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MR. RAMSDEN DEAD.

The British Consul at Santiago de Cuba Passes Away.

His Arrest and Liberation, and Work in the Virginius Affair.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 11.—V. Ramsden, for over thirty-five years British consul at Santiago de Cuba, has just died at Kingston, Jamaica, in the 83rd year of his age. He leaves a wife, three daughters and four sons, one of whom is British vice-consul at Manila.

Mr. Ramsden's service throughout the war, his efforts to bring about the surrender of Santiago, with a view to avoiding further bloodshed, and his kindness to all Americans with whom he came into contact, entitled him to their consideration.

When the United States consul left Santiago on the outbreak of hostilities, the protection of American interests was confided to Mr. Ramsden, and he was most active in defending the lives and property of United States citizens. His conduct aroused an intense feeling of antagonism against him amongst the Spanish population, and early in May the consulate was attacked by a mob. After exhausting every peaceable means to quell the disturbance, Mr. Ramsden fled, and was captured by the mob. He was committed to prison and sentenced to death. His friends immediately sent word to the admiral commanding the West Indian station, who despatched H. M. S. Alert, H. M. S. Pallua, and H. M. S. Pearl to Santiago, and in view of this demonstration, Mr. Ramsden was promptly released. But that gentleman would not leave Santiago. He considered it his duty to remain at his post, where he continued to look after British and American interests, until the city surrendered to the Americans, after which he departed for Jamaica, to take a well-earned rest.

Mr. Ramsden's connection with the celebrated Virginius affair in 1873 is historical. Being then the British consul at Santiago, he notified the world through Jamaica that the Spaniards were putting to death the crew and passengers of the American ship Virginius and appealed to the British flag for protection. The British ship Niobe came into port from Jamaica. Her commander, Sir Lambert Lorrain, heard of what was going on. He sought an interview with the Spanish governor, and told him the massacres must stop. The governor protested that they were only "Yankee dogs" he was killing. No matter, Sir Lambert replied, not another one must be killed. The Spaniard was still defiant. He took his orders from the captain general, he said, and not from any meddling Britisher. Then the Britisher delivered his ultimatum: "My ship is in the harbor, with double-shotted guns. Kill another man and I will open fire and lay your town in ruins." And not another man was killed. Mr. Ramsden's bravery, as well as his diplomatic skill, has been thoroughly tested on several other occasions.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Return from England of Sir James Winter, Premier of the Colony.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 14.—Sir Jas. Winter, premier of Newfoundland, returned from England today to consult with the cabinet before starting for Quebec, for which place he will leave on Thursday night. He states that his mission to London was eminently successful. The colony obtains a royal commission to investigate the French shore question, which commission will leave England next month, and also the establishment of a naval reserve, as well as many minor concessions.

The premier denies that statement sent in a cable despatch to the effect that the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, British secretary of state for the colonies, in an interview with him advised the colony to enter the Canadian federation.

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FREDERICTON.

Three Brothers in Jail Charged With Aggravated Assault.

The Representatives to the Provincial Rifle Association — Death of Mrs. Cowperthwaite.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Aug. 15.—Policemen Phillips and Rideout arrested Edward, John and Jas. Bonar, three brothers, and Joseph Morgan, this afternoon, and the quartette are now safe in jail, charged with aggravated assault upon William Fisher and with breaking into and smashing windows in the house of William Crawley. All the parties reside at Morrison's Mills, a short distance below the city, and the Bonars and Morgan are noted for their fighting propensities. The affair started with a fight on Saturday night, then the smashup at Fisher's was celebrated early Sunday morning. Fisher went to work this morning he was again attacked by the Bonar brothers. They struck him over the head with a heavy club, felling him into the river, and some of the bystanders took them off of Fisher, thinking that they would have and then put their murderous threats into execution if they had not been interfered with.

Dr. J. Z. Currie, formerly registrar N. B. Medical Society, now of Cambridgeport, Mass., and Mrs. Currie are here on a visit. The Baptist Sunday school picnic at Upper Sheffield tomorrow. Major Logan, Hawthorn, Lieut. Massie, Sgt. Wilson, Pte. Mack, Pte. Risteen of 7th, and Sigs. Offin and Duncan of the R. R. C. I., will represent York county at the Sussex ranges this week. The party, with the exception of Lieut. Massie, all left today for Sussex. Massie goes in the morning.

Thos. W. Smith, formerly of this city, and who removed to San Francisco six years ago, is here on a visit. Mrs. Archibald Cowperthwaite died here today of cancer. She was a daughter of the late Ephraim Briggs and resided in this city. She was in the 67th year of her age. She leaves a husband and one son, Allen Cowperthwaite of Worcester, Mass., and two daughters in this city. Mrs. Chas. Parker and Miss Christine Cowperthwaite. Three brothers and five sisters of the deceased lady survive her, as well as her widowed mother. They are: Mrs. Fred McGowan of this city; Mrs. Harry Nash of Woodstock; Mrs. Chas. McDonald of St. John; Mrs. Holly Bally of Newcastle; Queens Co., and Misses Georges, Emory and Lorenzo Briggs of Lakeville Corner.

The sad death occurred at Victoria hospital on Sunday of Mrs. Henry Pomeroy of Little Ridge, near St. Stephen. Mrs. Pomeroy had been a patient at the hospital for only a short time. She leaves a husband and family. The remains were prepared for burial by Undertaker John G. Adams and forwarded to St. Stephen by train this afternoon.

RICHIBUCTO.

The Funeral of the Late Miss Dorothy Philney.

RICHIBUCTO, N. B., Aug. 15.—The remains of the late Dorothy Philney, the Red Cross nurse who died at Chicoutimi, Quebec, last Tuesday, arrived by the four o'clock train this afternoon, accompanied by Fred Philney, brother of the deceased, who went to Boston to meet them. They were removed to the residence of their father, Robert Philney. At five o'clock a service was held by Revs. Messrs. Fraser, Lawson and Meak. A eulogy and appropriate address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Fraser. The procession started for the cemetery at six o'clock. It was one of the largest that has passed through the streets for many years.

Steamship Patonia, Capt. Owen, sailed from St. John, N. F., last evening for Liverpool, having completed her repairs. She will load for Limerick.

PEACE PROCLAIMED.

The Protocol Signed at Washington Friday Afternoon.

President McKinley Issues a Proclamation Stopping All Hostilities.

The War Between United States and Spain Brought to a Close—French Ambassador Thanked.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—With a simplicity in keeping with republican institutions, the war which has raged between Spain and the United States for three months and twenty-two days was quietly terminated at twenty-three minutes past four o'clock this afternoon, when Secretary Day for the United States, and M. Cambon for Spain, in the presence of President McKinley, signed a solemn treaty which will form the basis of a permanent peace. It is believed to be simple justice to the state republic of France to record the fact that through her good offices this speedy termination of a war that might have run on indefinitely was brought about, and the president himself deemed that action on the part of the French government as worthy of his special praise. The closing chapter of events that led up to the signature of the protocol and the cessation of hostilities was full of interest. There were rumors in the early morning that over night the French embassy had received the long expected instructions from Madrid, but these, upon enquiry, proved groundless, and it was not until half past twelve that they were known to come from Madrid in small lots. The state department was soon advised of the fact that the message was under transmission, but as it was evident that it would be long and that its reception would occupy much time, the secretary of state left the state department to sign the protocol for Spain, and only awaited the pleasure of the state department. He intimated that the ambassador would be pleased to have the final ceremony conducted in the presence of President McKinley, where the negotiations were begun. Leaving the secretary of the embassy in his own office, Secretary Day made a short visit to the White House to learn the president's wishes in the matter. The latter immediately connected to accept arrangements for the signing of the protocol. Mr. Theobald hastened to inform his principal that the president would receive him at the White House at 4 o'clock.

