, Sept. 2nd.

SPORTING.

St. John Horses Capture the Running Race Prizes at Bangor. The races at Bangor yesterday. Bangor, Me., Aug. 30.—Governor's day at the Eastern Maine fair was cold and cloudy, but Maplewood park was thronged with people who had come from up and down the country to see the show.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Typoid Fever Breaks Out Among a Gang of Italians at Shelburne. Sudden Death While Engaged in Rafting Logs—Several Large Forest Fires. (Special to the Sun.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Sealing Business and How the Schooner Arietes Failed. Victoria, B. C., Sept. 2.—The sealing schooner Arietes arrived yesterday from Japanese waters, and Bhring Sea. She took nearly 1,300 seals on the Japanese coast, but only got ninety in Behring Sea.

ALBERT COUNTY.

Hopewell Cape, Aug. 30.—As John Ward, Jr., was driving a load of hay from the marsh the king bolt of the wagon was broken allowing the wheels and axle to go out from under the load, which was pitched violently forward to the ground. Mr. Ward fell heavily on his face and his neck and shoulder were injured.

OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Sept. 2.—An order-in-council has been passed amending the regulations respecting the payment of fishing bounties in two important particulars. A new section provides that the three months during which a vessel must have been engaged in fishing to be entitled to bounty shall commence on the day the vessel sails from port on her fishing voyage and end the day she returns to port from said voyage.

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ST. JOHN COUNTRY MARKET.

The country market was well supplied with produce last week. Some P. E. Island eggs sold in lots at 9 1/2 to 10c. Country dealers got 10 to 11c for their eggs in barrel lots, and 12 to 13c for smaller quantities of strictly fresh.

A VERY BAD MAN.

The man who is now in jail awaiting his preliminary examination on the charge of the abduction of the Crawford girl, is pretty well known in St. John. His name is Harry Dumont. He belongs to East Boston and has spent a good part of his life behind the bars. He did a time for assaulting an eight-year-old girl in East Boston and has been mixed up in scrapes many times. Just before he went down to St. John he was arrested and drove out the Loch Lomond road to the residence of a woman whom he knew years ago in East Boston. He has written her many letters of late, but she never answered them, having married since she made the acquaintance of Dumont. The woman, when she saw him approaching the house, called upon another lady who was there to drive him away. The latter did it, giving him a horse whipping. Dumont is a bad case. He was brought up in East Boston by his grand mother, Mrs. Buffell.

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PROVINCIAL.

Temperance People in a Flutter at Hopewell Cape.

Two Serious Accidents on the New Woodstock Bridge.

General News of Interest From Many Sections of New Brunswick.

CARLETON CO.

Woodstock, Aug. 27.—The Free Baptist church of this place celebrated its 60th anniversary yesterday. Rev. Joseph Noble, the only living charter member, delivered the sermon in the morning, from the text, Matt. viii, 2. He gave an interesting account of the early history of the town, and spoke of its religious history, and more particularly that of the Free Baptist church. Its pastors were Revs. G. A. Hartley, who received his license from this church, Wm. Downey, J. T. Parsons, J. Noble, T. Vanwart, J. Perry, F. Babcock, W. Pennington, G. W. Macdonald and C. T. Phillips. From this church have been called five ministers and two missionaries to India. There have been about 1,100 members in these years.

In the afternoon there was a Sabbath school anniversary. The school has been organized since 1857, and the superintendents have been Revs. G. A. Hartley, J. T. Parsons, Del Hart, Edw. Parsons, Nathan Millbury, Simon McLeod and Chas. Watson, the present superintendent, who has held the office for the last eight years. A report was read by the superintendent and remarks were made by Revs. J. Noble, C. T. Phillips, Bros. G. L. Slipp and S. J. Case.

In the evening there was a large congregation present, and the pastor, Rev. C. T. Phillips, preached from Matt. i, 5. The church was beautifully decorated, the music was especially appropriate to the occasion and the day was one of especial interest to the older members of the church.

Conductor Stanley Street is very ill. A man by the name of Lennox, who had been working for a farmer at Presque Isle, while sailing paring green infused the poison, came to Woodstock for treatment, and now lies in a critical condition.

Woodstock, Aug. 29.—One more has been added to the rapidly increasing list of serious accidents on the famous Woodstock bridge. John Whalen, an employe on the bridge, while at work this afternoon, fell from the superstructure to the rocky bed beneath, a distance of forty-five feet. He had a minute escape. Dr. H. A. Feik, fortunately, however, his injuries, though serious, will not result fatally.

Woodstock, Aug. 30.—Another accident occurred on the Woodstock bridge today. Lyness, the man who was most severely injured in the bridge accident three weeks ago, went to work again this week, but today he became the victim of another mishap. The wheel of a truck ran over his head and foot and smashed the great toe so badly that he will be laid up again for a few weeks.

CHARLOTTE CO.

Grand Manan, Aug. 27.—The schr. Ella and Jennie, Capt. Irvin Ingalls, made a smart trip to Boston taking a cargo of herring there and returning in nine days. She was in ballast on her return voyage.

Mrs. Julia Millesieux of Eastport, Me., is visiting her brother, W. B. McLaughlin, at South West Head Light.

Wesley Newton, son of Isaac Newton of Grand Harbor, has recently graduated from King's business college, and is now at home.

Mrs. Elmer E. Adams of Portland, Me., is visiting her mother, Mrs. S. E. Platt, at Grand Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey of St. John are visiting at the rectory. Mrs. Godfrey is Mrs. W. S. Covent's sister. There has been quite a happy family at the rectory lately, all the rectory's family being at home, with the exception of one son.

James Gordon has given Burton Cheney's house a fine coat of paint.

The masons have commenced work on the foundation of Leavitt Newton's new cottage.

Chas. E. Leighton and Howard Wooster are at work on the Grand Harbor Brook bridge. It is reported that they are to have an iron bridge across the stream at Seal Cove.

We congratulate the Daily Sun on the enterprise and pluck shown by its manager and owners, and the fine appearance it now makes in its new dress. Long may it shine to the edification of its readers.

Dr. Cameron and Price went to White Head on the 21st inst. and removed a cancer from Wm. Morse's eye.

Early on the morning of the 23rd inst. the store of Miller Brothers at White Head was completely consumed, with all its contents. Some of the buildings near by caught fire, but these fires were quickly extinguished. It is not known how the fire originated. There was one thousand dollars insurance on the store and its contents.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Cheney of Boston are visiting Mr. Cheney's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Cheney, and his brothers here. Mr. Cheney has been a resident of Boston for some twenty-five years.

The pleasant little village of Seal Cove, near the southern head of Grand Manan, now bids fair to become the chief place of importance on this island, and like most of the villages on the island, its chief prosperity lies in the splendid herring fishery at its very doors. It has as fine a harbor and roadstead as any part of the island with the exception of Grand Harbor. A breakwater would be a great boon to the fishing boats and trading vessels coming there, and make it the safest and most convenient route to and from the back of the island and around Southern Head to Seal Cove, and in heavy easterly gales the Fishing's captain has had to avail himself of this route to reach Fishing's Cove in safety. For traffic to be a much more convenient route to make connections with the important villages of Grand Harbor and Woodward's Cove.

As it is with Seal Cove so it is with Grand Harbor, the construction of a breakwater at or near the mouth of the harbor would give fine facilities for a steamer to touch and lie there, and aeriate water she could come to Newton Bros' wharf, or any other wharf in the harbor, and discharge and take in freight and passengers, thus giving the people of Woodward's Cove a close connection with the boat for transfer of freight or passengers. A breakwater here would also be an inestimable benefit to the fishermen and coasting schooners. We believe Seal Cove would be the terminus of the future for steam communication with this island.

A prominent citizen at Seal Cove has stated to your correspondent his intention of giving free, to any person or person who will construct thereon a good hotel, a convenient site in a convenient locality in that village. We see no reason why this locality should not become the centre of commerce and industry for the whole island.

Grand Manan, Aug. 28.—The ladies of the F. C. Baptist church at Grand Harbor held a raspberry festival on the evening of the 24th inst. for the benefit of the new church building.

Isaac Newton has been to Picket's Point, Yarmouth, N. S., visiting the well in which he is interested there. It has taken 1,300 barrels of oil in herring up to date. Turner Ingalls has sold out his share.

The herrings have not struck in shore in any great quantities and no large catches have as yet been made. The dog fish are reported as leaving the fishing grounds at North Head, and on the 27th inst. a fair catch of hake was made and good netting of herring took place. The fish were plentiful, but can only be caught with bait, and don't care for that even. It is said to be early in the season for bait fishing for pollock.

W. H. Coyne has returned to his law office in Halifax after a few weeks' vacation at home at the Rectory. He is the junior member of the firm of Pearson, Forbes & Coyne, Halifax.

Messrs. George and Frank Covert, his brothers, have returned to New York.

A. B. Small, of Woodward's Cove, now sports a "bike." C. W. Duke has made the distance from Tatou's Cove near Chas. Watts store at Castalia in six minutes.

E. Gasfill is breaking the ground for the erection of a large two story store directly opposite his old stand at Fishing's Cove.

J. Frank Whitenect has discovered at Grand Harbor a plant, the "Strawberry Blite," which is not down in the catalogue of New Brunswick plants as yet catalogued.

Chas. E. Leighton and Howard Wooster have completed a very necessary and substantial job on the Harbor Brook bridge.

Miss Nellie Richmond and Miss Carrie Jugersoll have gone to the Provincial Normal school.

While Roy L. Carson was hauling stone the wheels of the truck passed over his foot, jamming it. He will be laid up for some weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey and Miss Gertrude Hamilton of St. John, Miss Lulu Covert, who goes back to the Church of England Girls' school at Windmill, N. S., Mrs. A. V. Guphill of Lubec, and Mrs. E. E. Adams of Portland spent their vacations here.

Some fine medium herring are reported in the waters today, the 28th inst. by the Albatross.

Hopewell Hill, Aug. 27.—The funeral of the late Charles A. McLane of Albert took place yesterday afternoon, the services being conducted by the Rev. B. N. Hughes. Over one hundred carriages followed the remains to their last resting place. The pall-bearers were: Capt. J. A. Conan, James S. Atkinson, Guilford P. Peck, Gilbert Brewster, John Peck and W. A. Trueman.

The funeral was conducted by Rev. F. Brewster and A. C. Lawson, undertakers. A large assembly gathered in the Baptist church at Albert last evening, where service in memory of the deceased was held by the Rev. Mr. Hughes.

Jaas. William McCully of Caledonia died last week at his home at that place. Mr. McCully was highly respected by all who knew him.

Joe. Edgett, while at work on a schooner at Harvey Bank last week, had one of his hands jammed between the anchor and the rail of the vessel, and his finger cut off. Dr. Murray dressed the wound.

A number of persons from Mountville on Saturday paid a visit to the underground lake at Curryville, one of Albert county's natural curiosities.

Hopewell Cape, Aug. 27.—William Bray has a contract for the finishing of the upper story of the school house nearly completed. The increased capacity of the school rooms made this action necessary. The primary department, in charge of Miss Lynds, will occupy the upper flat.

A new smithy is being built by Samson Spencer near his residence on Pleasant street.

Mrs. Lavinia Calhoun, relict of the late George Calhoun, having removed to the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Bradley of Moncton, her old home, for so many years a landmark of this place, is closed.

Mrs. William Hutchins is recovering from her late illness. Dr. H. A. Feik is out again after his late accident.

Hillsboro, Aug. 28.—The funeral of the late Dawson Steeves took place yesterday. He was 86 years of age. Schooner Harry arrived last evening at the Albert Manufacturing Co.'s wharf to load plaster.

Hopewell Hill, Aug. 28.—The members of the Masonic lodge at Albert and a large number of invited guests left this morning for the account. Lata Price on an excursion to Two Rivers, the Joggins Mines and other points across the bay. The Riverside band was aboard.

