

HAS HAD ENOUGH!

Earl Li Asks that the Allies Stop at Tung Chow, Twelve Miles from Peking.

The Victorious March of the International Forces Will Not Stop Short of the Capital—Have the Ministers and Their Party Been Released?

LONDON, Aug. 16, 3.50 a. m.—The allies are reported to have reached Peking Monday, says the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, writing yesterday. He adds: "Chinese official news confirms this statement, but without details."

A Paris correspondent repeats this, but the statement, especially as it emanates from Shanghai, must be accepted with considerable reserve. Other London morning papers, basing their remarks upon Washington despatches, which, with the exception of the foregoing from Shanghai, form the latest news regarding the advance, are divided in opinion, some believing that the allies must already have reached Peking, and others preferring to believe that the relief will not be accomplished until the end of the week.

LONDON, Aug. 17, 3.45 a. m.—A cablegram to Vienna from Hong Kong announces the capture of Peking, but the Austrian government, like other European powers, is still without confirmation of this report. An official telegram dated Taku, Aug. 14, has been received at Rome which asserts that the attack on Peking began Monday, that Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister, has opened communication with the relieving force, and that the allies have established their headquarters at Tung Chau.

Chinese officials in Shanghai are reported as admitting that the allies inflicted a heavy defeat on the Chinese imperial troops around Tung Chau Sunday and then marched direct on Peking.

This, if true, carries the Japanese official advice announcing the capture of Tung Chau one step further. The western powers, according to a despatch to the Daily Express from Kobe, have accepted the proposals formulated by Japan for arranging an armistice, dependent upon the immediate delivery of the foreign legations to the allies or the granting of permission to the allied forces to enter Peking and to guard the legations.

Shanghai despatches declare that the Chinese had intended to make a final attack upon the legations last Sunday, but whether this plan was carried out is not known. From the same place comes the statement that Vice-Admiral Seymour and Brig. Gen. Creagh have joined in the protest against the withdrawal of the British troops. All the morning papers which comment on the subject appear to draw them out upon the serious results of such an action to British prestige. American negotiations looking to a cessation of hostilities also receive considerable attention, favorable and otherwise; but all the editorialists agree that to precipitate a withdrawal from Peking after the delivery of the legations would have a bad effect upon the Chinese minds.

The consensus of opinion expressed by the morning papers tends to the belief that the legations are now safe with the allies. Describing the capture of Hosi Wu, a special despatch says that the headgear of the Americans was quite insufficient for the awful heat, and that the consequences were direful.

HAYING TOOLS.

For this season we have Waterville Mfg. Co's celebrated Hay Forks, with the very finest selected ash handles. 12 different styles of Hay Rakes, with the very finest ash handles.

SCYTHES.

Waterville Mfg. Co's - American Clipper " " " - Double Beaded Dunn Edge Tool Co's - - - - Clipper

These Scythes have been very carefully selected and we can confidently recommend them as the very best in the world.

W. H. THORNE & CO, LTD., ST. JOHN, N. B.

Secretary Ryan nearing allied forces gives us hope. (Sized). CONGRER.

The appeal of China and the prompt response of the American government were the subject of supreme interest throughout the day. Coming at a moment when the allied armies were in the shadow of the great walls of Peking, the circumstances in which the correspondence occurred were of a peculiarly momentous character. The president had just returned from a brief respite at Carlton and, going to the White House, found his advisers ready to present to him the issue now advanced by China, the appeal from Li Hung Chang came first to the Chinese minister who, early in the day, conveyed it to the department of state. Although it was of the regular day for a meeting of the cabinet, word was conveyed to those cabinet officers in the city that a special cabinet session would be held at 11 o'clock.

The American with other commanders before the meeting opened, presenting the Chinese communications and the despatches of instructions already sent to Gen. Chaffee. With the president at the cabinet table, were Secretary Root, Gage, Wilson and Postmaster General Smith. After the cabinet meeting, the American reply was sent to the Chinese minister, who, later in the day, cabled it to Li Hung Chang.