At the appointed hour a driving rain storm prevailed, obliging all the parties to resort to carriages for transportation to the White House. Secretary Day came first, with a large portfolio under his arm, enclosing copies of the protocol, of the proclamation to be issued by the president, stopping hostilities, and some other necessary papers. He was accompanied by Assistant Secretary Moore, Second Assistant Secretary Adee, and Third Assistant Secretary Cridler. They were shown immediately into the cabinet room, where the president sat in waiting. He had invited to be present the Secretary of the Navy, Prudden and Cortis and Lieut. Montgomery. When Ambassador Cambon reached the White House it was just 3.55 o'clock, five minutes in advance of the appointed hour. The rain was still violent and the ambassador abandoned his usual carriage for a light-colored sedan, the gates of the executive grounds. He was driven under the porte cochere, passing through a cordon of newspaper men before he and Secretary Theobald were ushered inside. They went direct to the library, where the cabinet room, on the upper floor.

At 4.05 they were announced to the waiting party in the cabinet room and were ushered into their presence. After an exchange of diplomatic courtesies, no unnecessary loss of time occurred, and Assistant Secretary of State Cridler, on the part of the United States, and first Secretary Theobald, on the part of Spain, retired to a window, where there was a critical formal examination of the protocol. This inspection had all the outward formalities due a document of this importance. It was prepared in duplicate at the state department, one copy to be retained by the United States government, and the other to become the property of Spain. The text is handsomely engrossed in a running old English script. Each copy of the protocol is written in double columns, French and English standing alongside for easy comparison as to the exactness of translation. The two copies are alike, except that the one held by this government has the English text in the first column and the signature of Secretary Day ahead of that of M. Cambon, while the copy transmitted to Spain has French in the first column and the signature of Cambon ahead of Secretary Day.

The protocol to be sent to Spain was accompanied by the credentials issued by President McKinley, especially empowering the secretary of state to affix his signature to this document. The authorization was brief and in typewriting, save for the president's signature. Later the American copy of the protocol will be accompanied by the written credentials of the Spanish government sent to M. Cambon, and bearing the signature of Queen Christina. The cable despatch received by him to-day conferred full authority to sign the protocol, and stated that the written authority will follow, signed by the queen regent in the name of the king. Prior to the ceremony of today M. Theobald showed the cable despatch to Secretary Day and it was accepted as sufficient to enable the ambassador to sign in behalf of Spain. When the written authorization arrives it will be presented to the state department to accompany the protocol.

The examination of the protocol was satisfactory and the document was handed to M. Cambon first, and then to Secretary Day, who affixed his signature in that order to each side of the two copies. Then the last detail administered by the protocol binding was the signature of the secretary of state, who attached the seal of the United States. Throughout the ceremony all but the two signers remained standing at the White House. Secretary Day, in signing the protocol, occupied the seat which Secretary of the Navy Long, now away on a vacation, usually occupied. The president stood at the left hand corner at the head of the great cabinet table. Secretary Day, M. Theobald and M. Cambon in the order named on the left side of the table. The rest of the party were standing in other parts of the room.

No credentials were produced during the signing at the White House. The president accepting Secretary Day's assurance that this had been settled to his satisfaction at the state department, it was 4.22 o'clock when the final signatures were attached to the protocol, and within the knowledge of all the officials present, this had been the first time that a protocol had been signed at the White House. As this ceremony concluded, Acting Secretary Allen of the Navy Department, Secretary Alger and Adjutant General Corbin appeared, having been summoned to the White House by the president and they were admitted into the cabinet room just in season to witness one of the most impressive features of the ceremony, when the president requested the hand of the ambassador, and through him repeated thanks to the sister republic of France for her assistance in bringing about peace. He also thanked the ambassador personally for the important part he had played in this matter, and the latter replied in suitable terms. President McKinley then called for the proclamation which he had caused to be drawn up in the presence of M. Cambon, who expressed his appreciation of the action. Without delay Acting Secretary Allen hastened to the telephone and directed that cable messages be suspended beyond all of the naval commandants at Guantanamo and the various commandants at navy yards and stations to cease hostilities immediately. There is a despatch boat at Hong Kong, and it is believed that it can reach General Merritt in forty-eight hours at top speed.

On the part of the army, while Secretary Alger availed of the telegraph, Assistant General Corbin rushed across to the war department, where he immediately issued orders which had been prepared in advance to all of the military commanders to cease their operations. The state department notified all diplomatic and consular agents of the action taken. All the formalities having been disposed of, the president spent half an hour chatting with those present, and then at 4.43, the rain still continuing in force, the ambassador and his secretary entered their carriage and were driven to the embassy.

which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines. 4.—That Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated and that commission-ers, to be appointed within ten days, shall, within thirty days from the signing of the protocol, meet at Havana and San Juan respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation. 5.—That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to receive and control the treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than the first of October. 6.—On the signing of the protocol, hostilities shall be suspended, and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by the governments of the commanders of its military and naval forces. The above is the official statement of the protocol's contents as prepared and given to the press by Secretary Day. The protocol was signed at 4.23 p. m. by Secretary of State Day, representing the United States, and M. Cambon, the French ambassador, representing the Spanish government.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The president has issued the following proclamation: By the President of the United States of America: Whereas, by a protocol concluded and signed August 12, 1898, by Wm. R. Day, secretary of state of the United States, and his excellency Jules Cambon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of France at Washington, respectively representing for this purpose the government of the United States and the government of Spain, the present hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and that notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by the commanders of the military and naval forces. Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, do hereby command that orders be issued to the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from all acts inconsistent with this proclamation. It is my wish that the peace between my hand and caused the rest of the United States to be affirmed. Done at the city of Washington, this 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-second year. WILLIAM MCKINLEY, By the President. WILLIAM R. DAY, Secretary of State.

A copy of the proclamation has been cables to the army and navy commanders. Spain will cable her commanders like instructions. WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—In accordance with the proclamation issued by the president suspending hostilities orders were issued this evening to the naval commanders at the several stations in the United States, and the Philippine archipelago, to effect the directions of the proclamation. The navy department had not yet transmitted the president's proclamation in full to the several commanders in chief, but also directions as to the disposition of their vessels. The following orders are self-explanatory: Navy Department, Washington, Aug. 12. To Sampson, Santiago: Suspend all hostilities. Blockade of Cuba and Porto Rico is raised. Howell ordered to assemble vessels at Key West. Proceed with New York, Brooklyn, Indiana, Oregon, Iowa and Massachusetts to Tompkinsville. Place monitor in harbor in Porto Rico. When you transfer his flag to Newark and will remain at Guantanamo. Assemble all cruisers in safe harbors. Order arrives north in Resolve. (Signed) ALLEN, Acting Secretary.

Navy Department, Washington, Aug. 12. To Key West: According to the president's proclamation telegraphed you, suspend immediately all hostilities. Commence withdrawal of vessels from blockade of Key West. Proceed to Key West. (Signed) ALLEN, Acting Secretary. The notification to Admiral Dewey was not made public, but Assistant Secretary Allen states that besides his aide being present in possession of the president's proclamation, he was ordered to cease hostilities and raise the blockade of Manila. In compliance with the orders sent Admiral Sampson and Commodore Remey will each send a vessel around the coast of Cuba to relieve the blockade. Admiral Schley being on the Brooklyn and included in the orders to that vessel will come north with her.