Capt. Henry W. Robinson of this place, who has for some time been first officer in the steam service on the other side of the Atlantic, has been recently given command of a steamer and intends removing his family to England. His wife, who is a daughter of Jas. Starratt, formerly of Hopewell, is spending the summer with her parents on the Pacific coast.

Nathaniel Smith Barber at Albert is erecting a dwelling house on King street.—The residence of the late Squire Rogers at the Hill is being repaired by John Duncan.—James Bishop of Mountville has removed to Hillsboro.

Chas. A. Peck, Q. C., left today on a business trip to Boston. Mr. Peck will return by way of Montreal.

The people of the county being aware of the present time at Albert, Mrs. John Fillmore is very low with an attack of fever and her son is down with the same malady. Dr. E. Purdy is in attendance. George C. Grayley, a very aged resident of Albert, is prostrated with illness from which it is not expected he can recover.—Mrs. Edward Stewart, of Hillsboro, is suffering from dergoing treatment in St. John, is very little improved.

It is expected that operations at the Hopewell cheese factory will be discontinued by the end of the week, on account of the great decrease in the supply of milk.

QUEBENS CO. Cambridge, Aug. 29.—A few days ago Mrs. Blizzard, of MacDonald's Point, reached the remarkable age of 103 years, and is still hale and hearty.

The people of the county being aware of the fact, took it upon themselves to celebrate her birthday, which they did in a hearty manner. Mrs. Blizzard is not a few years from the province, she has the honor of calling her grandma.

A lad about ten of twelve years of age, who says his name is Gambin, has been "spunging" around among the farms house and barns, especially that part of it known as the "Den" for several months. He says that he ran away from his home, which is in the province, but he seldom tells the same story twice. Sometimes he says that his mother's name was Little, at other times Wilcox.

The wife and one-year-old child of Harding Fowler have been very sick for some days past. They are now both recovering.

Farmers have finished haying in this vicinity. Hay was an excellent crop, fully on par with the last year.

Oats will be only a fair crop. Potatoes are almost a failure. This is owing principally to the dry weather. They were also grievously injured by potato bugs, which were never so thick before.

Buckwheat will be very good, probably above the average, gray especially. The root crop is looking fairly, but is suffering for want of rain.

Cattle are being bothered by the horn fly. It is not so large as the common house fly, and rather glossy looking. They were also very troublesome about the head at or near where the horn enters it. Here they make an ugly looking sore, which is almost impossible to heal. Some cattle have died of this disease. Fish oil is used as a preventive.

KINGS CO. Apohaqui, Aug. 28.—The S. S. of the Episcopal church held their annual picnic on the grounds of Major H. M. Campbell, Fox Hill, this afternoon. A very enjoyable time was spent by all present.

Joseph Brown and family, who have been residents of Dorchester, Mass., for over a year, are leaving for St. John, where the old gentleman as a great many others—there is no place like home.

A concert in aid of the Methodist church and parsonage will be held at Berville on Thursday, Aug. 30th, fully on par with the last year.

Rev. Mr. Duncan of New York occupied the pulpit in the Methodist church here on Sunday, preaching in Rev. Thomas Pierce's place.

A picnic is to be held in the River meadow house on August 30th. The proceeds are in aid of repairing the church at that place.

Havelock, Aug. 30.—The picnic social concert of the Methodist church held last Monday evening, was well attended and about thirty dollars were realized.

Mrs. Hanson, wife of William Hanson, was severely injured by a runaway horse on Monday evening. While driving, the horse became frightened by a bicycle, and jumped aside, throwing her from the carriage and injuring her severely.

At last session of Reform lodge the following resolution was carried: "Whereas Divine Providence has again afflicted the family of T. V. Freese by removing to his another sphere the only son; therefore resolved, that the sincere sympathy of this lodge be extended to Brother and Sister Freese in their bereavement."

KENT CO. Buctouche, Aug. 28.—The annual picnic of the church of St. Jean de Baptiste was held on the picnic grounds of Rev. Father Michaud, on Monday and Tuesday. There were a large number of outsiders present. It was a success financially, about \$800 being realized.

Messrs. Noble, Collins, Hatfield, MacLean, and Robertson, of St. John. NORTHBUMBERLAND CO. Boletown, Aug. 28.—Repairs are being made on the railroad bridge here.

Walter S. Price, of Ludlow, and Miss Eva C. Fringie, wife's father, Stanley, on the 22nd inst., Rev. Mr. Mullin officiating.

Miss Annie Whalen and Miss Grace Duffy left yesterday to attend the Roman Catholic convent at Chatham.

Rev. Mr. Montgomery, of Kingsclear, held service in the Episcopal church, Ludlow and Doaktown on Sunday last.

RESTIGOUCHE CO. Campbellton, Aug. 29.—The fifth annual convention of the Restigouche Christian Endeavor Union met in St. Andrew's church yesterday. There was a large number of delegates present.

Three meetings were held during the day. An address of welcome was given by Rev. J. J. Carr, and Mrs. W. D. Duncan extended a cordial greeting from the W. C. T. U. The president addressed the convention and short reports were given by the delegates.

The Catholic bazaar, which opened last Tuesday and closed on Monday night, has been a success, something over seven hundred dollars being taken in for the benefit of the bazaar.

Rev. J. L. McDonald, who has been the pastor for nearly fifteen years, thanked all who had in any way contributed to make the bazaar such a success, and resigned his charge and intended taking a trip for the benefit of his health.

James Gallon, a young man who has been in trouble before, was caught by Dr. Doherty coming out of his house with two crows of parrots. He was handed over to the policeman, and on Monday was taken before P. McLatchy and charged with stealing the parrots, which he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' jail in Dalhousie.

He was handed over to Constable Teed to take down to Dalhousie, and in some way or other he managed to escape from the constable.

Moncton, August 31.—The man Crossman, of Sackville, arrested by the alleged detective Gibson from Boston, who came on with Crossman's Boston wife, was released today to appear on Wednesday. Crossman did not appear and when Crossman and wife were leaving court he embraced him and they started off together like two young doves.

There was apparently a complete reconciliation and the case is not likely to come up again. It is believed that Crossman is not a bigamist, the worst that is alleged against him is adultery, and he is very sorry about it.

The Boston detective hoped to get some money out of the affair.

Moncton, Aug. 30.—The marriage of Miss Mary Tremblin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Tremblin, of St. John, and Clark Chapman of Little Shemogue, took place at the residence of the bride's father last night. Upwards of 80 invited guests witnessed the ceremony, which was officiated by Rev. John Clark. The bride looked very pretty in her white gown with a bouquet of white lilies.

Miss Ardella Tremblin and Miss Alicia Tremblin performed the duties of maids of honor. Miss Amelia Tremblin performed the wedding march. The presents to the bride were too numerous to be mentioned here.

The following are a few: A bed-room suite in oak, by the bride's father; twenty dollars in gold, by Rev. Caritte Chapman; ten dollars in gold, by Rev. W. J. Chapman; a silver tea service, by Mrs. Albert Peck and Mrs. Freeman; a gold bracelet, by the groom; a piano lamp, by Angus Avaré; a gold-bracket lamp, by Mrs. Menal Spence; a gold-bracket lamp, by Mr. and Mrs. Cochran; a handsome clock, by Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Anderson; a carved set, by Howard Chapman; a gold bracelet, by Captain and Mrs. Murray; a handsome set, by Mrs. Mrs. McQueen. Lunch was partaken of after the ceremony. The happy couple leave for their home today, bearing with them the best wishes of hosts of friends.

Petctodiac, Aug. 30.—A copy of a poem written by the Rev. A. E. Brown of Petctodiac and dedicated to Queen Victoria, was forwarded to Lord Aberdeen by Mr. A. D. Cole, by a very flattering reply, expressing the pleasure it gave him to receive a token of the loyalty expressed in the verse, and congratulating the gifted author on the poem.

The Sunday schools of Petctodiac held their annual picnic yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Jonah, delegates to the convention at Bear River, returned home yesterday.

YORK CO. Fredericton, Sept. 2.—Two tramps who were given an hour to get out of town by Col. Marsh, Friday morning, are parties suspected of breaking into Wm. E. Johnson & Sons' grocery store, Nainewakias, Saturday night. They carried off about \$25 in goods and cash. Yesterday afternoon they were seen in Kingsclear making their way up river.

Judge Vanwart had a busy day Saturday. Besides hearing two applications to set down equity cases for hearing, he heard application for and granted an order nisi for certiorari to bring up the conviction made by Commissioner Whitehead of Quebecbury against Ernest Cronkite for tearing down a fence, and also granted an order for habeas corpus to set aside the arrest of the defendant in the suit Messrs. Edgemoor & Sons v. McKenzie. The latter order will be argued Tuesday morning.

The case of Miller v. McAllister occupied most of the day, and was adjourned to the 2nd inst. It is an application to commit defendant to jail without the privilege of limits for fraudulently transferring his property to defeat the plaintiff's claim.

The Salvation army held two big mass meetings in the City hall today.

Ensign Galt of Toronto is here. The special object of the meeting is to raise funds to start the new barracks.

Federicton is to have a business college. Mr. and Mrs. Young will open the college in Fisher's building next week.

The Normal school opens on Tuesday. Nearly three hundred students are expected, most of whom are already here. It is announced that Geo. A. Ince, A. B., has been appointed to a permanent position on the staff of this school.

DISASTROUS FIRES.

Whole Towns in Minneapolis Wiped out of Existence.

Three Hundred and Forty Five Persons Burned to Death.

Whole Families Overtaken by the Flames and Burned Beyond Recognition.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 2.—The town of Hinckley, Minn., between this city and Duluth, has been wiped out by forest fires and the list of dead will exceed two hundred.

A train from Duluth reached a mile east of the town, and was unable to return to a point five miles away on account of the flames. Half a dozen of the passengers, however, secured a hand car and rode through the fire to Hinckley, taking the north bound train this side of the fire and returning on it to this city. On their return on the hand car they found twenty-seven dead bodies along the line of the railway.

Seventeen were discovered at Hinckley during the morning and twelve others have been found. They say that the scope of Hinckley ran to the woods when their houses caught fire and as the timber afterward burned, it is probable that great numbers perished.

The whole country around Hinckley is on fire and the full extent of the disaster cannot be learned for a day or two. Millaca called for help yesterday afternoon and the relief train from St. Cloud was unable to get beyond Bridgeman. Nothing further has as yet been received from Millaca and how much may have been the sufferings cannot at this time be known.

The flames have been threatening around Bridgeman, and as it is very dry all over that part of the state, work is feared. The party that came through the fire around Hinckley is reported to have several severe burns. They tell many sad stories of what they saw.

One woman had evidently tried to save her five children and was overtaken by the flames and the whole family perished close to the railroad track. Another case was that of a mother who ran into her burning house to save her child. Her husband saw her and the walls of the house caved in before they could get out.

The passenger train from Duluth, on which these men were, is here and the hopes of the passengers have taken refuge in the marsh near Skunk Lake, where they are surrounded by fire.

The engineer was badly burned, but says he has no opportunity to further the safety of his train through to Hinckley but when the cars caught fire from the flying embers, he reversed his engine and backed at full speed to Skunk Lake.

It was so dark during the day that it was almost impossible to see one hundred feet away, and during the night the headlights of the engine were useless. The engineer's injuries are serious.

The little town of Mission Creek, North of Hinckley, is reported to have been completely destroyed, sent out both from Duluth and St. Paul to day with full medicine stock and a staff of physicians.

A private dispatch this evening from the burned district states that twenty-five dead bodies have been recovered, so that the estimate already made may be considered as decidedly conservative. The losses in the neighborhood of St. Cloud, which is on the western edge of the fire, are estimated at \$200,000, and from that point and northerly everything is burned. The fires are raging in Becker and Aitkin counties, where many farm houses have been lost as well as the timber.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 2.—A special to the Pioneer Press from Pine City, Minn., says that the estimate of the dead is as follows: Hinckley, 200; Sandstone, 46; Sandstone Junction, 25; Pongstama, 26; Skunk Lake, 23; miscellaneous, 30; total, 355.