Thus the issue was framed, finally and unalterably. The American memorandum of reply gives Li Hung Chang practically nothing beyond a repetition of the two despatches heretofore sent to Gen. Chaffee. The first despatch of Aug. 12 gives a sharp response to Earl Li's first communication, laying down the conditions of the forces composing the relief expedition shall be permitted to enter Peking unmolested.

The second despatch of Aug. 14 merely simplifies General Chaffee's authority in anticipation of China's acceptance of the American demand that the relief column must "Enter Peking."

This second order to General Chaffee specially states that if the Chinese authorities are willing to deliver the legations "To relief column at Peking," then Gen. Chaffee is authorized to make and carry out an agreement in concert with other commanders without awaiting a reference to Washington. Whether this arrangement committed to General Chaffee is to be an armistice, a truce, or some other device of military science is for him to decide at Peking. The two despatches to him contemplate action only at Peking.

Thus there can be no misunderstanding of the issue as made up. Li Hung Chang's appeal for an armistice at Tung Chow is rejected, and the continually reiterated demand of the United States that the ministers be delivered to the allied troops at Peking is reinforced.

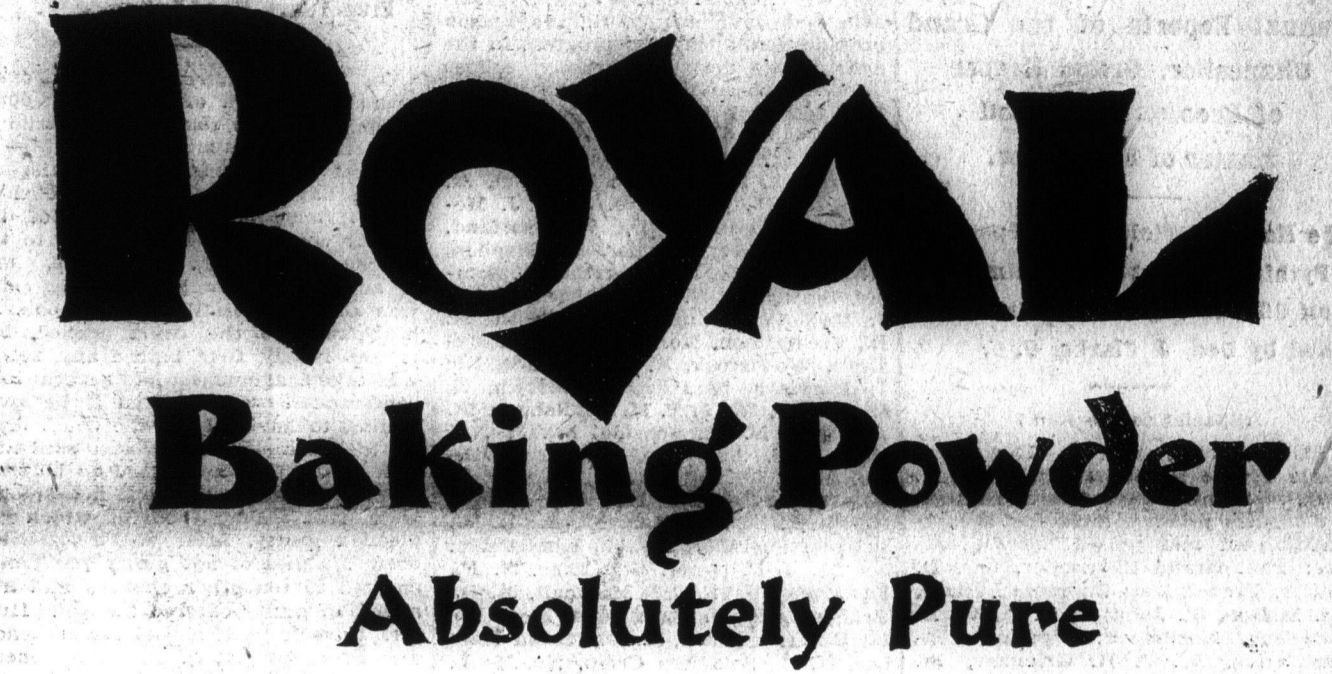
The latest despatch from Minister Conger brought little information beyond that already in hand. In one respect, however, it gave the government strong encouragement, as it was almost a categorical answer to the inquiries of the state department. This was the first definite knowledge that we were in direct touch with our minister, for all of his despatches up to today had conveyed information without reference to the repeated inquiries of the government. That the situation is desperate is shown by his statement that one of the attacks upon the legation occurred the night before the despatch was sent. Mr. Conger has sent the list of that brave little band of American marines who fell in the defense of the legation, and it is evident that the minister is informed of the approach of the allied column, as he says "Nearing allied forces gives us hope."