AT THE FRONT, with Gen. Wilson's column, beyond the mountains of Ocaña, Porto Rico, Aug. 12, evening, delayed in transmission.—Gen. Wilson moved one Lancaster battery out to the front this afternoon for the purpose of shelling the Spanish position on the crest of the mountain at the head of the pass through which the road winds. The enemy occupied a position of great natural strength, protected by seven lines of entrenchments and a battery of two howitzers. The Spaniards were eager for the day, and earlier in the day had fired upon Gen. Biddle's column of the engineer corps, who, with a platoon of troop C of New York, was reconnoitering on their right flank. As our battery rounded a curve in the road, two thousand yards away, the enemy opened an artillery and infantry fire. The first company of the Tenth Wisconsin, which were posted on the muffs to the right of the road, were not permitted to respond. The guns advanced at a gallop in the face of a terrific fire, were unimpaired and were soon hurrying common shell and shrapnel at the enemy's position. The rate, striking the entrenchments, batteries and entrenchments with the rhythmic regularity of a trip hammer. The enemy soon abandoned one gun, but continued to serve the other at intervals of over an hour. They were pestered over our men. One shell burst, the fragments killing Corporal Swanson, of Company I, and seriously wounding Corporal Yanke, and Privates Bunch and Yoush. Capt. Page, the British army officer who is with the American force for the purpose

of observing the operations in the field, distinguished himself by aiding Dr. Woodbury and his assistants. Here Capt. Lee and Private Steyer of Company F, were wounded by Mauser bullets. In about two hours, the enemy abandoned the other gun and the men began to flee from the entrenchments toward a banana grove. Then the guns shelled them as they ran. One gun was ordered to advance to a position a quarter of a mile further on. It had just reached the new position when Spanish infantry reinforcements were fired into the trenches and began a deadly fire upon our men, compelling the battery to retire to a gallop. Then both the enemy's machine guns reopened, the shrapnel screaming and Mausers sang. Another gun galloped from the rear, but our ammunition was exhausted. Lieut. Haines was shot in the body by a Mauser just before his gun returned, the ball following a rib. The orders issued for two companies to advance were countermanded and the firing ceased. Col. Bliss, of Gen. Wilson's staff, went forward to the enemy's line with a flag of truce and explained that peace negotiations were almost concluded and that their position was untenable and demanded their surrender. The Spanish made no communication with the outside world, and the commander asked until tomorrow morning in order that he might communicate with Gen. Macías at San Juan. Gen. Wilson and his staff viewed today's action from a hill at the right of the battery. The enemy's guns were fired from a high elevation with low velocity. The Spaniards have the ranges as accurately as they had at Santiago. Their position from the front is almost impenetrable, but it can be turned. Estimation of the strength of the enemy range from 500 to 1,000. Their position is five miles from Alibonito.

HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. WILSON, at Coamo, Aug. 13, morning, delayed in transmission.—"All the American general if he desires further shedding of blood, to remain where he is." This is the reply that the Spanish commander, Col. Nuevitas, sent to Gen. Wilson's demand for the surrender of Alibonito, made last night. A fight is certain to occur unless orders are issued from Washington to prevent it. HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. WILSON AT COAMO, Aug. 13, noon, delayed in transmission.—The orders of advance given to Gen. Ernest's brigade were countermanded upon receipt of the president's order to suspend hostilities. Gen. Wilson this morning sent a party with a flag of truce to notify the Spaniards of the suspension of hostilities, but the flag was not respected. This was by order of Governor General Macías. As Gen. Macías has no communication with Manila he may shut out himself off from official notification of the situation, although natives have been sent through the Spanish lines to spread the news that a cessation of hostilities had been ordered. The soldiers of the American army generally receive the news of peace with delight, though some are disappointed that there is to be no further fighting, and many officers express regret at the suspension of hostilities in the midst of the campaign.

PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 12, evening.—The peace news has stopped all forward movement of the American army in Porto Rico. Gen. Wilson at Coamo and Gen. Schwan at Mayaguez will remain at their places. Gen. Haines, who is at Trinidad, will return to Adjutant and Gen. Brooks, who has advanced beyond Guayama, will return to the town. Gen. Miles expects to do nothing, pending the arrival at San Juan of the peace commissioners. MAJORITY PRINTED THE PROTOCOL signed by the United States and Spain with mourning borders, and says: "Spain, without colonies, is reduced to the role of a third rate power." An important saying: "Peace will not bring to Spain even the rest she so much needs after three years and a half of war." El Nacional says bitterly: "If Spain had at least been vanquished only after a furious and heroic struggle, she could resign herself. Peace with the United States will be a momentary respite from our misfortune." El Liberal says the article in the protocol relating to the Philippines does not indicate that anything good for Spain will be fixed upon, and a question will not be settled favorably for her. El Globo (ministerial) plans for peace between Spain and the United States, but says the communications on serious questions which Day and Cambon have signed, begin the first chapter in a new history of Europe. El Tiempo (conservative) says: "Peace is an accomplished fact. The bitterness of defeat does not prevent us from seeing with satisfaction the end of the war." El Espectador says: "The peace is the saddest imposed since the treaty of Utrecht, and expresses doubt if a government which has allowed itself to be dragged into a war will acquit itself well by negotiating peace."

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 13, 11.35 p. m.—Trouble with the Cubans in breeding. Their attitude is one ofullen hostility towards America. The better class in Cuba favor the annexation of the island to the United States, and a majority of the masses are ready and anxious to work and accept the shelter and protection afforded by an American protectorate, but they are influenced by a certain class of rabid orators and breeders of sedition and rebellion against anything smacking of law and order. This inflammatory class demands and urges the recognition of Cuba for the Cubans, and agitate all others or suggestions tending to prosperity under an American protectorate, and excite

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 17, 1898.

INDIA'S NEW RULER.

The same imperial government which, a few days ago, gave Canada a soldier for a governor general, has now given India a statesman. Good soldiers are not so scarce in Great Britain at first-class statesmen, and the position of governor general of Canada is an easy one compared with that of the viceroy of India. The military qualifications of Lord Minto are incidental to his appointment and not the cause of it. Mr. Curzon loves to India because India requires a governor general who knows the business both of India statesmanship and foreign diplomacy. The difficult problems in British foreign policy are nearly all in Asia, and India is in the centre of British power and influence in that continent. Besides all that India is itself in some respects the greatest empire in the world.

The man who beats rule in India is placed over more than three-fourths of her majesty's subjects and feudatories. The subjects of Great Britain in India are more in number than all the subjects of any other government, including the Emperor of China, and three times as many subjects of any foreign nation except China. The viceroy of India is a real ruler, though of course his power is not absolute. He has to face the most difficult problems of domestic statesmanship, having under him people of many races and faiths, who are to be served and humbled, and others who are wild, fierce and fanatical. India is the abode of the ignorant and stupid, but also of the cleverest of all the Asiatics. It is a country where a ruling statesman is required to keep his eyes open wider than in any other part of the Queen's dominions, and a country where the claimants and the surroundings hold out all inducements to keep them shut. It has been the scene of oft-told heroic efforts by the British people in the field, and of noble toll and pain suffering—equally heroic and not often told of—in the council and the camp.