The story of the catastrophe which wiped out the material possessions that made Hinckley a busy, prosperous little city, is a short one. The town was built of wood. The school house erected last year at a cost of \$10,000, and one-half the Duluth round house, were the only brick structures in the city. By one of those peculiar freaks for which there is no accounting, the Eastern Minnesota round house and water tank on the southwestern edge of the town almost in the twinkling of an eye, flames—a circumstance the more remarkable from the fact that it stood directly in the path of the flames, which seem to have jumped as cleanly as if it were playing leap-frog.

Yesterday the smoke rolling up from the south told a story unmistakable plain to those accustomed to a wooded country. The fire kept advancing, followed by the wind, which was blowing a gale. About eleven o'clock the fire company got out their engines and laid an eighteen hundred foot line of hose to the southern outskirts of the town. The hose was all too short for the measure of protection desired, and a telegram was sent to Rush City for more.

Five hundred feet were sent, but it never reached Hinckley. The main part of the village lies in the north fork made by the crossing of the Duluth and Eastern tracks.

About three o'clock in the afternoon, the fire literally jumped into town. Its approach was not gradual and it did not eat its way alone, devouring everything in its path, but came in huge leaps, as if to overtake everything fleeing before it, and then burned back at its leisure. It was described by those who witnessed its onward progress on Hinckley and elsewhere, as if it were forced along by a cyclone of its own generation. The intense heat

would develop a veritable whirlwind of flames that actually twisted off popular trees several inches in diameter, and threw them forward forty to eighty acres.

The fire first struck Hinckley on the east side of the Duluth track and the brave fighters were obliged to give up on the west side. No one was injured in many instances, turned their attention to their personal safety.

The Eastern Minnesota train from the south, had not come trestle had people of the panic stricken city fled to it for safety. A number of box cars were coupled and filled, and then covered with men, women and children.

Some were bareheaded, some were coatless, some few clutched a pitiful bundle of the more precious of their portable possessions.

Families were separated, children joined the throngs, and left parents. The train pulled out just ahead of the fire and succeeded in ultimately reaching Duluth. This circumstance, while fortunate in a degree that cannot be estimated, however, the confusion and greater, for it is not known who escaped in this way, and many people are reported dead and may be in safety.

About the same hour the accommodation train on the Hinckley and St. Cloud branch left for the latter place with about seventy-five passengers, its path lies directly across the path of the fire and its destination rapidly became desperate. The ties were burning, the rails were warping and the trestles were sagging under the train.

The smoke had increased so that the engineer was helpless. He could not see the train behind him. Burning trees lay on the track and were tossed aside by the engine. Suddenly the track gave way and the train toppled on to one side. One of the men and they pressed on to Pokegama station a few rods ahead. But a few feet in front of the engine was a gorge sixty feet deep, where the train had been burning away. They succeeded in reaching the clearing above the station, and escaped with a few burns and bruises. There were burned along the track, however, a large number of people, including Dr. Kelsey of New Brighton, who had come up to look after his brother.

The people who were left in the city were in what is termed by an almost ludicrous condition. Egress by the only means of transportation that could hope to distance the swiftly advancing flames was out of the question.

The men had been fighting fire for hours and the women and children were in a panic stricken condition. Many of them were of the more ignorant population. A very large percentage of the people who got out on the Great Northern railroad are of the more intelligent classes.

Horses were harnessed to buggies and wagons, women and children were hurriedly loaded in, and in some cases attempts were made to carry off some household goods, but in most instances the people had no thought for aught but their lives.

Probably two hundred of them left town on foot, or in vehicles, plunging into the woods to the north across the Grindstone River, which skirts the town on the north. Over the hills that rise behind the Grindstone River is a ramp, and to this most of the people with teams headed, but it proved no protection. The fire gave them no opportunity to further.

Some abandoned their teams and ran into the lower portions of the morass, but the fire sought them out. Nothing was left to tell the tale and here this morning in a space a little less than four or five acres, were counted over one hundred and thirty corpses.

There were many families of five, six, and seven, and there they lay, the men generally a little in advance, the women surrounded by their little ones, cut off by the most horrible of deaths.

Nearly all the bodies were nude, the fire having burned every vestige of their clothing and blackened and charred many of their corpses beyond recognition and their whole bodies were wiped out as they were, and some of the bodies completely incinerated. Identification is absolutely out of the question.

Those who fled to the north on foot, followed the track of the Duluth railway, and so rapidly was the progress of the flames that many were burned as they fled, all the way for a distance of three miles or more. Nearly thirty bodies were recovered along here.

A FAMILY REUNION.

A Most Enjoyable Family Reunion at Cambridge, Queens Co.

A very pleasant time was spent on the 26th inst. at the residence of Geo. S. Wilson, Cambridge, Queens Co., when twelve children (eight brothers and four sisters) of the late Samuel and Deborah Wilson, met and took tea around the same table.

The youngest of the twelve is over fifty-one and the eldest nearly seventy-eight years of age and they are all enjoying a good measure of health and strength.

With the exception of the youngest they all have lived all their lives in this province.

In the afternoon the family entertained the friends who had come in with them in singing old time music, every one of the family being able to take part in the singing, and among them they were able to supply all parts in the music.

After tea, they with their friends, adjourned to the Baptist church at the Narrows, where the Rev. A. E. McDonald, a former pastor of the church, preached for an overflowing house.

After church they returned to the house where their friends were in such numbers as to completely fill the house, when more old time singing and also singing of modern music, was enjoyed.

The Rev. Mr. P. King gave an address and offered prayer, after which came prayers from several members of the family, and at midnight the gathering broke up.

A gentleman from Boston who happened to be in the place spent the evening with the family in their reunion and on leaving the next day said he did not eat his way alone, devouring everything in its path, but came in huge leaps, as if to overtake everything fleeing before it, and then burned back at its leisure. It was described by those who witnessed its onward progress on Hinckley and elsewhere, as if it were forced along by a cyclone of its own generation. The intense heat

Halifax, N. and Counties today. The O'Brien's had they visited at four o'clock at her home. The home for a lady visited. There was a contest to the club present. The evening at Maplewood that functioned a hall. Halifax, one of the

NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 30.—The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen were busy today. They lunched with Archbishop O'Brien at noon.

The most touching incident of the residence of the Countess of Aberdeen in Halifax was their visit to the Poor House and Hospital today, where they shook hands with and had a kindly word of sympathy for every one of the hundred inmates.

A POPULAR RESORT.

Something About Rothesay and Its Attractive Surroundings.

People Who Make It Their Home During the Summer Months.

City people like to spend the summer in the country. The period of the year has been a resident of the city, who for eight or nine months, and who during that period has confined himself strictly to business, must surely experience a desire to bring himself more closely in contact with nature, when she has arrayed herself in the beautiful robes of summer.

There are many such places near St. John, well connected and in every way desirable. Every year a great number of people better known, for a larger number of business men can be found "summering" at them.

Every spring large numbers of St. John people move out and remain there until about the first of September, when they move into the city again.

A PLEASANT TIME IN STORE.

Young Slimley (on his first visit)—From what you say of my Cousin Jack, he must be a jolly fellow, and I wish he were just now anxious to see him.

"Pretty hard times," said one mosquito, "yes," said the other, "I know when we have presented our bills so often with so few collections."

as any village in the maritime provinces, and every person who has been there is willing to acknowledge this fact. Then the quiet, shaded walks which are to be found in and around this village are all that could be desired, and every person who has spent any time there will most heartily corroborate this statement.

Directly opposite the depot there is a piece of land that never has added any to the beauties of the place. It was owned by Gilbert Pugsley, and extends from the railroad to the top of the hill.

Space will not permit of a description of this resort, although more might be written in praise of its scenery, its natural and its artificial beauties. To be able to form an adequate idea of this village, a person must enjoy a stroll through its groves, walk along its highways where its trees form an arch overhead, scent its sweet flowers and enjoy a sail on the noble river which flows past its door.

SUSSEX NEWS.

The Dwelling House of George W. Fowler Reduced to Ashes.

Sussex, Aug. 28.—Birch Lodge, the handsome residence on his farm in Lower Cove, was about three miles from Sussex station, was a large and airy building, and had a large room, \$1,500.

VICTORIA CO. S. S. CONVENTION. Victoria county Sunday school convention was held in the C. B. Church at Arthurton on the 2nd inst.

NEWS FROM MR. TYRRELL. The Dominion Geologist and His Companion in the Far North are Well.

WEDDING BELLS.

A Point de Bute correspondent writes: there was a very pleasant gathering at Hiram Trenholm's, Point de Bute, on Wednesday evening last. The occasion was the marriage of the eldest daughter, Mary, to Clark Chapman, son of Bowdoin Chapman, and grandson of the late Dr. Clark of Amherst, N. S.

AT A BARGAIN.

Mother—I gave you ten cents to be good yesterday, and today you are just trying to show how bad you can be.

Job, Brown and Green Cartridge Cases, Caps and Primers, Cardboard, Black Edge, Pink Edge and Felt Wads.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

Job, Brown and Green Cartridge Cases, Caps and Primers, Cardboard, Black Edge, Pink Edge and Felt Wads.

HAZARD'S BLACK GUNPOWDER.

Indian Rifle, Sea Shooting, Trap, Duck Shooting and Electric Brands.

SCHULTZE'S SMOKELESS POWDER.

Chilled Shot, Common Shot, Clay Pigeons, Keystone Traps, Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.

We have a large and varied assortment which we shall be glad to show and quote prices.

W. H. THORNE & CO., MARKET SQUARE, ST. JOHN.

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Full line of samples, with directions to measure, mailed upon receipt of 6 cents. If you want a pair of these Pants, and cannot wait for samples, send us your WAIST, HIPS and INSIDE LEG measures, together with \$3. and 30 cts. to pay expressage, and we will take all risk of pleasing you. Fit and workmanship guaranteed first class or money refunded.

Address: PILGRIM PANT CO., 38 Mill Street, St. John, N. B., or P. O. Box 250.

THE BODIES RECOVERED.

Remainder of the Victims of the Maggie M. Disaster Came Ashore.

at Martin's Head.

(Daily Sun, August 31st.)

A telephone message from St. Martin's yesterday stated that when the schooner Susie Prescott was off Martin's Head three bodies were seen floating in the water and that they were near the shore.

Capt. Justus Mowry and Capt. Pitman stood up in the boat and Dr. Russ called to all hands to get down and keep quiet.

The people of the Northwest are making vigorous complaints regarding the conduct of the Mounted Police force. The settlers of Red Deer held an indignation meeting yesterday and passed resolutions censuring the corps for assault and lawlessness.

WOMEN TALKED ABOUT.

Mrs. Charles Yerkes' gown was wonderfully and beautifully made. They are designed by an artist especially engaged for this purpose, and then executed in Paris and worn in New York by the fair owner.

THE CANADIAN WEST.

Some Serious Charges Made Against the Mounted Police.

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THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 5, 1894.

THE CURRAN BRIDGE FRAUD.