Beyond the important diplomatic exchanges of the day and the receipt of the Conger messages, chief interest centered in the exact whereabouts of the allied armies. From Japanese sources came the most advanced information, first in the Tokio advices that Tung Chow had been occupied and, later, in an official despatch to Minister Takahira confirming this report. The minister promptly communicated his information to the department, and it was accepted by the officials as the latest and most authentic news of the whereabouts of the relief column.

Some days elapsed, however, since this occupier of Tung Chow, and there had been ample time to cover the 12 miles between that place and Peking. Whether the allied forces actually were there was the all-important question on which everyone awaited word with anxiety. Secretary Root was satisfied that Tung Chow had been left behind, and this was one of the reasons why it was regarded as futile to consider Li Hung Chang's proposition for an armistice at Tung Chow.

A despatch was also received from Admiral Remy conveying the Japanese report of the occupation of Tung Chow and adding the statement, also a Japanese authority, that the attack on Peking was expected to be made public. A despatch was sent to Gen. Chaffee, but its contents were not made public. Although the officials regarded it as unimportant, it doubtless made the American commander aware of the fact that there was no deviation in the American attitude. A despatch also was sent to Minister Conger, advisory in character, giving him the benefit of the latest developments.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—This morning Count von Walderssee, accompanied by the Countess and by Admiral von Walderssee, his brother, visited the United States embassy on a dashed John Jackson, secretary of the embassy, to present his compliments to President McKinley. He spoke in the highest terms of the American republic, saying "I know what they can do and will consider it a great honor to have such gallant soldiers under my command. Count von Walderssee is talking too much and advises him to talk less. The Kolische Volks Zeitung bids him 'follow Molke's example and talk with the sword.' Several journals have dubbed him 'toll marshall.' In the course of a conversation at the of-



Makes hot breakfast-breads wholesome—no yeast germs, no alum. Makes cake, biscuit and pastry of superior fineness, flavor and delicacy. Makes food that will keep moist and sweet. Is most economical, because it is the purest and greatest in leavening strength. In the easy, expeditious preparation of the finer cakes and pastries Royal is indispensable.

Care must be taken to avoid baking powders made from alum. Such powders are sold cheap, because they cost but a few cents per pound. Not only will they spoil the cake, but alum is a corrosive acid, which taken in food means injury to health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

has received a despatch from Lord Roberts announcing that Col. Hore was holding out at Elands river last Friday. Lord Roberts considers that Gen. Hamilton's cavalry must now be within 40 miles of Elands river.

DISGUSTED WITH KRUGER. CAPE TOWN, Aug. 14.—Commandant Prinsloo, who surrendered to General Hunter July 30, has arrived here. He says he is heartily tired of the war and welcomes the prospect of peace. The commandant adds that a majority of the Boers are "disgusted with President Kruger." James G. Snow, the United States consul general, has returned here. Only ten Boers were in the party which attacked his train. The remainder of the command was composed of foreigners. Mr. Stowe says the majority of Boers desire a cessation of hostilities.

PLENTY WILL TURN UP. WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The department of state is advised by Mr. Stowe, consul general of the United States at Cape Town, under date of July 9, 1900, that one Julius Platt, an American citizen, was killed by the explosion of a soda water tank at Bulawayo, Rhodesia, Sept. 1899. Mr. Stowe says that the deceased is reported to have left considerable property, and enquires whether the department of state is able to ascertain the whereabouts of Mr. Platt's relatives in the United States.