In the present circumstances the prime minister has thought it not too much to give to his own right hand man, Mr. Curzon is one of the young men who have come to the front so fast that their names are not found in many works of reference. But for three years his name has been familiar to all who have taken an interest in British foreign affairs. As the representative in the commons of the foreign office he has explained and defended the action of the department, for a parliamentary secretary is much in evidence when the secretary of state for his department is a peer. If he has been recently made a peer of the realm, the head of the department is ill, the parliamentary secretary has also a large share of the working as well as the talking responsibility. Mr. Curzon has steadily won his way to the first rank and, while yet in the thirties, he goes to India to take up the task which has proved rather too heavy for his predecessor. The new viceroy is the son of Lord Scarsdale, who is a peer by inheritance and a clergyman by occupation. Before his marriage to Miss Leister, whose brother has recently made a dubious reputation as a wheat dealer in Chicago, he was a fellow of All Souls, Oxford. In 1885 he was appointed private secretary to Lord Salisbury, and the same year he was a defeated candidate for the house of commons. Elected in 1889 as a unionist, he began at once to take an interest in the affairs of India. This interest was shown by two volumes from his pen, "Russia in Central Asia," and "Persia and the Persian Question." In 1891 he became under secretary for India. His party went out the next year, but when Lord Salisbury returned to power in 1895, he assumed the foreign office himself and made Mr. Curzon under secretary. He was called to the privy council, but not to the cabinet. If Mr. Curzon does not make a record as governor general of India he will be a great disappointment to his friends, his party and the public generally.

THE NEW CANADIAN LIBERALISM.

Two good-looking elderly gentlemen sat daily in the gallery of the legislative chamber at Toronto, while the house is in session, and watch the proceedings with deep and abiding interest. The name of one is Gibson and the name of the other is Bryden. They are members of the Ontario government, and draw salaries of \$4,000 each as provincial secretary and minister of agriculture. They watch the proceedings from the gallery because they have no seats in the house. Six months ago Mr. Gibson and Mr. Bryden ceased to be members of the legislature, each having been handsomely defeated in his own constituency. Why do they remain in the cabinet? It may be asked. In fact the question is asked. But it is not answered, except by the remark that a defeated

minister should be allowed a reasonable time to find a seat. Half a year appears to be more than a reasonable time, but the two ministers go on drawing their pay, and managing the affairs of their department as if they represented somebody. They control patronage, dismiss offensive parliamentarians, reward their supporters, and act the part of public servants just as if the public had not dismissed them.

These two irresponsibles are liberals of course. It is in these days only the liberal party that shows such fine disregard of the people's verdict at the polls or for the people's opinion or the people's interest anywhere. These two liberals who have notice to quit but will not go are watching from the gallery while the other two-thirds of the government is trying to pass a law to head off the action of the courts on election petitions. The remnant of the liberal government is trying to enact that the votes of liberal election officers, though the courts may declare them illegal, shall be counted so far as to keep the conservative candidates out of the seats that are legally theirs. Eight liberal candidates now sitting in the house under protest on account of these disputed votes, propose to vote the conservative candidates out of their seats. This is the spectacle which the ministers who are not members of the house, but who hang on to their offices, are watching from the gallery. When they are not watching they are in the lobby giving assistance to the conspiracy. Such is liberalism as we have it in these modern days in this country.

Where do these noble couples go for a precedent? They have found one in the case of Mr. Gladstone, who once held office from December to July without a seat in the house. This occurred no less than fifty-two years ago, when responsibility to the people was hardly established and when governments, defeated at the polls, held on as a matter of course till the next parliament met. Nothing less than half a century old can be found to match the course of these hangers-on to office. It happens that Mr. Gladstone himself discusses the precedent when it was half a century old. Writing to the North American Review, he said: "The custom of not having ministers of the crown without seats is rarely departed from, even in an individual case, never, as far as my knowledge goes, on a large scale. From accidental circumstances it happened that I was a secretary of state between December, 1846, and July, 1846, without a seat in the house of commons. This, which did not wholly pass without comment, is held by me to be a notable instance for the last 50 years; and it is only within the last 50 years that our constitutional system has completely settled down."

THE DOWNFALL OF MR. FISHER.

Hon. S. A. Fisher, minister of agriculture, has been regarded as the prohibitionist member of the government. He was the spokesman of the temperance party on the liberal side before he became a minister, and he informed the Woman's Christian Temperance Union last winter that he intended to take an active part in the plebiscite campaign. The campaign is now on and Mr. Fisher is one of the large colony of ministers who are tugging in Europe. But this is not the worst of it. Mr. Fisher has sent us a marked copy of the London Post containing an interview of the representative of that paper with him. Mr. Fisher told the reporter that the government is doing for the Canadian farmer in promoting the butter and cheese industry, and went on to commend Canadian farm products generally. Passing on to the discussion of fruit, Mr. Fisher said: "Our peaches are not 'quite so large as your home-grown peaches, but they have a finer taste, and our grapes, though you have not yet taken to their peculiar flavor, we expect you to eat largely. We can sell them on the other side of the pond wholesale. With the aid of our cold-storage system we can now deliver the most delicate fruits in perfect condition. Our making of wine is as yet only in the experimental stage, but we hope to make something of it."

THE END OF THE WAR.

The war is now technically over, though it is possible that more fighting may take place in the Philippines before the order to suspend hostilities reaches there. Hostilities are supposed to terminate with the signing of the protocols, which took place Friday. Several matters of detail remain to be settled by commissioners, but the main result of the war is the utter extinction of the colonial power of Spain. She gives up her West Indian possessions at once, and so doubt the ultimate result will be her withdrawal from all the islands of the east. The loss of Cuba and Porto Rico is a great humiliation to Spain. Havana was once burned by French privateers and once captured by the British. But during a period of four hundred years since the time of Columbus Cuba has not passed out of the normal possession of Spain. Of the once great European powers who in old times claimed this continent Spain was the last on the ground. No other European nation has held possession of so large a part of this continent as Spain. Today Spain is practically left without a foothold in the western world.

Now that the United States has driven Spain from Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, she has to replace Spanish power with some other. There are Cubans who want to rule Cuba and who suppose that Spain was driven out for their benefit. There are natives who want to rule the Philippines and who suppose that it was they who drove Spain from their shores. The United States has now to reckon with the late allies of the United States. This will be the longest and perhaps the hardest reckoning of the two.

A SERIOUS ASPECT OF THE PLEBISCITE.

While it is true that the prohibitionists, and the temperance people generally did not ask for the plebiscite and did not want it, they are by the plebiscite act brought face to face with a great responsibility. What the government may do if a large majority of the people of Canada ask for prohibition cannot be known. There is no doubt of the result in case the majority vote against prohibition, or in case the vote in its favor is very small. Sir Wilfrid has refused to say more than that if the people vote for prohibition the government will "take the matter into consideration." But when a government asks the people to say whether they want prohibition; when \$250,000 is paid out of the public treasury to take the vote, and four or five times that amount in time and money is taken out of the people interested in the contest, the government cannot decently refuse to take notice of the opinion expressed. Should the electors decide in favor of prohibition, what possible answer can the ministers make to the demands of the prohibitionists? The ministers will be told that the law is one demanded by themselves, and that by their own method of inquiry they have found the country in favor of action. But suppose the test goes the other way. Then the government will have an answer to every demand for prohibition. Ministers will simply point to the record of the vote as their justification for refusing even to consider the question. It will probably be many years before another plebiscite is ordered. During that period it will be competent for ministers, members of parliament, and also for those interested in the manufacture and sale of liquor to say that the people of Canada are opposed to a prohibitory law.

The question submitted to the people is comprehensive. A vote in the negative is a statement that the man who casts the ballot is not in favor of a prohibitory law for this country on any terms or conditions. If a majority of the people who go to the polls vote in that sense, or if comparatively few go to the polls to vote for prohibition, that question will be set at rest for a good many years to come. This would perhaps be a great relief for many public men, but the possibility of it is a matter of serious import to those who have looked forward to the legal suppression of the liquor trade.