The dismissal of the chief resident officials who were employed by the government to direct operations on the Curran bridge is what might have been expected. They were suspended long ago, and their dismissal is a sign that the government does not accept their excuses. No excuse can clear men. Mr. Kennedy or Mr. Parent, who must either have been parties to certain obvious swindles, or have been grossly negligent and incapable. It is proved that many men were paid who did not work their full time, and that some were on the list who did not work at all. Some of the officials who kept the check were shown by the evidence to have been in collusion with the perpetrators of the frauds. As the whole of the excessive charges accumulated within five or six weeks and as the official enquiry began as soon as the first inflated monthly bill was presented for payment, perhaps the Ottawa officials, including a deputy minister and his chief, cannot be charged with negligence. But nothing can be said for the men on the ground. The dismissal of the local superintendent, the inspector, and some of the subordinates is a step in the right direction. But something more is required. The evidence points to conspiracy and fraud, which are criminal offences. The dismissal of three or four officials does not cover these offences. It does not touch Mr. St. Louis, the contractor, to whom suspicion has been directed by many circumstances. In the first place Mr. St. Louis is the chief gainer by the over-payments. On every man who was paid more than his earnings, Contractor St. Louis made a share of what the country lost. Every fraudulent receipt of money meant a percentage for Mr. St. Louis. If he had no share in the theft, he at least was a sharer in the plunder, whether by design or not remains to be fully proved. His own testimony told strongly against him. He admitted before the committee that he had had in his previous evidence. His impudent reference to his relations with the liberal-conservative party should do him no good. If his first statements, which he seems to have contradicted, are true, the facts do not excuse him. If they are false, he does not help him. In any case his alleged contributions to election funds and his relationship to prominent politicians should not be allowed to affect the question. If he conspired to cheat the government for his own benefit or that of any other man, be that other a politician or a private person, he should meet his punishment as did Arnold, McCreedy and Connolly. If through the fraud, others he has obtained money belonging to the country, he should be compelled to disgorge. As for those others who kept false accounts and with their own hands and tongues have condemned themselves, it is not hard to say what ought to be done with them. The prosecution of some of the Curran bridge swindlers will probably add a few more "martyrs" to the ranks of the Quebec gnat party, but it will be a good lesson for all, and may protect the treasury from another raid.

CANADIAN DIPLOMACY.

The present Canadian government has had a remarkably successful career in international diplomacy. From the time that Canada was given a practically free hand in the Atlantic fishery question, not a single serious mistake has been made on our side. No contention has been made which could not be sustained, and not one has been abandoned. The justice of every Canadian claim has been victoriously admitted. The protective measures which called forth violent protests six or seven years ago are now accepted as right and fitting. Few attempts are made by New England fishermen to violate the law, and when a venture in that direction is made it is recognized that the United States government is not at the back of the perpetrator. The fierce messages sent by Mr. Bayard and Mr. Manning when they were members of the former Cleveland government are amusing reading in the light of subsequent history, while the calm and argumentative replies of Sir John Thompson and Mr. Foster indicate a position from which Canada has not been obliged to recede an inch.

Going back to the previous Cleveland regime, we find the beginning of the Behring Sea seizures, and the controversy over them. The process of time has established the soundness of the Canadian position in regard to that matter. The Ottawa government has done no blustering, but has steadily maintained its position until it has received the high endorsement of the strongest international tribunal which the world has yet seen. A few months ago the owners of the sailing vessels captured by the United States cruisers, and conducted by United States courts, will receive full compensation from the United States treasury.

The wisdom and propriety of Canadian intervention in the matter of

Bond-Blaine treaty between Newfoundland and the United States has been clearly vindicated. That interposition has not only prevented a confusion and conflict of British-American interests in the fishery question, and the undermining of the Canadian influence, but has been useful to Newfoundland, whose people have discovered that there was not much for them in the treaty. Since the negotiation the government and the policy with which Mr. Blaine was connected have disappeared, while in Newfoundland the Bond government has been swept out of existence. The present generation will see no treaties between Newfoundland and the United States-involving a surrender of the British American position. The slightly strained relations between Canada and Newfoundland which followed the delay and final collapse of the treaty have been smoothed over, and the best feeling now exists between the dominion and the ancient colony.

The more recent negotiations between Canada and the United States have resulted in arrangements for defining and ratifying boundaries, for co-operation in the protection of the lake and bay fisheries, for the navigation of inland waters, for regulation of dangerous immigration and other matters of mutual interest. In regard to trade reciprocity the two governments have not got very far, but the record of the conferences with Mr. Blaine shows that our ministers went as far as they could in justice to the interests and honor of their own country and the empire. Late legislation at Washington has justified the refusal of the Canadian government to accept Mr. Blaine's ultimatum, if the refusal to make such a surrender required justification. There were Canadian politicians who contended that any concession would not be too much which would result in the relief of Canada from the effects of the McKinley bill. But a year or two of waiting has shown that they were wrong and the government right. The McKinley bill is dead without commercial union or unrestricted reciprocity. The party which allowed itself to follow the lead of Mr. Wilford, and denounced the ministry which stood for Canadian honor and freedom is now forced to admit that the statesmanship it denounced was better and safer than that which it supported.

Later diplomatic events include the discussions with Australia and the important imperial conference at Ottawa, which is regarded as one of the most momentous gatherings of the time. It also includes the French treaty, which, if not a remarkably important measure, has the merit of restoring to Canada a lumber market which was lost, and of placing our trade with France in fish and lobsters on a better basis. The other day an alarm was raised that Canadian fish would be excluded from the important markets of Cuba and Porto Rico by virtue of a preferential arrangement between Spain and Norway. In haste or ignorance, or through party bitterness, a number of business men and a portion of the press proceeded to upbraid the government for having neglected to guard against such a contingency. But here again it was found that the affairs of Canada were well watched by its rulers. Not only is fish produced in Canada admitted into the Spanish West Indies on equal terms with Norway fish, but the duty formerly paid is now taken off and the maritime province fishermen are in a better position than ever.

(From The Sun of Sept. 1st.) THE BISHOP'S JUBILEE.

The Roman Catholic bishop of this diocese avoids publicity more strenuously than some other eminent men seek it, and though tomorrow will be the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to priesthood, there will probably be no public commemoration of the event. Perhaps no prelate in the Dominion has in a third of a century been seen or heard so little while accomplishing so much as Bishop Sweeney. He is seldom found in public or state functions. He takes no part in discussion of questions not connected with his work as the guide and overseer of his flock. He abstains from controversies and discussions on the platform or in the press. He is the author of no books. He defends the faith rather by teaching his flock and by deeds than by arguments addressed to the public. He has no spectacular scenes at the opening of any of the many charitable or religious institutions which he has established. Never was so active, vigorous, and resolute a prelate so modest and retiring a man. But while the bishop has not personally been much in sight of the world his works everywhere speak for him. The material testimony of his energy and capacity is evident in the magnificent churches, the splendid homes for the destitute aged, and the helpless young, the magnificent colleges, and other schools, and the prosperous settlements which he has planted in what was once the New Brunswick forest. Other proofs of his rare gifts of mind and heart are found in a loyal and well-governed church throughout the diocese, freed from dissensions within, and at peace with other communions. In this jurisdiction was accomplished the peaceful settlement of an educational question

which elsewhere led to much strife and many hard words. No one imputes weakness or want of vigilance to the bishop of St. John. His people and his church have certainly not failed to secure their due in any matter where the interests of sects came into conflict. But neither can it be said that his lordship has accomplished any purpose of his in other than a straightforward manner. Such a man as Bishop Sweeney is less likely to be praised and honored while he is alive, by the mass of people among whom he dwells than he is to be mourned and missed by the community when he has passed away. Everything has gone on so regularly, so unostentatiously, that it is only when a glance is made over the performance of a period that a valuation of the services can be made.

THE METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The General conference of the Canadian Methodists, which meets this week in London, Ont., is in some respects the most important ecclesiastical gathering of the year in the dominion. The conference represents the largest Protestant body in Canada, though this circumstance does not give it much precedence over the Presbyterian Assembly, which stands for almost the same number of people in this country. But the General Assembly meets annually while the business before the general conference represents the accumulation of four years. The general superintendent, the missionary superintendent, and the other officials elected at this session will hold office until 1898. In a body whose government is so centralized as the Methodist church the legislative and administrative work of the coming session must be large. It will require between two and three weeks to get through the work. Forunately for the peace of mind of the delegates there are no heresy questions to be dealt with. Nor is there likely to be a reconsideration of doctrinal standards. Among matters of church polity which may come up for discussion is that of the pastoral term. A quiet but persistent agitation has gone on in favor of extending to five years the period which a minister may remain at one circuit. The conference of 1890 declared against such extension but it is thought that the amendment will again be proposed. The question of woman's rights and privileges is certain to come up, for it has already been appealed. The conference will sit as lay delegates in the annual conference. A lady has been elected and taken her seat in the Nova Scotia conference, but the president and some members of that body had doubts whether the constitution contemplated such a female invasion. It will be the business of the General Conference to determine the matter, and if the letter of the law is not in accordance with what the conference thinks it ought to be the conference can take the proper steps to secure a change. In doing this the conference will be determining its own membership, because the right to be elected a member of the annual conference seems to imply the right to be chosen a member of the highest court of the church. Another matter which perhaps belongs to the domain of polity rather than doctrine, is the question whether attendance at class meetings shall continue as it now stands technically a test of membership. The budget debates of the conference will take up a great deal of attention. The connections funds are large and numerous. The system of superannuation may be reconsidered. There are a number of universities, colleges, and schools under the control of this general meeting. The church publishes several denominational papers and a magazine. It has two book rooms. Its home missions are found from Eastern Newfoundland to the Pacific Ocean, and from near the Arctic circle to Bermuda. Its principal foreign mission field is Japan, but it has others. Altogether the business before the delegates will give them half a month of hard and responsible work.

If the Japanese have really landed 20,000 men on the coast with the view of investing Peking, it is probable that we shall soon hear of desperate fighting in China. The Taku forts are said to be exceedingly strong, and if they can be taken the fall of the Chinese capital is among the possibilities. In 1860 the British forces landed near the fort, which was captured from the rear. The capture of Peking and the submission of China followed soon after as a matter of course. But the Japanese are not made of exactly the same stuff as the British and French, who were allies in 1860, nor is China so helpless a nation as it was a third of a century ago. Those who expect to see the Japanese masters of Peking are likely to have a long period for reflection on the obstinacy of Asiatic nations. The late reports go to show that if China was a little slow to go into action she is not so weak as her rather blustering neighbors on the island expect.

Mrs. Louisa Otterson, said to be the only white woman who shared the fortunes of the confederate army in the capacity of a traveling nurse, is in San Francisco, Ill and in need.

BOSTON LETTER.

Another Big Grawl About the Competition of Provincial Labor. Interesting General News-Lumber Market. Picking-Up-Fish in Good Demand. Boston, Sept. 5.—Labor Day and the usual celebrations are the most important matters which the Bostonians find to bother themselves about just now. It is the only holiday that is celebrated on the same day both sides of the border, and if indications come for anything the hardships which have been dominant in the industrial world during the past year and a half will serve to make the day more widely observed than ever it has been before in this country. The labor unions and 30,000 men in line and a confusion of anti-Pullman motions will be deployed for the benefit of the public. Assistant Commissioner Sweeney, of the immigration bureau at Washington, is in Boston this week as a complainant of several trades unions. They made complaints that they were seriously handicapped by workmen from the provinces. The commissioner further promises to investigate the matter and see if there was any remedy. Mrs. Agnes Ingalls, formerly Miss Clark, of Truro, N. S., was before the municipal court this week as a principal witness against Drs. Hill and Clark, of this city, who were arrested some time ago on several serious charges. Mrs. Ingalls has been in the city hospital for some time as the result of an operation alleged to have been performed by these two doctors. New Bedford ship owners told the local press recently that they did not think the Canadian Government was able to protect the McKenzie river and Hudson Bay region from the American vessels. New Bedford people admit that their vessels have been seized in that region, but they do not anticipate any trouble from it. Prof. E. Stone Wiggins, the famous Canadian geologist, has been lecturing in Boston shortly. It is to be noted that the Dominion Government was in possession of this country Russia is no longer distinguished by the same name as it was in 1793. A New York paper has been printing articles on the extent of the British empire within the past month. Once there was a time when several nations owned territory, upon some part of which the sun was continually shining, but according to the article the British empire is now the only one upon which the sun never sets. Russia owned Alaska, she could make the same claim, but since Alaska has been in the possession of this country Russia is no longer distinguished by the same name as it was in 1793. A New York paper has been printing articles on the extent of the British empire within the past month. Once there was a time when several nations owned territory, upon some part of which the sun was continually shining, but according to the article the British empire is now the only one upon which the sun never sets. Russia owned Alaska, she could make the same claim, but since Alaska has been in the possession of this country Russia is no longer distinguished by the same name as it was in 1793.