FAVORS SEVERE TREATMENT. MONTREAL, Aug. 15.—Robert Hugh Henderson, who was mayor of Kimberley during the famous siege, is in Montreal on a visit. In speaking of the South African matters Mr. Henderson said that the colonials were now at that assisted with the extremely lenient treatment which the Boers were receiving. To their minds the present policy was too moderate and gave the Boers an opportunity of playing a double game, much to the disadvantage of the British army.

KRUGERELDRIP, Aug. 15.—General De Wet has crossed the Krugersdorp-Potchefstroom railway and is making to the north in order to join Commandant Delarey, who is holding Rustenburg. Kitchener and the other generals are pursuing him and pressing him hard. His force is reported to be beyond Ventersdorp.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—According to a despatch to the Daily Express from Lourenzo Marquez, dated yesterday, it is reported that Gen. De Wet has succeeded in joining hands with Commandant Delarey.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A British correspondent, recently released from captivity at Nootgedacht, asserts positively that Mr. Kruger wishes peace, but that the fighting commandants insist upon continuing the war and would prevent his flight by force if necessary.

The burghers, according to the same authority, share this view. The Transvaalers have ninety guns at Machadodorp, with abundant provisions.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Former President Steyn, according to a despatch to the Daily Mail from Lourenzo Marquez, dated yesterday, is reported to have died while endeavoring to reach Mr. Kruger, as the result of a severe wound.

TORONTO, Aug. 15.—The Telegram's special cable from London says: It has been reported to the war office that Pte. M. L. Isbister, formerly of the 18th Field Battery, C. A., and who was taken prisoner by the Boers while serving with the Canadian Artillery in South Africa, was released some time ago and has arrived at Lourenzo Marquez.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The war office has received a despatch from Lord Roberts yesterday to the effect that the Boers have been captured by the allied forces.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 14.—In the Cape house of assembly today, by a vote of 46 against 38, the motion of J. W. Sauer, former commissioner of public works, that the house appoint a select committee to inquire into the administration of martial law in the colony, was rejected.

Mr. Schreiner, former premier, and Mr. Solomon, attorney general in the Schreiner cabinet, voted with the government against the motion. This was the first crucial division of the session, and resulted in a larger majority for the government of Sir John Gordon Sprigg than had been expected.

The passage of the treason bill is now assured.

DE WET HARD PUSHED. LONDON, Aug. 14.—Lord Roberts reports to the war office, under date of Pretoria, Aug. 13, as follows: "Kitchener reports from School-plaats, eight miles east of Ventersdorp, that De Wet blew up three of his own wagons. Six British prisoners who escaped from De Wet's camp state that Mr. Steyn was being confined in the camp under surveillance; that De Wet was forced to abandon his ammunition and thirty horses, and they confirm the report that Methuen captured one of De Wet's guns and shelled the main convoy effectively. "Ian Hamilton telegraphs that he hopes to be at Blaauwbank today with his main body. Mahon's mounted troops are pushing on to the westward."

Another report from Lord Roberts of the same date says: "Methuen and Kitchener still following De Wet and Steyn, yesterday reported Modderfontein, ten miles east of Ventersdorp. Methuen is in touch with De Wet's rear guard.

Smith-Dorrien reports that the Shropshires recently marched 48 miles in 32 hours, and the City of London Imperial Volunteers 30 miles in 10 hours, hoping to prevent De Wet from crossing the Krugersdorp-Potchefstroom river.

Buller's occupation of Ermloch is having a good effect. A field cornet and 182 burghers of Standerton com-

mando surrendered yesterday to Clerly."

CANADIANS GIVEN HEARTY SENDOFF. LONDON, Aug. 14.—One hundred Canadians who had been invaded from South Africa and had been recuperating at Shorncliffe, arrived in London this morning and took train for Liverpool, whence they will sail for home. They were greeted all along the route with ovations. Thousands of London's residents turned out and gave them a tremendous send-off as they marched through the city. The detachment belonged to Canadian Regiment of Strathcona's Horse.

The Canadians had another ovation at Liverpool, where the lord mayor of that city addressed them. He referred to the fact that one of the Canadians had eleven bullet wounds.