CONSULTING HIS CLIENTS.

Mr. Charles Russell, son of the Lord Chief Justice of England, is paying a visit to Ottawa. Mr. Russell is the solicitor in England and also at Rome of the Laurier government. It is he who wrote that wonderful letter to the Attorney General on behalf of the prime minister and his Roman Catholic associates, which was published in this paper during the late session of parliament. It will be remembered that the letter was written in London, and that Mr. Russell is now in Ottawa. He is also in Ottawa in order that negotiations might be more readily carried on hereafter. Mr. Russell is receiving several thousand dollars a year from the dominion as solicitor for Canada in London. The old and reliable firm of English solicitors who have been doing business for Canada almost since the union of the colonies were displaced by Mr. Russell's receiving several thousand dollars a year from the dominion as solicitor for Canada in London. The old and reliable firm of English solicitors who have been doing business for Canada almost since the union of the colonies were displaced by Mr. Russell's receiving several thousand dollars a year from the dominion as solicitor for Canada in London. The old and reliable firm of English solicitors who have been doing business for Canada almost since the union of the colonies were displaced by Mr. Russell's receiving several thousand dollars a year from the dominion as solicitor for Canada in London.

PENNY POSTAGE.

TORONTO, Aug. 12.—Sir Adolphe Caron is in the city on business in connection with the new penny postage. In an interview the ex-postmaster general said: "Hon. Wm. Mulock's intention of adopting two-cent postage will cost Canada \$80,000,000 per annum. That is a high price to pay for the sentimental consideration of empty buildings. I approve the idea long ago, but I don't see how Canada could bear the cost, and I can't see it yet."

No Summer Vacation.

ST. JOHN'S COOL SUMMER WEATHER, combined with our superior ventilating facilities, make study with us just as agreeable in July and August as at any other time. Just the chance for teachers and others to take up the BRADY ETYMOLOGICAL SHORTHAND and NEW METHODS (the very latest) of BUSINESS PRACTICE.

Students can enter at any time. Send for Catalogue. S. KERR & SON, Oddfellows' Hall.

SPORTING MATTERS

Canada Loses First International Yacht Race Through a Foul.

The Canadian Wins the Second of the International Yacht Races.

YACHTING.

Gracie M. Wins Saturday's Race. A good many people missed a fine race on Saturday because they were under the erroneous impression that the weather at Millidgeville is similar to that of St. John, but that was not the case. The weather was just what was needed for the race, and the boats were in fine trim. The Canadian boat, Gracie M., was the victor, and the American boat, the Dominion, was the loser. The race was a close one, and the Canadian boat was in the lead for most of the time. The Dominion boat was in the lead for a short time, but the Canadian boat was able to overtake it and win the race.

The yachts crossed the line in the following order:
 H. M. S.
 Gracie M. 45 40
 Dominion 46 30
 Sun 46 30
 Theis 46 30
 There was some delay in the Canada in setting the spinnaker on the run to the first buoy, the Theis getting here out and crossing the line simultaneously. The wind was, as usual lately, from the southwest, and save for about twenty minutes, when the race was half through, not very much of it. The Canada took the lead before reaching the first buoy, but the Dominion's yacht bunched pretty well until more than half the course had been sailed, the Gracie M., Theis and Kathleen reaching the second buoy almost simultaneously and turning the half way buoy opposite the clubhouse within ten seconds of each other.

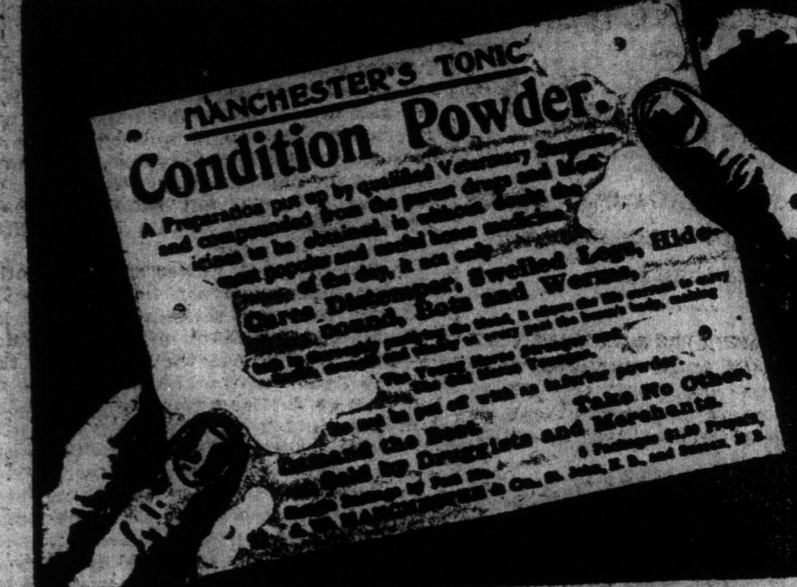
The appearance of the fleet on the long reach down river was a very pretty one, as each yacht had every inch of canvas set that would draw in order to make the most of the light breeze. Several yachts of the squadron recompanied the racers over the course, the Kelpie for some time acting as pace-maker to the Canada. "The Ariel, Arrow, Sybil, Blue-robe and others were also out during the afternoon. The yachts turned the half way buoy as follows:
 H. M. S.
 Canada 3 24 40
 Gracie M. 3 30 30
 Kathleen 3 30 30
 Theis 3 30 30
 Sun 3 42 40
 The wind was hardly strong enough to make the Gracie M. show to the best advantage, and the Sun did not carry enough sail.

After the half way buoy the yachts struck out considerably, and finally finished in the following order:
 H. M. S.
 Canada 4 32 48
 Gracie M. 4 41 15
 Kathleen 4 41 15
 Theis 4 41 15
 Sun 4 51 10
 The elapsed time was:
 H. M. S.
 Canada 1 45 35
 Gracie M. 1 53 50
 Kathleen 1 57 15
 Theis 1 57 15
 Sun 2 17 15
 The corrected time:
 H. M. S.
 Gracie M. 1 44 31
 Kathleen 1 46 37
 Theis 1 49 32
 Sun 2 19 24
 Curiously enough, the time allowances only change the positions of two of the yachts, the Canada and Gracie M. The latter winning with a time allowance of 7m. 38sec. by 2m. 4sec.

The Gracie M. having now won two of the series has a good chance of winning it on the morning of Labor day, unless that race should be taken by the Theis or Beatrice, in which case a tie would result. A very large number of ladies were present at Saturday's race, and if the attractions of Millidgeville were more fully known the present club house, large though it is, would certainly not be able to accommodate all the visitors. The officers of the day were Commodore Fairweather, referee, and F. Herbert J. Ross, timer. The next fixture will be on Labor day at Millidgeville, when the final race for the Willis cup will be sailed in the morning and the first race for the Ruel challenge shield in the afternoon.

Canadian Boat Loses First Race on a Foul.

MONTREAL, Aug. 14.—The first race in the Seawanhauk cup series was sailed Saturday afternoon, and was one of the most exciting races ever seen on the water, the finish being so closely there was scarcely a boat's length of clear water between the Dominion and Challenger when the line was crossed, the Canadian being in the lead. There was great confusion until later in the evening when it was announced that the judges had given the race to the American boat on a foul. It appears that just as the yachts were coming up to the starting point the Dominion crowded the Challenger so that the latter was compelled to alter her helm. The two boats did not come together, but the foul was there just the same, though it did not affect the



A CANADIAN OFFICER.