Freights remain steady, with ves-

ports offering at \$4.75 to 5 from Atlantic ports and \$4 from Gulf. The steam rate is \$5. The tone of the fish market is firmer and short supplies are reported this week in many departments. The supply of mackerel is very short and mackerels are positively higher. The season is already too far advanced to allow of catching up with the shortage and dealers are taking advantage of this fact to force prices up. Norway fish have increased in price, and in codfish there is a decided firmness all around. Barrel herring are firm and inclined to climb. Fresh fish show the least change of any department of the market. In all lines of fresh fish trade is steady. Prices follow: Fresh fish-Market cod, \$2.50 to 3 per 100 lbs.; large cod, \$3 to 3.50; steak cod, \$4.50 to 5; haddock, \$3 to 2.50; cusk, \$1.50 to 2; steak cusk, \$2.50; large hake, \$1.50 to 2; smelt, \$1 to 1.50; pollock, \$1.50 to 2; steak pollock, \$2 to 2.50; white halibut, 12 to 15c; per lb.; gray, 9 to 10c; chicken, 12 to 15c; eastern salmon, 24 to 25c; frozen, 18 to 20c; Oregon, 16 to 17c; bluefish, 6 to 7c; butterfish, 9 to 10c; large fresh mackerel, 13 to 15c; small, 2 1/2 to 3; frozen, 18 to 20c; boiled do., 14c; soft shell clams, 50c per ga. Salt fish-New large No. 3 mackerel, 9 plain, \$10 to \$11 per barrel; small No. 3's, \$7, \$10, new large No. 2's, \$12 to \$13; old large 3's, \$11; 2's, \$12 to \$14; 1's, \$14 to \$17; Norway, No. 1, \$20 to \$21; Norway bloater mackerel, \$30; large dry hake, \$5 to \$5.50 per quintal; medium, \$4.75 to \$5; large pickled hake, \$4.25; medium, \$4; large shore and Georges, \$5.50; medium, \$5 to \$5.25; slack salted pollock, \$3; heavy salted, \$2.50; Bay of Fundy split herring, cargo price, \$3 to \$3.50; Labrador herring, \$4 to \$4.50; Nova Scotia large split herring, wholesale, \$7 to \$8.50; Cape Breton fancy split, \$7 to 7.50; Newfoundland large split, \$5.50 to \$6; round shore herring, \$2.75 to \$3.50; Eastern salmon, \$4 per barrel. Canned fish-American sardines, quarter cans, \$3.40 per case; three quarter cans, \$3.50 to \$4; one half can, \$3.50; Columbia salmon, \$1.80 to \$1.90; Alaska, \$1.20 to \$1.30; fancy mackerel, \$2.50; 2 lb. ovals soused and tomatoe succed, \$2.25; lobsters, \$1.50 to \$1.90. The horse market is almost without feature. Sales are slower and not many Canadian animals have offered. Good animals still command good prices while common stock is plenty. Every few days some car or express company is auctioning these animals off and they serve to lower the value of like animals in the regular market. The new tariff lowers the duty on horses, but this will not have much effect until fall.

SOUTHAMPTON N. S.

Southampton, Aug. 31.—Thursday was a gala day in West Brook and surrounding sections. By invitation of Southampton Sunday schools, were met by Cannan, Halfway River, Mapleton and West Brook Sunday schools on the grounds owned by S. D. Scott in the latter neighborhood. About 300 persons were present. A bounteous dinner was served by the ladies after which games of all kinds occupied the afternoon. Several Boston tourists visiting in the vicinity were present. The picnic was most enjoyable. Besides visitors to this place and West Brook are the Misses Purdy of Springhill, also the Misses Hunter, Miss Maud Dickinson of Cambridge, Mrs. Jessie Dickinson of Kentville, Miss Doyle of Annsbury, Mrs. Sutherland of Hanover, Mrs. Chisholm of Port Philip, and Mrs. Taylor and child of Boston. W. C. Smith has purchased from Nathaniel Hoag in Southampton, Messrs. Fisher have commenced sawing in this place.—D. Harkness is removing his mill to Mr. Siddalls property, and will begin chopping and sawing next week. John Harkness has returned to Stellarton from his brief visit to his home.—Shingle has been visiting and driving through Shelburne, Port George, Parrsboro and West Brook, and has returned to his home in Silver Point. Socials have been held in Southbrook for Mr. Astbury, in Leamington for Mr. Smith, and in Southampton for the purpose of purchasing window shades and making improvements in the temperance hall. Pantry lodge has purchased new lamps for the lodge. The index has been taken over by this society, and will be published monthly, with Mrs. A. Hunter as editor. Parrsboro Church of England Sunday school had an excursion and picnic to this place on Thursday. The nursery started in Southampton by Messrs. Lewis and King is doing well, and there is a promise that orchards here will soon be supplied with stock of home growth.

LIKE LIGHTNING.

The rapid action of the "great pain cure," Polson's Nerviline, in relieving the most intense pain is a matter of wonder to all who have used it. There is nothing surprising in its results, for it is made of the strongest, purest and most efficient remedies known in medicine. Polson's Nerviline cures toothache instantly; cramps in five minutes; neuralgia after two applications; rheumatism is at once relieved by its use, and the same may be said of all kinds of pain. Sample bottles, costing only 10 cents, at any drug store. The large bottles only 25 cents. Polson's Nerviline sold by druggists and country dealers.

SUNBURY CO.

Maugerville, Aug. 31.—The Star Line Steamer Aberdeen carried the annual excursion and picnic party of Sunbury division to Lower Jemas on Wednesday, which was well patronized. A very pleasant day was spent about La Tour Mineral Spring. A slight unpleasantness arose during the return trip, by which some of the junior committee came to grief. About \$50 was realized over expenses. George A. Perley has returned with but few trophies captured during his late adventure, from Grand Falls as a guardian of pleistocenic rights. He was only in commission for the trip. B. S. Freeman of N. S. is spending a few days with his father, Rev. A. Freeman. Large, clear blue eyes generally denote persons of great capacity, but sensitive, suspicious, and often unnecessarily jealous. Avoid the mood Byronie. Dismal dyspeptic fears: Take Hawker's Pills and Tanio. And live a hundred years. The ad-eyed, soulful poet wrote An ode to rippling rills: His readers found a antidote In Hawker's Liver Pills. Prominent, arched eyebrows show great powers of perception in regard to form and color. All great painters have such brows.

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Fifteen Thousand Uniformed Men in Line in Washington.

A Monster Procession and a Brilliant Scene Presented. The Men Reviewed by President Cleveland in Front of the White House. Washington, Aug. 23.—The feature of the Pythian encampment was the grand parade of the united uniformed rank, this afternoon. Fifteen thousand and marched by the state brigadier, and the procession was more than two hours in passing the presidential reviewing stand. Pennsylvania avenue was crowded with more than one hundred thousand people, a large proportion of them being visitors to the city. The president reviewed the procession from a small stand erected on the curb just in front of the White House. Ranks were formed in the camp around the Washington monument where at four o'clock the body started. Their line of march was through the White lot, past the executive mansion, and down Pennsylvania avenue to the Peace monument in front of the Capitol, whence the body was counter-marched up the avenue to the treasury department.

The scene was a brilliant one, looking down the mile stretch of the avenue, with double lines of marching men, buildings covered with bunting, and spectators at all corners. At the head of the line rode the members of the citizens committee, dressed in black clothes and tall hats and escorted by the crack military organizations of the city. Then came Major-General Canahan and his staff on horseback. All the knights were uniformed in black broadcloth frock coats, with silver buttons, red belts and white or silver helmets with heavy scarlet plumes. Their officers were mounted and richly uniformed. Every division was headed by a band and displayed handsome banners.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The Knights of Pythias had beautiful weather today. In the election of officers James Moulson, of St. John, N. B., was elected Supreme Inner Guard of the Supreme Lodge of the world.

Washington, Aug. 31.—It is understood that the committee of five of the Knights of Pythias, to whom was delegated the investigation of the membership in the fraternity of liquor dealers and bar tenders, will report in favor of an amendment to the constitution which will prevent the future admission of such persons, although not affecting the standing of those who have been installed. The committee in-charge of the question of permitting the performance of the ritual in German language have given hearings to the representatives of western German lodges, but have reached no conclusion. The supreme assembly of the Pythian Brotherhood officers for the year ending two years, Mrs. George Bemis of Worcester, Mass., was chosen supreme chancellor to succeed Mrs. A. A. Dillworth of Concord, N. H., the founder of the sisterhood. The other officers elected were: Supreme vice-chancellor, Mr. G. L. VanWort, Jersey City, N. J.; supreme prelate, Mrs. W. A. Dillworth, Nebraska; supreme mistress of 25, Mrs. A. Small (re-elected), New Hampshire; supreme mistress at arms, Miss Anna M. Mueller, Rhode Island; supreme assistant mistress at arms, Mrs. Robert Smith, Ohio; supreme warden, Mrs. G. Cole, Maine; supreme organist, Mrs. J. H. Brown, Rhode Island.

QUEEN'S CO.

Jemas, Aug. 31.—The school here has opened again under the management of Miss Dannie Gunter. Miss Mary Mott of Waterboro has charge of the school at Lower Jemas, and Miss Laura Snodgrass has the school at Lower Cambridge, where she has taught two successful terms. The Rev. W. W. Springer, who is confined to his bed with an attack of slow fever, is under the treatment of Dr. M. C. MacDonald. Mrs. Young, wife of Capt. R. Young of White's Cove, who has been ill for some time, is confined to her room. Mr. and Mrs. James A. Currie of Boston are visiting their friends at this place. Mr. Currie is manager of the Plymouth Rock Pant Company. The Maugerville and Shelburne picnic at Lower Jemas on the 28th, was a successful event. The La Tour Mineral Springs was the centre of attraction. Mr. C. Little, who has contracted to paint the Baptist church, is rushing the work to a finish. The New Brunswick Convention meets with the Jemas Baptist church on Sept. 18, beginning at 10 o'clock a.m. Dr. Low's Worm Syrup cures and removes worms of all kinds in children or adults. Price 25c. Sold by all dealers.

ST. J. B. C.

Our circular for 1894-95 is now ready. Send us your name and address and receive a copy with specimens of Penmanship.

KERR & PRINGLE, St. John Business College. Odd Fellows' Hall, St. John, N. B.

Teas.

We have arranged with one of the oldest and most reliable tea houses in London to send us Blended Teas, which we think will suit our best customers at reasonable prices. We have just received a lot by the 5-lb. package and will be pleased to send samples which we believe will beat anything in the market for quality and price.

W. F. HARRISON & CO., Smythe Street.

CITIZENS

The Citizens Together

NOTICE

When our WEEKLY SUN was WAM... which the that of the it sent. Remember Office must ensure present request... The article of Algoma... been cred Churchman Pluma... stores about 50 per cent prices. The sum... to return b... ern-bound... with person the hot nor Nova Scoti... The Marl... vention will September... gates will u... union, not stated. The rich... on King... five as in t... The work... ciation m... every citiz... Parker, of... Nason, of... gates will u... wit and in... seek incor... Coal Minis... of '90. The first... Club, was... appreciati... Alex. Gibb... ber king."... half tone... of Maryve... garden, the... Miles sal... mated sev... number o... years sinc... opened in... son was t... former ye... If four... of the bott... ill, about... and at H... could run... Woodsto... least the... day there... of Springh... of lovelin... mentioned. At Mon... W. H. B... Scotlan... in marri... The cer... tral Meth... lson offic... groom... sign... maid. Th... Harris an... W. E. V... nation o... '9000... stoners, b... the com... number... but was... commiss... tually on... The po... taken... made so... ary to... station W... Mr. Sher... for some... Sussex... in marri... essay, I... placed i... N. C. S... land po... Grand S... Lancast... in bad... pony g... struck b... one of 1... which v... claiming... Railway Fred S... a four... lake. It... J. W... confined... juries... 28th ins... driving... horse b... ning as... the ca... Mrs. N... Jured. W... T... agent a... traine... siderabl... The litt... cary, w... attached... wheel t... to like... several... will su... and app... declare... Squire

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CITY NEWS.