The Canadians will sail on the Lake Ontario, which will leave Liverpool this afternoon bound for Montreal.

TORONTO, Aug. 14.—The Telegram's special from London says: Among the invalided Canadian soldiers who sailed from Liverpool by steamer Lake Ontario for Canada this afternoon were Pte. G. H. Prince, 1st Prince of Wales Fusiliers, Halifax; Pte. S. Murray, Nova Scotia; Pte. Arthur Pelkey, 62nd St. John Fusiliers; Trooper M. J. Quinn, New Brunswick; Pte. J. A. Scott, 33rd Cumberland Rifles; Pte. D. L. Woods, 63rd Halifax Rifles; Pte. D. L. Regan, 6th Princess Louise Fusiliers, S. P.; Pte. Brown, 33rd Cumberland Batt.; Pte. H. L. Wannamaker, 74th Batt.; Pte. W. A. Walker, 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers; Pte. A. Lockwood, 6th Kings Hussars, N. S.; Pte. W. A. Fellmore, 33rd Cumberland Batt.; Pte. J. A. Harris, 62nd Queens County Batt., N. S.; Pte. E. A. E. Taylor, Halifax; Pte. S. Blair, 33rd Cumberland Batt.; Pte. James Drake, Halifax; Pte. G. D. McCallum, 33rd Cumberland; Pte. C. Hancock, Nova Scotia Co.; Pte. W. E. Trueman, N. S. Co.; Pte. E. E. Bent, Nova Scotia Co.; Pte. J. H. Lockhart, Sussex, N. E. (Canada Mounted Rifles); Col. Sgt. J. D. Eustache, Halifax.

Colonel Delamare, commandant of the Bismley team, by request of the commander in chief, took charge of the men.

The lord mayor addressed them, offering his congratulations on their magnificent behaviour and pluck. Col. Delamare briefly replied. An immense crowd witnessed the departure of the brave fellows, and the send-off was an enthusiastic one. The men were delighted at being able to return home. Each man received five pounds as a gift from the British government.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Referring to the lack of an official farewell to the returning Canadians, the Daily Mail says: "They left without a note of music to cheer them on their way, without a voice to bid the God-speed and to testify to the gratitude of the old country. They were bundled through the metropolis in vans, for all the world as if they were so many 'returned emigrants.' The war office is to blame. Is red tape eternal? Can nothing be done to wither up and destroy forever this bane of our empire?"

HAMILTON GOING TO HORE'S RELIEF. CAPE TOWN, Aug. 15.—A messenger from Col. Hore, commanding the British garrison at Elands river, who reached Mafeking Tuesday, reported that the garrison was still holding out when he left, although Col. Hore had sustained sixty-seven casualties.

Gen. Ian Hamilton, with a force of cavalry, has been sent to relieve the garrison.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The war office

ADVERTISING RATES. \$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY. ALFRED MARHAM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN. ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 18, 1900.

THE CANADIAN TAX BILL.

The minister of customs is fond of repeating a certain calculation to show that the customs revenue collected on last year's imports was several millions less than it would have been under the tariff which was in existence at the time of the change of government.

The government found the customs taxation \$3.94 per head. The Ottawa convention "viewed with alarm" this taxation. Mr. Paterson thundered about it.

In three years the government in which Mr. Fielding and Mr. Paterson are ministers raised the customs taxes from \$3.84 per head to \$4.88. In the fourth year the rate was further increased to about \$5.40 per head.

In the same time the inland revenue taxes have been increased from \$1.54 per head to over \$1.80, chiefly by adding fourteen cents per pound to the duty on tobacco.

This government, which came into power pledged to reduce taxation, took from each man, woman and child in Canada one-third more in customs and excise duties than was collected in 1896.

It is not surprising that the ministers and their organs offer excuse, and come forward with the poor argument that if the rate of duty which prevailed in 1896 had been applied to the imports of last year the customs revenue would have been still larger.

In making this statement ministers and organs greatly miscalculate. They include among the imports of last year all the corn which passed through Canada from the United States to Great Britain.