Captain Ketchum of the United States Army Dead, After a Long Illness. NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Capt. Hiral H. Ketchum, commanding company D, 22nd United States Infantry, died at Asen-by-the-Sea, N. J., yesterday, aged 56. He had been ill nearly a year, and eight months ago came to New York on sick leave from Fort Crook, Neb. A short time before he secured leave of absence he was married to the eldest daughter of Col. James S. Casey, Capt. Ketchum was suffering from a form of nervous prostration. When war was declared Cuba, his doctor would not permit him rejoining it, and after that his invalid condition grew worse. Capt. Ketchum was a member of the Reform and Army and Navy clubs. He was born in Canada, and on September 20, 1861, enlisted for a year as a private in company K, 16th New York Infantry. At the end of his time he re-enlisted as a private in company I, 1st New York Volunteer Engineers. He was discharged on May 30, 1865, and on February 23rd, 1866, he was commissioned second lieutenant of the Thirtieth Infantry. He was made captain in the Tenth second on July 20, 1882.

HOW ONE OF OUR LADY READERS MAKES A GOOD LIVING.

I have noticed the different ways in which some of your readers have been making money, and I wish now to give my experience. I am selling "Bairds Non-Alcoholic Flavours." Powders, never making less than \$5 a day, and I oftentimes clear over \$5. These powders are much cheaper than the liquids and they go twice as far. From one to eight different flavors can be sold at most every house for flavoring ice cream, custards, cakes, candies, etc., and they give to any delicacy in which they are put that richness of flavor so common to the fruits and flowers they represent. Guaranteed to be perfectly healthful. I have not any trouble selling them, as everyone who sees them buys them. By writing to W. H. Baird & Co., Station A, Pittsburg, Pa., they will give you full particulars and give you a start. I give my experience, hoping that others who are in need of employment can do as well as I have.

A CONSTANT READER.

CONCERT AT HATFIELD'S POINT. HATFIELD'S POINT, Aug. 15.—The people of this place had the opportunity afforded them on Saturday evening, 13th inst., of listening to a musical and literary entertainment gotten up for the benefit of the new parsonage about to be constructed here. The concert was under the management of W. F. Nobles of St. John and Mrs. S. D. Ervine of this place. The following programme was very successfully carried out: Trio, There is Music in the Air, by D. B. Pidgeon; F. Simpson and W. F. Nobles; children's chorus, reading; Mrs. F. A. Cain; solo by Miss Lena Lake; duet, Love Divine, by Mrs. F. A. Cain and D. L. Nobles; reading by Mrs. R. Somerville, giving a brief account of herself and her husband's voyage to and shipwreck at Annapolis, your South America, on schooner John H. Cross in Dec. 1836; children's chorus; reading, Babel, by Mrs. F. A. Cain; solo by D. B. Pidgeon; solo by Mrs. F. A. Cain; address by Capt. Brannan; duet, In the Cross, by Mrs. F. A. Cain and Mrs. R. B. Somerville; W. F. Nobles; hal-lelujah chorus and national anthem. The entertainment was held in the new Temperance hall, and this neatly finished edifice was crowded to its utmost capacity. The above selections were very heartily received. Special mention should be made of David Pidgeon's solos, in which he showed the beautiful qualities of his rich, tone voice, and also of Mrs. Fred A. Cain, who displayed her pleasing qualities as an elocutionist and solo singer. The above mentioned concert was considered to be the best ever given in this place. The sum realized amounted to \$12.

THE WHEEL.

Michael Declined to Meet Linton. BOSTON, Aug. 15.—A message was received by the Charles River park management this afternoon from Wm. A. Brady, in New York, that Jimmy Michael would refuse to race Tom Linton for one hour in this city next Saturday. Mr. Ducker, manager of the track, and also of Linton, says that the contract was made in April and called for \$2 pace makers. Today Michael asked for unlimited pace and to have the riders start from opposite sides of the track. Both these requests were acceded to and then Michael declined to meet Linton.

FIRST ROUND.

	Dominion	Challenger
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1st buoy	1 52 30	1 53 30
2nd "	1 53 30	1 57 30
3rd "	1 57 30	1 57 30

SECOND ROUND.

	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1st buoy	2 02 02	2 02 02
2nd "	2 02 02	2 02 02
3rd "	2 02 02	2 02 02

THIRD ROUND.

	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1st buoy	2 40 18	2 41 18
2nd "	2 40 18	2 41 18
3rd "	2 40 18	2 41 18

CITIZEN

Recent Arousal Together from Co.

When bred WEEKLY S... which the p... that of the... it sent. Remember... ensure prom... request.

THE SUN... WEEKLY S... lation of all... Maritime... please make... Aid. Geo... pointed repr... Lloyds in C... Members... C. T. Union... Orange hall... at 3 p. m.

There will... bond case, J... ed on the 9... the school t... Residents... two distinct... first on Sun... o'clock.

The bank... the last we... with \$1,542... year.

Messrs. C... ting and J... Loder, farm... for Geo. P.

Thomas H... agents and... of Liverpool... that Fenton... to partners.

The death... Joseph, Bat... Bates, the... age of seven... mains were... for interme...

The Colby... in full oper... merchantab... mails and... Co., are the...

Officer Jo... revenue dep... of illicit w... county. Ne... he has just... operation. A...

A series... views of th... coast island... M. C. A. fr... from the s... mouth, and... ed in the...

Mrs. W... honor the p... province, d... Albert cou... Mrs. Robbins... a member... honor.

Copies o... speech, by... A. G. Whit... most of th... Sunbury, a... received, so... railroads.

A friend... dian inform... Campbell... shot in the... now in a... Campbell... E. I., and... peared in...

A Kans... W. Merritt... Dowling of... Shannon. The... Baptis... tion. L. I... summer v... hay crop...

One of... Blackby... Thursday... deceased... ville for 2... respected... pected, as... house for...

A quiet... the 8th in... McLean... of the... Burk wa... Robert E... ticello, M... last Tu... Rev. J. E...

The dec... ing at the... herst, of... 33 years... Miss Ma... husband... and on p... per Sack... Pu de B... Hamphir...

At the... meeting... municipal... pool dim... the pros... hardwood... cation of... touching... Prudhoe... relay... needed...

Rupert Olive, son of Inspector Isaac Olive, who has been on the American boat, and is to be a purser on one of the D. A. R.'s new steamers, has returned home for a short holiday.

CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges.

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

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, issuing weekly 8,500 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces.

Ald. Geo. H. Waring has been appointed representative of American Lloyd's in this city.

Members of St. John and county W. C. T. Unions are requested to meet in Orange hall on Tuesday, August 16th at 8 p. m.

There will be no appeal in the school bond case, judgment having been signed on the 9th day of August against the school trustees for \$477.45.

Residents of Hampstead experienced two distinct earthquake shocks, the first on Sunday morning about 4.15 o'clock.

The bank clearings at Halifax for the last week was \$1,863,848, compared with \$1,542,013 for same week last year.

Messrs. Case of Wickham are cutting and pressing the hay on the Loder farm in Sheffield, Sunbury Co., for Geo. F. Baird.

Thomas Irvine & Co., forwarding agents and marine insurance brokers of Liverpool and Southampton, write that Fenton Irvine has been admitted to partnership in the firm.

The death occurred last Sunday of Joseph Bates, father of Edward Bates, the well known builder, at the age of seventy-eight years.

The Coldbrook Rolling mills are now in full operation, making all kinds of merchantable iron, including wire nails and spikes.