The Chief Events of the
Week in St. John,

Together With Country Items
Correspondents and
Exchanges

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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
it sent.

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

The article printed on the Diocese
of Algoma a few days ago should have
been credited to the Evangelical
Churchman.

Plums are selling in the grocery
stores about town at 50c per peck, or
50 per cent. cheaper than last year's
prices.

The summer visitors are beginning
to return home. Nearly all the west-
ern-bound trains are pretty well filled
with persons who have been spending
the hot months in New Brunswick and
Nova Scotia.

The Maritime W. C. T. Union con-
vention will be held at Fredericton, on
September 21st to 26th, and two dele-
gates will attend from the St. John
union, not twenty-five as previously
stated.

The rich bloom of the dower beds
on King square was never so attrac-
tive as in these closing days of summer.
The work of the horticultural asso-
ciation must be highly appreciated by
every citizen who goes that way.

Parker A. Nason and Wesley D.
Nason, of Gladstone; Edward Moore,
of Fredericton; and Luke E. M. De-
wit and Daniel D. Devitt, of Blausville,
seek incorporation as the Ononcto
Coal Mining Company, with a capital
stock of \$50,000 in ten dollar shares.

The first page of the last issue of the
Canada Lumberman is devoted to an
appreciative article on Maryville and
Alex. Gibson, New Brunswick's "lun-
ber king." It is illustrated by a fine
half-ton engraving of part of the town
of Maryville.

To a Sun man yesterday, F. H. C.
Miles said that the prospect of a larger
number of pupils than in any of the
years since this academy of art was
opened in 1877. The opening this sea-
son was twelve days earlier than in
former years.

Four feet of earth were taken out
of the bottom of the riverbed at Spring-
hill, about six miles above Fredericton,
and at Bear Island bar, a steamer
could run between the two places
Woodstock, if not the entire season,
at least the greater part of it. On Fri-
day the city dredge will leave for
Springhill and will undertake the work
of lowering the water level at the places
mentioned.

At Moncton on Wednesday evening,
W. H. Burns of the Bank of Nova
Scotia agency at Moncton, was united
in marriage to Miss Maggie McKean.
The ceremony took place in the Cen-
tral Methodist church, Rev. J. M. Rob-
inson officiating. J. E. G. Boulton was
groomsman and Miss Adelaide McK-
ean, sister of the bride, was brides-
maid and Miss E. C. M. Moulton,
assistant mis-
obert Smith,
Mrs. G. Cole,
t, Mrs. J. H.

W. E. Vroom has tendered his resig-
nation as pilot commissioner. Mr.
Vroom was one of the first commis-
sioners, having been appointed when
the commission was formed. After a
number of years' service he resigned,
but was induced again, some ten years
ago, by the board of trade to act as
commissioner, so that he has been vir-
tually on the board since its inception.

The post office at Rothsey is to be
taken out of the station. A rule was
made some years ago making it neces-
sary to remove a post office from the
station when a new agent took charge.
Mr. Sherwood who has been at Rothsey
for some time has been removed to
Sussex and W. T. Peters, of St. John,
has become the station agent at Roth-
sey. It is thought the office will be
placed in a small store near the depot.

N. C. Scott had two handsome Shel-
land ponies in a pasture alongside the
Grand Southern track in the parish of
Lancaster. The fence, it is claimed, was
in bad condition and the handsomest
pony getting on to the track, was
struck by a passing train, which broke
one of its hind legs. Dr. Manchester
decided that the pony should be killed,
which was done so that he has been vir-
tually on the board since its inception.

Fred Sinclair, a few days ago, landed
a four pound trout out of Chisholm
lake. Like all the fish captured in this
lake, it was a beauty.

J. W. Nowlan of Smith's Creek is
confined to his bed, the result of in-
juries received on the night of the
28th inst. He and Mrs. Nowlan were
driving home from Newmarket, when the
horse became frightened at the light-
ning and ran away. The occupants of
the carriage were both thrown out.
Mrs. Nowlan was not seriously in-
jured.

W. T. Peters, the popular station
agent at Rothsey, Kings county, has
a trained squirrel which furnishes con-
siderable amusement for all who see it.
The little animal is confined in a wire
cage, which has a hollow wheel at-
tached to the side of it. The weight
of the squirrel's body will cause the
wheel to revolve. The animal appears
to like the exercise, for he will tread
several minutes at a time. Then he
will suddenly stop, jump into his box
and apparently go fast asleep. "Billy"
declares there is 2.10 stock in his
squirrel.

Brown eyes are most kindly.

25 CENTS

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURVES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.

CONSUMPTION

N & CO.,

The public school which has always
been at Riverside has been removed
to Rothsey. The building now being
used is the one in which Miss Gregory
taught the girls last year. Miss Evans
of Hampton, is the teacher. The reason
given for the change is the small
number of children at Riverside com-
pared with the number at Rothsey.
The Rothsey people say there were
only one or two families at Riverside
and that all their children were obliged
to walk a mile or two. It was a
case of the greatest good for the great-
est number.

The Aur incandescent light, which
burns gas only, is the latest light about
to be placed on the market. Two of
the lights were on exhibition in the
window of Marks & Co., King street
last night, and attracted a great deal
of attention. There are twenty-four
thousand of these lights in use in
Montreal and it is stated that they are
much preferred to the electric. Henry
R. Lordly, C.E., has been given the
control of the lights for the maritime
provinces and in a few days some
steels will be taken to organize a com-
pany to put them into use here.

"I can't get a horse in town." This
remark was made to a Sun reporter
yesterday afternoon by a man
who had been trying in vain to catch
a horse and take him to the cele-
brated stables. "One man told me he
could have hired twenty more rigs if he
had them," continued the man, "and to
make sure of one tomorrow I have left
my order with one of them."

The reporter visited several of the
stables later in the day, and the prop-
rietors corroborated the man's state-
ment. Business has been very brisk
with the stablemen during the past
month or two.

Frank Merritt and Mrs. Merritt re-
turned from Yarmouth, Wednesday
evening, where they have been spend-
ing a few weeks. Mr. Merritt says
the town has been full of tourists all
summer. The Grand Hotel has done a
good business, but opened rather late
in the season and then was not ad-
vertised extensively enough. The
steamers Yarmouth and Boston have
done a larger business this summer
than ever before. People, however, are
beginning to return home. Mr. Mer-
ritt says on Wednesday 500 left on one
of these steamers for Boston. He
failed to hear any person say he was
dissatisfied with his trip.

Walking Tourists.—Editor Scott of
the St. John Sun and Prof. Tweedie of
Mt. Allison university were in town
on Monday. These gentlemen are cur-
rently reported to be on one of their
annual walking tours, and in keeping
with that report, they walked on a car-
riage from Spencer's Island to Par-
rboro, and walked on a railway train
from Parrboro to Spring Hill junction,
and probably further. Their
unique method of taking a walking
tour has many advantages, notable
among them being a great saving of
shoe leather, and it does not appear
that the letters descriptive of their
wanderings are any less interesting
and instructive because Messrs. Scott
and Tweedie have solved the question
of rapid transit in its application to
walking.—Parrboro Leader.

In its Notices of New Books Relating
to the Colonies and India, the Journal
of the Royal Colonial Institute for
July, gives a summary of a work en-
titled "South Africa, dealing historically
with Cape Colony, Natal, Orange Free
State, South African Republic, and all
other territories south of the Zambezi
and north of the Transvaal." It is the
latest addition to the series, being is-
sued by T. Fisher Unwin, London.
Under the title of "The Story of the
Nations." The author is George
Theal, who is also the author of a
larger history of South Africa, that
already consists of five bulky volumes.
His latest work is described as one
of the deepest interest, having been
the result of numerous illustrations and
a map of the country. Mr. Theal is
described in another part of the journal
as the "historian of South Africa," his
work containing a complete history
of that country from the period of the
origin of European power to the pre-
sent day. His latest work gives also
an account of the aboriginal inhabi-
tants of South Africa.

Mr. Theal is Carleton man and is
remembered by "old timers" in this
city, which he left many years ago for
Africa. He has relatives still living
here, and all will learn with pleas-
ure of the distinction he has earned abroad.
The public library contains a number
of his works, presented by himself.

A successful concert was held at
Welford on Thursday evening, Aug.
30th, both the weather and attendance
being good, to defray the debt on the
organ of St. Luke's church. The rec-
tor, the Rev. W. B. Armstrong, acted
as chairman. The following was the
programme: Part I.—Opening chorus,
All Among the Zarley; piano solo by
Miss Hattie Brown of Sussex; gallop,
Golden Truth; song by Mrs. Fenwick
Arnold of Sussex, Kerry Dances; piano
duet, the Misses Nellie Harding and
May Armstrong; Fairy Queen; piano
solo by Miss Ina S. Brown of St. John,
Sicily and the Bears; song by
G. Ludlow Robinson of St. John; I
Am Waiting; piano solo, Miss Har-
ling; The Witches' Dance; piano trio,
by the Misses Chrissy Robinson, Addie
Harding and Beatrice Armstrong; The
Pearl Gallop. Part II.—Chorus, O, Who
Will Over the Downs So Free; piano
solo by Miss Hattie Brown, Ye Banks
and Braes; reading by Miss Ina S.
Brown, Ben Cradler; song by Mrs.
Arnold, As I'd Nothing Else to Do;
piano duet by the Misses Harding;
solo by G. L. Robinson, For You, Miss
Ina S. Brown gave some attitudes de-
scriptive of various dispositions of the
mind, such as defiance, argument,
ridicule, mirth, suppressed and explo-
sive, argument, etc., etc. God Save
the Queen. The concert seemed much
appreciated by all present, the singing
of Mrs. Arnold and the readings and
"attitudes" of Miss Ina S. Brown call-
ing forth especial applause.

SIR A. P. IN LONDON.

London, Eng., Sept. 2.—Sir A. P.
Caron, postmaster general of Canada,
has been invited to take part in the
opening ceremonies of the Liverpool
post office on the 20th of this month,
consequently he will not leave for some
time yet.

The household remedy for pain,
bleeding or inflammation of any kind
is POND'S EXTRACT. Beware of imi-
tations weak and sour.

LABOR DAY.

Some Fifteen Hundred Men
in Line.

Imposing Celebration of Canada's
New National Holiday.

Stalwart Men March with Bands and
Banners Through the Streets.

Striking Object Lessons on Leading Lines of
Industry Set Before the People.

Lovely Weather Marks the Inauguration of
the Day—Cheering Thousands Line
the Route.

(From THE DAILY SUN of the 4th.)

Canada's new holiday, Labor Day,
was celebrated yesterday by the bone
and sinew of this city as never before.
The occasion was one of which the city has
good reason to be proud. The parade
was the largest ever seen here, the
various labor organizations turning
out in great numbers. The manage-
ment, in fact, if the management had
had the selection of the weather they
could not have secured a finer day for
the parade.

The sun shone brightly, but it was
not too warm. The whole city turned
out to see the parade. Every street
through which it passed was crowded
with people, and the cheers and ap-
plause given the various bodies in the
procession were most liberal.