Again Mr. Fielding, Mr. Paterson and their friends overlook the fact that they are taking nearly two millions a year more out of the people in excise taxes than the late government took in 1896, or that would be taken at the old rate of duty.

Now Mr. Fielding has no right to say that the late government would

have continued the tariff of 1896 during the period of high prices and larger value of imports. His opponents have the right to say that Mr. Foster would have cut down the tariff to meet the changed conditions.

Mr. Foster did that very thing in 1889, in 1890 and in 1891. The rate of duty was cut down from 21.2-3 per cent. in 1889 to less than 17 per cent. in 1895.

Judging from what Mr. Foster did when he was in power he would in the last four years have brought the average rate of customs taxes from 17 per cent., as they are now, down to less than 14 per cent.

It is proposed to hold a few meetings in this province within the next three or four weeks for the discussion of political affairs. The time is opportune for such discussion.

The electors of New Brunswick are at least as intelligent as those of other provinces. Some have followed pretty closely the political history of these four years.

It is probable that within a few weeks the electors must give the decision which shall determine whether the destinies of the country are to be controlled for another five years by the ministers now in office.

The Acadia reunion at Arichat has had an auspicious opening. The attendance is large and the visitors include men of eminence in many branches of human activity.

The coroner's inquest arising out of the Central railway accident is to be resumed in a few days. Probably the coroner will feel it to be his duty to make a thorough enquiry into the collapse of the bridge.

The motion was seconded by A. E. Jones, who showed how critical was the trade in the West Indies since what Rico has become a part of the United States.

The question whether people should be allowed to sell light drinks or cigars on Sunday is one which was open for discussion when the Lord's Day bill was before the legislature.

A Prince Edward Island correspondent of the Moncton Transcript, writing in the interest of the government party, makes some speculations as to the name of the government candidate for East-Prince.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Maritime Convention at Kentville Discuss Preferential Trade Matters.

KENTVILLE, N. S., Aug. 15.—The sixth annual meeting of the Maritime Board of Trade opened in the Y. M. C. A. hall this evening.

President de Wolfe occupied the chair, and on each side were prominent officers of the board. After routine business the reports of the secretary-treasurer were given, showing that a few boards were in arrears for dues.

President de Wolfe's address dealt with the tariff travel, formation of new boards of trade, South African wool, gold storage, legislative union of the maritime provinces.

The first question for discussion was the preferential trade in the year closed, and A. Chipman, in moving a resolution, spoke of the great importance of the subject.

Resolved, that in the opinion of this convention preferential trade within the British Empire, and the extension of that trade to the dominion, but to the whole British Empire.

Resolved, that in the opinion of this convention preferential trade within the British Empire, and the extension of that trade to the dominion, but to the whole British Empire.

The motion was seconded by A. E. Jones, who showed how critical was the trade in the West Indies since what Rico has become a part of the United States.

SUNDAY SCHOOL. The International Lesson.

Lesson IX.—Aug. 26. GOLDEN TEXT. The good shepherd giveth his life for the sheep.—John 10: 11.

THE SECTION. Includes the lesson and "Light from Other Scriptures." Connect with the last lesson.

PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST. Later part of the Third Year. Jesus fulfilling a new aspect of the Messiah and his work.

HISTORICAL SETTING. Time.—Probably October, A. D. 29, in close connection with the last lesson.

JESUS THE GOOD SHEPHERD.—John 10: 1-16. Read Psalm 23; John 10: 1-21. Commit verses 9-11.

1. Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that doth not enter by the door into the (a) sheepfold, but climbeth up by some other way, the same is a thief and a robber.

2. But he that cometh in by the door is the shepherd of the sheep. 3. I am the door: if any man enter in, he shall be saved, and shall go in and (d) out, and shall find pasture.

10. The thief cometh not, but for to steal and kill, and to destroy: I (e) am the door: if any man enter in, he shall be saved, and shall go in and (d) out, and shall find pasture.

11. I am the good shepherd: the good shepherd (h) giveth his life for the sheep. 12. But he that is a hireling, and not (i) the shepherd, whose own the sheep are not, (j) seeth the wolf coming, and leaveth the sheep, and fleeth: and the wolf (k) catcheth them, and scattereth (l) them.