Officer John T. Kelly, of the inland revenue department, is after the scalps of illicit whiskey makers in Kent county.

A series of fifteen photographic views of the maritime boys' camp at Boat Island is on exhibition at the Y. M. C. A. reading room.

Mrs. W. C. Robinson, sister of his honor the lieutenant governor of the province, died Friday at Riverdale, Alberta, at an advanced age.

Copies of Mr. Fielding's budget speech, with the compliments of Hon. G. B. Hays, have been received by most of the electors of Queens and Sunbury.

A friend of the Charlottetown Guardian informs that paper that John M. Campbell of the Light Brigade was shot in the leg before Santiago and is now in a New York hospital.

A Kars correspondent writes: "M. S. W. Merritt and family, and Miss Eliza Dowling of St. John spent Sunday at Shannon. Rev. Mr. Gordon, pastor of the Baptist church, is here on a vacation. L. Urquhart will be laid up all summer with a sprained ankle. The hay crop is excellent."

One of the most respected citizens of Blackville, W. H. Grimley, died Thursday morning, aged 87 years. The deceased was postmaster at Blackville for 31 years, and was universally respected.

A quiet wedding was celebrated on the 8th inst. at the residence of H. H. McLean of Andover, brother-in-law of the bride, when Miss Bertha Burk was united in marriage with Robert Edmund Anson Coffin of Monticello, Maine, late of London, England.

The death took place Friday morning at her home on Park street, Amherst, of Mrs. James Patterson, aged 83 years. The deceased lady was a Miss Marie Cahill of Sackville. Her husband survives her, also two sisters and one brother; Mrs. John Sears, Upper Sackville, Mrs. Ebenezer Bowser, Pt. de Bute, and Norman Cahill, New Hampshire.

At the Woodstock board of trade meeting Monday night last a communication was read from a Liverpool firm making enquiries regarding the prospect for a business in the hardwood line, and also a communication from another English house, touching the question of organizing a produce shipping company.

Inspector Isaac Olive, American boat, and the E. A. E. is now at home for a short

A Miramichi correspondent writes: "W. J. Dean, since taking up his residence here, has done much to push forward the business of this village and parish. The elegant house, adapted for hotel, which he has erected, is now nearing completion. Mr. Dean's popularity was shown by his election to the municipal council in 1897, and he is even stronger now than he was then."

Several changes are about to be made in the commanders of the Pacific line steamers. Capt. Mulcahy, now in the Mantinea, will assume charge of the new steamer Leontea. Capt. Lockhart leaves the bark Kelvin here and takes the Mantinea. Capt. Smith, who was in the Archels, has been appointed to the command of a new boat, the Pharaella. The bark Kelvin has been given to Capt. Robinson, late of the bark Veronica.

The causes of death reported at the Board of Health office for the week ending August 13th were: Consumption, 4; heart disease, 3; debility, 2; old age, 2; cholera infantum, 2; paralysis, 1; apoplexy, 1; peritonitis, 1; diarrhoea, 1; cardiac syncope, 1; natural cause, 1; perineal abscess, 1; bronchitis, 1; stomatitis, 1; cancer of stomach, 1; laryngeal paralysis, 1; tubercular meningitis, 1; endocarditis, 1; total, 28.

A frame dwelling in the Gypsy Settlement, Lancaester, owned by the city and occupied by Robert Hennessy and family, was burned to the ground Thursday evening. The origin of the fire is unknown. It spread to the out-buildings and was destroyed. The building was insured for \$300 in the Imperial. Mrs. Hennessy and two children who were in the house had a narrow escape. They lost all their effects, which were uninsured. David Lockhart was also an occupant of the premises and the city tenant.

William Kinghorn, F. H. C. R., assisted by J. A. Lindsay, organized a new court of Foresters at Ferryville, parish of Northampton, on August 9th, with the following staff in office: Arthur Gibson, C. R.; Robert Hemphill, V. C. R.; Newton Dow, treasurer; J. Rankin Brown, financial sec.; Harrison Rogers, recording sec.; William Gough, sr. woodward; Geo. Colwell, jr. woodward; James Grant, or. beadle; Stanley Patterson, jr. beadle; Jas. Patterson, chaplain; Herbert Cluff, P. C. R.; Dr. W. N. Hand, physician; R. Alex. Brown, D. H. C. R.

The death occurred at Maple Creek, Northwest Territories, on the 13th of July last, of Patrick McBean, aged 75 years, after a prolonged period of suffering, eight months of which he was totally blind. He was born on the 15th of June, 1822, when he left for the N. W. T. During his sojourn in the Northwest he was for many years an elder in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church and superintendent of the Sunday school. He leaves behind him his wife and two daughters in the Northwest, three sons elsewhere, and Mrs. James Forbes on the Portage, to mourn their bereavement.—Gleaner.

Hon. Peter Mitchell, some three weeks since, under the advice of his physician, Dr. Shepherd, Montreal, went to Newcastle, Miramichi, to get relieved of a stomach complaint, from which he was suffering, and he has strictly adhered to the diet prescribed—porridge and milk, and drink entirely confined to six or seven tumblers of new milk, with one-third or fourth of soda, each twenty-four hours. This, with the change of air and complete rest, has had the effect of curing him. Mr. Mitchell's health and he is now able to move out almost every day. He hopes in two or three weeks more to be able to get back to Montreal, restored to health.

R. W. Carson of St. John, N. B., who left Dawson City, Yukon, here on Saturday and left for his home in the east by Sunday's train. He was disappointed, brought out no gold at all and is now going to return soberly to his dry goods business. In conversation with a work reporter, he said that perhaps one man in 100 would make his fortune in the gold fields. He sold his outfit at an advance of about 50 per cent. on what it cost him. He says many people are discouraged about selling their outfits.—Vancouver World, Aug. 8th.

Ald. Macrae yesterday received word that his brother Archie had secured the degree of doctor of philosophy from the University of Göttingen, Germany. Dr. Macrae is a graduate and gold medalist of the grammar school and an honor graduate of Dalhousie. He has been studying for some time at Edinburgh and on the continent at Heidelberg, Jena, and other German universities, and is coming home with the degree of Ph. D. His many friends here will be glad to hear of his success. Considerable of his attention has been given to the study of theology, and it is thought he will enter the ministry.

RUST IN THE WHEAT. (Charlottetown Examiner.) We greatly regret to learn that, as a result of the recent calm, foggy mornings, followed by hot sun, rust has appeared upon the wheat growing in various parts of the country. From one locality the report is that "the wheat is completely ruined." This is, we hope and believe, an exaggeration of a serious condition, the more depressing because it was totally unexpected. A week or two ago the prospect of a good wheat crop was never better, as the acreage under wheat in this province was never larger. But now the prospect is that the wheat of this year will, upon the average, be considerably reduced in quantity and poor in quality. The loss to those farmers whose wheat fields have been smitten by rust will be heavy.

WHAT A DIFFERENCE. (Detroit Free Press.) She-I really think it was bad taste in you to drink so much wine at the dinner last evening. He-Oh, I suppose you do. But, really, I didn't realize the bad taste till I awoke this morning. It was something horrible.

NOTICE.

To Subscribers of the St. John Sun.

The following Collectors are in the Counties named. Subscribers in the names will please be prepared to pay when called on.

- L. J. Folkins, Prince County, P. E. I. H. D. Pickett, Digby and Annapolis Counties, N. S. L. D. Pearson, King's, N. B. A. J. Markham, Kent County, N. B. E. P. Dykeman, Queen's, N. B. Edgar Canning, Albert, N. B. L. M. Curran is travelling the Counties of Sunbury and York.