At nine o'clock people began to as-
semble in and around King street east,
where the procession formed, and from
that hour until the procession moved
away, about 10:30, they remained there,
the crowd being augmented as-time
went by. At last the word was given
to start, and away moved the immense
procession, which included some 1,600
men, in the following order:

THE FOLLOWING ORDER:
Carleton's Union on Horseback, 90 Men, under
Wm. Dunlop and Robt. Harris.
Band of the N. B. E. G. A.
The Tailors and Clothiers of the City, 90 Men
in all, with banners.
The Carriage Workers' Union, with Banner,
Price's Carriage and Boat.
The Club Carriage and Boat.
Banner of the Ship Laborers' Union.
The Tailors and Clothiers of the City, 90 Men
in all, with banners.
The Tailors and Clothiers of the City, 90 Men
in all, with banners.
The Tailors and Clothiers of the City, 90 Men
in all, with banners.

THE PROCESSION FORMED
on King street east. At 8:30 o'clock a
number of wagons had arrived and a
crowd was gathering rapidly. The
ubiquitous small boy was up before
the sun, and his presence on the street did
not long remain unknown. A number
of the vehicles which were to form a
part of the procession were late in put-
ting in an appearance, so that the
marching order was not given until
nearly eleven. As a whole it
was a very creditable turnout. Many
of the designs were decidedly novel,
and must have cost the owners consid-
erable time and expense. The follow-
ing will give the reader an adequate
idea of the display made by the mer-
chants and business men of the city,
and the general appearance of the
various unions and others who formed
a part in the procession. It was head-
ed by ninety

MOUNTED CARTMEN,
two abreast. The white horses came
first, then followed the iron greys, then
the roans, and so on, the blacks bring-
ing up in the rear. A sleeker, fatter,
and wial a nobler and more beau-
tiful lot of horses were never seen in
any parade in St. John.

The Artillery band came next. The
citizens here learned to depend upon
this band, and they never have cause
to feel ashamed of it. The boys did
themselves ample justice yesterday.

THE TAILORS,
about eighty strong, followed the
band. It should be said, the Artillery
band had been employed by these gen-
tlemen. The majority of the boys tail-
ors, and those who have become vet-
erans in the business, occupied three
barouches. Lilley & Sons' two wheel
cart, a unique looking affair, came
next. This was followed by W. H.
Myles' grocery wagon. It contained
choice groceries, done up in packages
and all ready for delivery. The body of
the wagon was decorated with flowers
and flags. The

CARRIAGE MAKERS' UNION
followed the wagon just mentioned.
They were about twenty strong and
presented a neat and creditable ap-
pearance with their badges and bright
suits. The

Price & Shaw made a very good
showing. A large skeleton frame work
had been fastened on the body of the
wagon. Upon this frame work rested
several carriages and sleighs, the
firm's own make. There were general

decorations. The City Cornet band
came next. This is another band that
has many admirers, not only in the
city but outside of St. John and out-
ward to the World's Fair. The

SHIP LABORERS' UNION
were numerically the strongest union
in the procession. There were over
three hundred and fifty in the line of
march. They wore black trousers,
dark blue shirts with S. L. U. in white
letters across the breast, and white
ties. Beside the large union banner
which was carried at their head,
there were several smaller banners.

Each one bore an appropriate inscrip-
tion. On the first were the words:
"The Enemy of Labor is the Greatest
Barrier Against the Interests of Any
Country." The inscription on the second
banner read as follows: "Capital
and Labor should go Hand in Hand in
the Great March of Progress." On the
third banner were the words: "The
Bone and Sinew of the City must be
Recognized in Its Politics." The full-
length shirt which the union carry-
ers wore in the regular way in the let-
ters and upon either side were the
words: "Springhill Barge, No. 1." The
first quotation was on the side of the
wagon. The men from

HILYARD BROS.' MILL
numbered forty-two. They wore black
trousers, dark blue shirts and light
caps, with "Hilyard's mill" across the
front. Hilyard Bros' camp was much
admired by those who know what-camp
life really means. This was a regular
log camp, surrounded with spruce and
fir trees, and looked very natural.
Several boys sat in front of the camp
with guns, etc. in their hands. The
"spotter" occupied a position on the top
of the camp. In appearance he could
not have been distinguished from one
who had just made his advent from the
"bush." A large, ugly looking revolver
was suspended from his belt. He had
an air about him such as is seldom seen,
the one who has acquired it by long
experience. He was accompanied by
his dog. The whole display rested
on a large float.

CUSHING'S MILL
came next. Their suits were the same
as those worn by Hilyard's men, with
the exception of the name on their
caps. They had a wagon.

MURRAY'S TURNOUT
would have captured first prize had
there been one offered. It was a turn-
out that would have done credit to any
concern of the kind. In the first place,
there were over one hundred men in
the procession, a fine lot of logs, a
black and white wood saw, and a
"cruiser" with snow shoes on his
back and his axe in hand. Then the
sled of logs, the choppers; then the sled
of logs. Following this were the ten-
dery men on the stragion drivers with
their long poles over their shoulders.
The saw mill came next, and the cooper
brought up the rear. Thus were
shown the various stages through
which a log must pass before it can
be utilized to any great extent.
The sled load of logs rested upon a
low wagon. Beneath the runners and
spaced around the sled was cotton
wool, the sled to resemble the
snow. The saw mill was as natural as
those seen in the country every day.
A log rested upon the carriage and by
some sort of an ingenious contrivance
the whole machinery was put into mo-
tion as soon as the stragion was moved.
Each man stood at his post and every-
thing went. The coopers shop was ar-
ranged similar to the one just de-
scribed. The wagons and horse were
decorated in honor of "Canada's New
Day."

The Kingsville band were with the
employees of the mill.
A cart marked "Anthracite Coal"
came next. The box contained deal
ends. Members of the
IRON MOULDERS' UNION
came next. They were forty-five
strong. They carried a banner that
did service when the first sod was
turned for what is now the Intercolo-
nial railway.

A banner that looked as though it
might have been used by Governor
Parr came in at this point in the pro-
cession. The
PORTLAND ROLLING MILLS
had thirty-six men in the parade. Their
wagon was one of the most attractive
in the procession. Over a frame-work
several thicknesses of red, white and
blue material was spread. On the sides
were fastened several bars of iron tied
with flowers. On one side of the wagon
was suspended the diploma awarded
to Harris & Allan at an exhibition held
in Fredericton in 1852. On the oppo-
site side was the diploma awarded to
J. Harris & Co. for their exhibit at the
Mechanics' exhibition held in St. John.
On the rear part of the wagon was still
another diploma awarded to J. Harris
& Co. for exhibits made by them. A
car axle tied in a knot was fastened
to the rear part of the wagon and was
carefully examined by large numbers.
Flowers and bunting had been used
with good taste.

A life and drum band followed this
wagon. The employees of the mill fol-
lowed the band. The members of the
BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS'
had thirty-five men in the procession.
They wore black trousers, white shirts
and black ties. On the banner which
they carried were the words "Brick-
layers and Masons' International
Union of America." The members of
this union looked well. On their wagon
was a house built of brick, with gen-
eral decorations.
The Fuellers hand came next.

THE CARPENTERS'
followed with sixty men. They wore
white aprons with blue compass and
rule. Next came the members of

The fall and winter stocks of
clothing, shirts, underwear, socks,
etc., are ready at our big store for
the convenience of visitors to the
city or parents of boys going off
to school.

St. John people know our way,
but to strangers we need to say
"Everything we sell is subject
to return or refund of money at
any time before use."

SCOVIL, FRASER & CO.,

OAK HALL,
King st.) THE
Corner) BIG
Germain) STORE.

St. John.

PLUMS! PLUMS!

JUST RECEIVED, A CHOICE LOT OF
ARCTIC PLUMS!

FOR SALE BY
JARDINE & CO.,

85 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION
with about seventy men. They wore
black clothes and silk hats. The
printers' wagon, if not one of the best
decorated in the procession, certainly
attracted as much attention as any
other. It was a whole newspaper
prossion. The printer's case and the
press were there, and what was best
of all the press was in operation,
turning out the papers as the crowd
cried for them. This was accomplish-
ed in the regular way-by steam. A
small upright boiler had been pro-
vided, and to this was attached an
engine. The necessary amount of
steam was kept up to drive the
machinery. Now was the printer's de-
vice missing. He was present with
all his appendages, endeavoring to
assist in the preparation of the "Labor
Day Souvenir." R. A. Johnston oper-
ated the steam whistle with the air of
a man who had long become accus-
tomed to such work.

A life and drum band followed the
printers.
H. W. BAXTER & CO.
of Baxter's tea and coffee house, Mill
street, had three wagons in the pro-
cession. The first wagon was rep-
resented a China tea house. It was
constructed out of tea caddies. In-
side the house were two Chinamen en-
gaged in handling tea. The driver
was a Chinaman. Just ahead of
this wagon was a Chinaman dressed
in a manner that would have caused
a modern Japanese to tremble with
rage. Two oil tanks followed with
tea wagons. They were all taste-
fully decorated.

SHARP'S BALSAM
was in the carriage which followed.
It was the regular canopy wagon used
by the firm. The body and top were
handsomely trimmed with flowers. In
the back of the vehicle was a pyramid
of bottles containing the celebrated
cough mixture. It was surmounted by
a large bunch of rich looking flow-
ers. Mrs. Whetsel had two of her legs
wagons in the parade. There were sev-
eral cakes of ice in each wagon. A
canopy of canvas prevented the sun
from melting the ice too rapidly, and
also added very much to the general
appearance of the wagons. The
word "ice" in red, white, and blue
flowers occupied a conspicuous position
on the side of each wagon.

In addition to the fact that she was
the only woman to contribute to the
day's demonstration, Mrs. Whetsel en-
joys the further honor of being the
pioneer exhibitor of the ice industry
in a labor day procession in North
America.

A. O. SKINNER'S CARPET WAGON
locked well. His carpets and oil
cloths were arranged in the best man-
ner possible to attract attention.
John White had two wagons. In
the first was a bedroom suit of oak, in
the second an armchair, ten feet high
by six feet wide and richly upholster-
ed in the usual manner.

W. F. Hatheway had a tea wagon
and a flour wagon in the parade. A
large and beautiful banner was car-
ried ahead of each wagon.

J. S. GIBBON & CO.
came next with four coal carts and
one two-ton coal wagon. The carts
were decorated with small flags, etc.
The two-ton wagon was the first of
the kind in the city.

Chas. F. Francis & Co. had a tea
wagon in the procession.
The Pilgrim Pant Co. followed with
unique looking two wheel vehicle.
On the rear part of the cart were the
names of all this firm's agencies. It
was otherwise fixed up to present an
attractive appearance.

White's express came next. The
wagon was pretty well loaded with
baggage. It was quite tastefully de-
corated. There were three horses
attached.

WATERBURY & RISING
had their delivery wagon in the pro-
cession.
McSherry Bros., beer manufactur-
ers, were represented.
The house decorators had a pretty
wagon. The driver was under a ban-
ner. A painter in full dress was
standing on a ladder in the body of
the wagon.

A. LORDLY & SONS
struck an idea that was decidedly tak-
ing. It was a school room. The boys-

half a dozen or more—were seated at
A. Lordly & Sons best make of school
desks. In the front was seated the
teacher, a very patriarchal looking
person, with long white hair and
beard.

Everybody looked at Caritte's Wel-
come Soap wagon, and everybody who
looked at it was amused. Two negroes
came first, bearing a large banner on
which were the words "Welcome
Soap" in large letters and the firm's
trade mark, the clasped hands. These
colored gentlemen wore red trousers
and white coats with "Welcome Soap"
across the backs and breasts, and silk
hats. Then came the horses led by
two negroes gaudily attired. Then the
wagon. The body was built up with
soap boxes. On the top was a kitchen
with everything arranged for wash-
ing. The inmates of the kitchen were
an Irish servant girl, a Chinese
domestic and a colored nurse, girl
with a baby in her arms. Over all
was a large Welcome Soap banner.