13. (m) The hireling doth not care, because he is a hireling, and careth not for the sheep. 14. I am the good shepherd, and know (n) my sheep, and am known of mine.

15. As the Father knoweth me, even so know I the Father: and I lay down my life for the sheep. 16. And other sheep I have, which are not of this fold: them also I must bring, and they shall hear my voice; for they shall be one fold, and one shepherd.

17. I am the door.—The way by which men can enter the kingdom of God. 18. All that... came before me—pretending that they were the Messiah, or that there were other ways of salvation and prosperity than that which he preached.

19. The Good Shepherd.—Who by himself takes up. 20. He goeth before them—So does every good teacher. He sets them a good example, and lays no burden upon them which he does not himself take up.

ACADIAN COLLECTION.

Arichat, Cape Breton, the Scene of Several Interesting Festivities Yesterday.

Sir Wilfrid Dilat on the Value to Canada of the French Canadians of Quebec and the Acadians of the Maritime Provinces.

ARICHAT, C. B., Aug. 15.—This old town, that today has not half the trade that it possessed twenty years ago, but is still rich in all the great beauty, has made it notable among the lovely place of Nova Scotia, is en fête in honor of the Acadians of the maritime provinces of Canada.

The Acadian star being of course the Shediac band, unable to obtain passage by the regular boats from Mulgrave, the steamer Amelia brought 200 Acadians from the Magdalen Islands. The Quebec province delegates numbered about one hundred.

At 10 o'clock when the president, Sir Wilfrid Dilat, and he and Lady Laurier, with Miss Laverne, were driven immediately to the parish church, where a solemn high mass was celebrated.

The French Acadians, as represented in this maritime convention, know the value of time, for in two hours after the religious service had concluded Senator Polier called to order the large open air meeting that had assembled in front of the Academy building.

Sir Wilfrid Dilat, in which he was welcomed as the national representative of the French race in Canada, and was thanked for his presence. The senator, before calling the premier to reply, expressed his gratitude to those who had come from Quebec and the United States.

Sir Wilfrid Dilat, in responding, spoke for a little more than a half hour in French. He thanked the convention for their invitation. He dwelt on the value of Canada to the whole of the French-Canadians of Quebec and of the French-Canadians of the east of Canada.

Arichat, C. B., Aug. 15.—This morning committees of the convention met in a general session to hear the resolutions prepared for the day. Among these resolutions some touched on educational matters, others the press, and some were of religious interest.

Arichat, C. B., Aug. 15.—This morning committees of the convention met in a general session to hear the resolutions prepared for the day. Among these resolutions some touched on educational matters, others the press, and some were of religious interest.

Arichat, C. B., Aug. 15.—This morning committees of the convention met in a general session to hear the resolutions prepared for the day. Among these resolutions some touched on educational matters, others the press, and some were of religious interest.

CITY.

Recent Events Around Together With from Correspondence.

When ordering the WEEKLY SUN to send a copy of the paper to the office of the...

Remember! The Office must be secured promptly on request. THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, 575 WATER STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

The rust has struck potato crop badly. Sixty-six per cent of school teachers of women.

Shipments of st Annapolis and Halifax amounted the season just closed. Chester Myers, of Robert Myers of was drowned while home on the 14th.

Chief Clarke's telegram from Dorchester of Andrew who was recently his wife.

Senator Ferguson will address the Friday night of the Sir Charles town.

John Donald, I. years. He was a widow, six sons survive him. Mr. of Charlottetown ceased.

The new Bur are building a silbo pulp and 50, Weymouth, N. feet long, will 19 feet to 15 feet 115 tons. A through it as month Times.

Miss Margaret John, but now Meas, who has summer vacation George T. Bates Co., is now via Wickham, Queen

WE BOY Stylish Tweed Suit Sailor Suit Blouses and Boys' Pant EXC SHARP

WOLSELEY DISPLEASED.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Viscount Wolseley, field marshal and commander in chief of the British army, delivered, according to the Daily Mail, the most scathing condemnation ever heard at Aldershot after witnessing yesterday's manoeuvres.