DIED IN THE WEST.

A telegram was received at North Sydney on Thursday from British Columbia announcing the sad news of the drowning of Harold C. Robertson in the Columbia River. No particulars as to how he was drowned have been received. The deceased was a son of the late Chas. Robertson of North Sydney. He lives in some years connected with the bank of Nova Scotia, and previous to his departure for the west, was agent at North Sydney for the Union Bank. He was married a year or two ago to a Yarmouth lady, who accompanied him to Rossland—Sydney Record.

A telegram was received in Springhill from James McSavney on Wednesday, stating that Alfred Whittle of Springhill had been instantly killed in the mine at Union, B. C.

CARLETON COUNTY DEATHS.

(Hartland Advertiser.) James M. Barter of Avondale, aged 85 years, who lived with his son, James A. Barter, died suddenly on Friday, 5th. Although he had been bed-ridden for more than two years, his end came without much warning. A native of North Sydney, he lives in some years connected with the bank of Nova Scotia, and previous to his departure for the west, was agent at North Sydney for the Union Bank. He was married a year or two ago to a Yarmouth lady, who accompanied him to Rossland—Sydney Record.

One of the oldest residents of Bloomfield, Carleton Co., passed away last Friday. Joshua Sweet was born at Windsor, N. S., in November, 1821, and came to Bloomfield, then New Ireland, in about 1839, when it was all woods with only paths for roads and very little clearing. He was married in 1843 to Miss Fannie London of Red Bridge, and had two daughters, Mrs. Henry Hase of Meville, and one son, George, of Brookville. Only his son and wife survive him, his daughters having died some time since. He was buried in the Methodist burying ground Sunday afternoon. The funeral, which was one of the largest ever witnessed in this place, was conducted by Rev. Stanley Young. The same morning the funeral of Mrs. John Kidney, in which many of the same people were mourners, took place at Oakville.

AT SANTIAGO.

A soldier in the American army at Santiago writes as follows to a St. John friend: "It is almost impossible to get writing materials in the field. The roads are so bad and transportation so uncertain that sometimes we did not get half enough to eat. Since we came here, Santiago is a better off and have a chance to recuperate. Nearly every man in this regiment is sick, but now we hope they will soon get over their chills and fever. The only thing we had was on the 1st of July, when we captured Fort San Juan. The fight lasted three days, and a hot time it was. People who want war can have it; they can also have my share of it, too. The more we see of the Cubans the stronger dislike we have for them. Nothing but a better off and have a chance to recuperate. Nearly every man in this regiment is sick, but now we hope they will soon get over their chills and fever. The only thing we had was on the 1st of July, when we captured Fort San Juan. 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lot of Harness for sale to close 1.00, worth \$14.00 2.50, worth \$17.00 4.50, worth \$20.00

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result if to-day... result if to-day... result if to-day...

not as prosperous... not as prosperous... not as prosperous...

such a stock would... such a stock would... such a stock would...

AT CROPS. Mr. M. P. for Guys... AT CROPS. Mr. M. P. for Guys...

Northwest speak... Northwest speak... Northwest speak...

Half an hour at... Half an hour at... Half an hour at...

They've been ready... They've been ready... They've been ready...

But his face took... But his face took... But his face took...

Well lower the... Well lower the... Well lower the...

But what about... But what about... But what about...

Oh! I'll manage... Oh! I'll manage... Oh! I'll manage...

The men came up... The men came up... The men came up...

The Saraband's Skipper.

The last half hour of the steamship... The last half hour of the steamship...

She had had her day... She had had her day... She had had her day...

Her decks were slanting... Her decks were slanting... Her decks were slanting...

That was the immediate... That was the immediate... That was the immediate...

In the matter of the... In the matter of the... In the matter of the...

At length the skipper... At length the skipper... At length the skipper...

But his face took a... But his face took a... But his face took a...

Well lower the forward... Well lower the forward... Well lower the forward...

But what about you?... But what about you?... But what about you...

NOVA SCOTIA.

Twenty-eight Thousand Shad Caught in One Day at Scott's Bay.

PARROBORO, Aug. 12.—The funeral... PARROBORO, Aug. 12.—The funeral...

The second Adventists... The second Adventists... The second Adventists...

HALIFAX, Aug. 12.—A despatch... HALIFAX, Aug. 12.—A despatch...

WOLFVILLE, N. S., Aug. 12.—W... WOLFVILLE, N. S., Aug. 12.—W...

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HALIFAX, Aug. 12.—The Wander... HALIFAX, Aug. 12.—The Wander...

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NOVA SCOTIA.

AN N. B. NURSE Dies While Nursing Wounded American Soldiers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The first... NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The first...

She was a Red Cross nurse... She was a Red Cross nurse... She was a Red Cross nurse...

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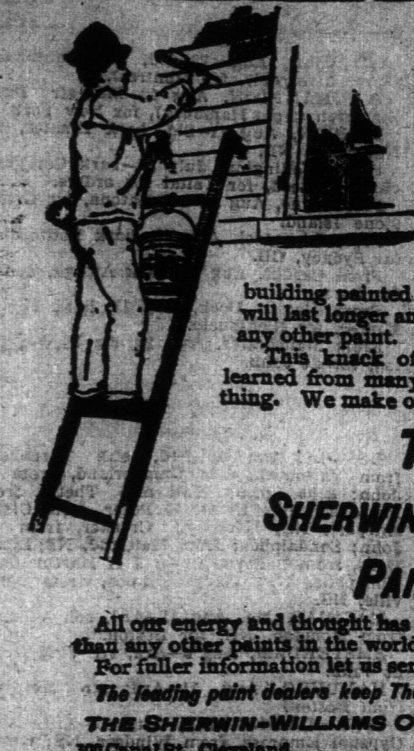
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A Painted Building

Will last longer than one that's... Will last longer than one that's...

What's just as true is that... What's just as true is that...

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

All our energy and thought has... All our energy and thought has...

School of Mining, Kingston, Ont.

SESSION 1898-1899 BEGINS SEPT. 20th... SESSION 1898-1899 BEGINS SEPT. 20th...

THE GREAT Horse Remedy

Every Horse man should try... Every Horse man should try...

EQUITY SALE

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC... THERE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC...

CABLED FROM LONDON

The New Imperial Postage Rates... The New Imperial Postage Rates...

NATURAL HISTORY BULLETIN

The sixteenth annual bulletin of... The sixteenth annual bulletin of...

NOTICE OF SALE

To Hugh S. Norman, late of the City... To Hugh S. Norman, late of the City...

Children Cry for CASTORIA

He (theoretically) says he has... He (theoretically) says he has...

Many Physicians of Canada are now prescribing ABBEY'S Effervescent Salt

CERVERA AND OFFICERS.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 14.—Admiral Cervera, with his officers, attended the church of the Immaculate Conception this morning...

It's your liver put it in good order by using Dr. HARVEY'S Anti-Bilious & Purgative PILLS

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Results of Examinations for Normal School Entrance and Advance of Class.

The following are the results of the Normal school entrance examinations and examinations for advance of class, July, 1898.

CABLED FROM LONDON

The New Imperial Postage Rates Will Go Into Effect on Christmas Day—Board of Trade Returns.

NATURAL HISTORY BULLETIN

The sixteenth annual bulletin of the Natural History Society has just been issued.

NOTICE OF SALE

To Hugh S. Norman, late of the City of Saint John, in the County of Saint John, N. B.

Children Cry for CASTORIA