A WALKING TOUR.

The Footsore Travellers' Find a Summer Hotel.

A Merry Dance at the Hotel Acadia— A Small Saratoga on Tracadie Bay.

Walking and Ferrying on a Pleasant Beach— Driven Inland by a Storm, the Wanderers Find Shelter.

(No. 6.)

Many people that we met on trains and at hotels gave us advice as to what we ought to see in our tour. They were all generally agreed that a visit to the island was not complete without a stay at the Hotel Acadia on Tracadie Beach.

HEARD OF THE GOOD DINNERS which are provided at evening for the guests.

Numbers of people who had just dined were lounging on the piazza or sauntering through the grounds. Everything about had more suggestions of a summer hotel than anything we had seen on the island.

Probably the Acadia does not entertain many who are ON A WALKING TOUR, and therefore does not place the time of meals to provide for an early morning start.

WIFE AND DAUGHTER, had recently arrived after a tour from Yarmouth through "the land of Evangeline."

They found much fault with the hotels, except the new one in Yarmouth. The Halifax hotels were well fitted out, had good rooms, but nothing to compare with the States and New York state.

FLORIN ON THE BILL OF FARE for dinner, and flocks of ducks which were about the harbor and marshes promised some more substantial game for the future.

At the moment they were in good humor with their present surroundings. They had found PLOVER ON THE BILL OF FARE for dinner, and flocks of ducks which were about the harbor and marshes promised some more substantial game for the future.

after midnight." This was a walking tour, not a fishing trip. He did not mind rising for an early morning walk and "brushing with hasty steps the dew away to meet the sun upon the upland lawn."

While reading rapt The Heavenly Twins, But that was excusable, since the evening before the hotel had been excited over a fancy dress ball.

PRINCESSES, NUNS, CURATES, FAT WOMEN and young men transformed into various female monstrosities, hurried down to the dance hall. There were also four young women who became for the time most graceful of young ladies with charcoal moustaches, and piloted the fat women and masked curiosities skillfully amidst the crowded dancers.

ON A WALKING TOUR, and therefore does not place the time of meals to provide for an early morning start. It was almost ten when the lawyer and clergyman and ourselves and umbrellas sauntered out through the gate leading to the sandy beach along the shore.

MADE OF BOARDS, Only a careful look would distinguish the oars from poles, and they were passed through a loop of small twine.

The showers of rain became heavier and more frequent and umbrellas averted only a slight protection. Our intention of crossing other ferries, and reaching the Seaside Hotel at Rustico Beach had to be given up.

FOR THE IRISH FUND, Dublin, Aug. 31.—Mr. Gladstone, through Baron Tweedmouth, sent to the Irish parliamentary fund recently a check for £100 and expressed his wishes for the success of their cause.

The Evening Herald, Farnellite, commenting on our letter, says: "It is the price of their treaty with Ireland. Neither Keogh nor Sadler would have sold himself so cheaply."

Artist (with enthusiasm)—The lines of beauty are always curves. Little girl (amazed)—I guess you never saw a man on a bicycle, did you?

AN HOTEL MAN'S STORY. THE PROPRIETOR OF THE GRAND UNION, TORONTO, RELATES AN INTERESTING EXPERIENCE.

Suffered Intensely from Rheumatism—Six Doctors and Mineral Springs Failed to Help Him—How He Found a Cure—His Wife Also Restored to Health—Advice to Others.

(From the Toronto World.)

One of the most popular officers at the recent meeting of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Toronto, Grand Chaplain A. Betts of Brockville, Grand Chaplain for 1893-94.

He of the celebrities of the district. He is a general musician. The next morning he paraded the grounds with his bagpipes to rouse the guests, and later announced breakfast in a similar way.

Another RECORD BROKEN. The Lucia Beata Campanian's Best Time Forty Minutes. New York, Aug. 31.—The Cunard liner Ruby, Capt. McKay, which sailed from Queenstown at 2.45 p.m. Aug. 26, passed in at Sandy Hook, at 5.18 this afternoon.

FOR THE IRISH FUND, Dublin, Aug. 31.—Mr. Gladstone, through Baron Tweedmouth, sent to the Irish parliamentary fund recently a check for £100 and expressed his wishes for the success of their cause.

The Evening Herald, Farnellite, commenting on our letter, says: "It is the price of their treaty with Ireland. Neither Keogh nor Sadler would have sold himself so cheaply."

Artist (with enthusiasm)—The lines of beauty are always curves. Little girl (amazed)—I guess you never saw a man on a bicycle, did you?

Several buildings owned by the Catholics went up in smoke in the great fire of June 30th, but in their stead Bishop Sweeney reared up those two splendid structures, St. Malachi's hall

GOLDEN JUBILEE Of Bishop Sweeney's Ordination to the Priesthood.

A Life of Ceaseless Activity and Arduous Labor.

Some of the Things His Lordship Has Done for the Welfare of His People.

Today is the fiftieth anniversary of Bishop Sweeney's ordination to the priesthood, and were it not for the expense of this occasion, the bishop would have approached on the subject, intimating that in times like the present he was opposed to his people going to unnecessary expense, the event would have been celebrated in a more modest and dignified manner.

The religious observance of the jubilee will embrace solemn high mass in St. John the Baptist church at nine o'clock this morning.

The Right Rev. John Sweeney was born in Fernanagh, Ireland, in May, 1812. His parents, who belonged to the farming class, were James Sweeney and Mary Maguire. The family emigrated to New Brunswick and settled in St. John in 1838, taking up for farming.

He was then a young man, and had been in the city for some time. He was a student for some years in the Seminary of St. John's, and then returned to the city to teach in the school. He was a most diligent student, and soon became a member of the clergy.

His Lordship has special claims on the love and affection of this congregation which acknowledge his profound gratitude. "I have labored for our welfare, the zeal with which you have taught as the simple dignity of character you have shown, have won for you an affectionate reverence and regard."

FROM THE SUN OF SEPT. 3RD.

On Saturday, His Lordship Bishop Sweeney received many persons, who called to tender their congratulations on his golden jubilee. There were also many telegrams received by his Lordship.

High mass was celebrated in St. John the Baptist church Saturday morning by Very Rev. Monsignor Connolly, V. G., in commemoration of the jubilee. Bishop Sweeney and Mgr. Connolly were felicitated by their students.

Sunday morning at eleven o'clock, solemn high mass was celebrated in the cathedral in commemoration of the event. Rev. Father Casey was celebrant; Rev. Fr. Terman of London, Ontario, deacon; Rev. Fr. Donahue of St. Peter's church, sub-deacon; Rev. Fr. Robichaud, master of ceremonies. The other clergy present in the sanctuary were: Revs. Fr. Casey, Mgr. Murray, O'Neill and Robichaud of the cathedral; Rev. Mgr. Connolly, V. G., Rev. Fr. Flannery of St. Thomas, Ont.; Rev. Fr. Urbin of the cathedral.

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and St. Joseph's school building. A bequest of \$5,000 by the late Patrick McCourt towards the erection of an industrial school, supplemented by a personal gift of one thousand dollars by the Bishop, formed the nucleus of the building fund of St. Patrick's Industrial School at Silver Falls. On its completion the boys in St. Vincent's Convent were removed to the new building, where they are taught farming, and when they grow old enough are furnished with good situations.

The church building Bishop Sweeney's record is in keeping with all his works. New St. Peter's, north end, the cornerstone of which was laid in September, 1882, its dedication taking place January 15th, 1885, is a noble monument to his lordship's enterprise.

The latest monuments in this city are his lordship's zeal and the Mater Misericordiae Home on Sydney street, and the Church of the Holy Trinity on the corner of Rockland road and Moore street.

No sketch of his lordship's work would be complete without a reference to his labors in promoting and bringing to a successful issue the flourishing Irish Catholic settlement of Johnville, in the county of Carleton. Johnville was colonized through Bishop Sweeney's efforts by a number of Catholic families from the city, who, when they first settled there were poor but have since, by cultivation of the soil, become well-to-do and independent freeholders.

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chased by the blood of Jesus Christ and belong to him. No matter what we do the sanctification of souls is above all. We must have churches and temples and like but the great object is the salvation of souls. We must never forget our calling to the church of Jesus Christ. He left in the church Himself, His body and blood. He loved souls. This is His father in heaven and descended to earth to dwell with us that we might come to Him, and pray to Him to bless us and sanctify us, and help us to overcome all evil.

We have performed the work of building the grand temple. When the preacher came to it, it was not the building that it is today. There had been expended on it since he came to the parish between \$70,000 and \$80,000. Its erection was the work of Father Connolly, who laid the cornerstone. When the preacher became a curate of the parish fifty years ago, the Catholics had but one church in St. John, old St. Malachi's wooden structure. There were but two priests here. Now we have this cathedral and three or four other churches of brick and stone in the city. There are seven parishes with four times as many priests.

Monmouth College was founded under the fostering care of Bishop Sweeney, who thereby equipped the diocese with an institution where instruction in the higher branches, both religious and secular, is thoroughly imparted.

We hear of persecutions now, but that was not to be wondered at. God came down from heaven and hid His name under the garb of human nature, established His church, leaving in her all the sacraments. He gave to her His own power and said to her bishops, go on into the world and save it. That is the consolation of the children of the Catholic church. It had existed without change for nineteen hundred years. Our Lord commanded all who heard His voice to be baptized, and His ministers and are bound to do His will. If, through our negligence or carelessness or want of vigilance, any soul entrusted to our care should perish we are responsible to God.

After his large discourses, which included the southern half of New Brunswick, embracing the counties of Westmorland, Albert, Kings, St. John, Charlotte, Queens, Sunbury, York, Carleton and the larger valley of the St. John, he kept up his vigilance and is ever careful of his people's spiritual wants. As a preacher his discourses are eminently practical, and whenever he expounds the doctrine of the Holy Religion, he never fails to clearly point out how they should affect the lives of the thousands who listen to his voice. His style is plain, simple and unaffected, so that a listener may be caught up in the memories and in the rather to instruct than to make a display. In the administration of his diocesan affairs he keeps quietly at work, and even when he is in the memory of all his branches, he seldom, if ever, undertakes anything that he does not finish, and seems to know not the import of the word "no."

The sisters left the world and labored only that God might know them. But we need not be surprised at what the enemies of the Catholic church said. "After a brief reference to Pagan Rome His Lordship said the Christian church after its disappearance became the prime ruler of the earth. She has gone on in her good work ever since. Her people who leave the old country and come out to America are security for the oppressed, the poor, yet they are never satisfied till they have their own little church."

"In all things," said the preacher, "the congregation has worked together with me. I have never had the least trouble with my people." They had always been ready to do what was required of them. No matter what work had been undertaken the means were always forthcoming. Today there was little or no debt on any of the institutions. His Lordship said very many of those before him had been baptised by him. No matter what pride we take in our church or her institutions they are only material and maintained for the sake of the salvation of souls. They will all pass away, but the immortal soul of man is to last for ever and ever, either with God in heaven or in suffering below.

We should not think of ourselves only. Our charity must extend to all. His hearers should strive and labor every day to do good to their fellow creatures. If they saw anyone going astray and committing sin they should do all in their power to save them from the devil and his temptations. What encouragement was found in the Bible for all to do as he now asked them. They should be careful not to neglect the sacraments. God has blessed us this year. The health of the city and province is good. The death rate is very small. This might be an exceptional case however. Look at that terrible scourge the cholera. Well did he remember the time it visited St. John, forty years ago. How many of our people were carried off by it. The papers gave us to understand that it was now making its way westward. When the cholera was here people became so careless of death that they seemed to forget themselves. He once saw a wagon going out of the city. It contained five or six coffins and on it sat a woman. None of our priests were attacked by it although they had to attend the people afflicted with it at all hours of the night and day.

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