YACHTING ACCIDENT.

QUEBEC, Aug. 15.—A despatch from River du Loup which received here tonight, says that the yacht "Francis," owned by Jacques Foster of St. Simons, Charlevoix county, while on a pleasure cruise on the Saguenay River du Loup this afternoon, was caught in a squall and razed off White Island.

OUR SUCCESS AT PARIS.

TORONTO, Aug. 15.—The Telegram's special cable from London says: Canada's success at the Paris exposition is shown by a award that has just been made. In second education, Canada has been awarded the grand prize.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Peter Wood, forty years old, who keeps a boarding house, was arrested today on suspicion of having killed the late Mrs. Kelly, 55 years old, who was stopping there on Sunday. His own child says he hit Mrs. Kelly on the head with an iron bar.

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.

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

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ISSUES weekly 5,500 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces. Advertisers, please make a note of this.

The rust has struck the Aroostook potato crop badly. Sixty-six per cent. of the public school teachers of Nova Scotia are women.

Steamer Mariposa, from St. John, N. B. which was burned and beached at Algoa Bay May 21 (as before reported) has been floated.

The Sussex firemen will hold a grand athletic tournament on the Sussex driving park on Labor Day, September 3rd.

Shipments of strawberries from the Annapolis and Cornwallis valleys to Halifax amounted to 8,770 crates for the season just closed.

Chester Myers, aged 13, eldest son of Robert Myers of Hampton, P. E. I., was drowned while bathing near his home on the 14th inst.

Mr. C. H. McLean has invited Hon. Mr. Borden, minister of militia, to visit this city and publicly present the Fenian raid medals.

Chief Clarke has received a telegram from Dorchester announcing the death of Andrew Harrison, an old fisherman who was recently sent up for scalding his wife.

Senator Ferguson of P. E. Island will address the people of Moncton on Friday night under the auspices of the Sir Charles Tupper club of that town.

The remains of Catherine S. McKay, aged 18, and Alexander McKay, aged 59, have been brought to Chatham from Boston for interment. The former died November, 1893, and the latter June 2nd, 1898.

Angus Nicholson of Springton, P. E. I., died on the 11th inst., aged 81 years. He was a member of Strathalbyn Presbyterian church. His widow, six sons and four daughters survive him. Mrs. (Capt.) John Gillis of Charlottetown is a sister of the deceased.

The appointment of Clarence H. Ferguson as clerk of the county court will involve the resignation of his office of referee in equity. There are said to be several aspirants for this office, but the opinion is that Charles F. Sanford will receive the appointment.—Globe.

Miss Ethel M. Donald, daughter of John Donald, I. C. R. locomotive engineer, died at her home in Moncton on Tuesday evening after a year and a half's illness, aged 22 years. When in good health Miss Donald was a valued member of the Moncton Presbyterian church choir.

In the Northwest Mounted Police athletic sports at Regina, the first of this month, P. E. Islanders carried off the bulk of the individual honors, while the Island team captured the first prize in the tug-of-war. The sports lasted from 9 a. m. till 7.30 p. m. Every event was well filled.

The new Burrell-Johnson Iron Co. are building a flume for the new Sisiboo Pulp and Paper Co.'s mill near Weymouth, N. S. It will be about 200 feet long, will taper in diameter from 19 feet to 15 feet and will weigh about 115 tons. A railway car could pass through it as through a tunnel.—Yarmouth Times.

Miss Maggie Riecker, formerly of St. John, but now of Newton Centre, Mass., who has been spending her summer vacation with her sister, Mrs. George T. Bates of Long Point, Kings Co., is now visiting her parents at Wickham, Queens county.

WE ARE MAKING A SPECIALTY OF BOYS' CLOTHING

Stylish, Strong and Durable Suits for Boys of any Age.

- Tweed Suits (all shades) \$2.00 to \$5.25
Sailor Suits 1.35 to 4.00
Blouses and Kilts 1.35 to 3.40
Blouses (separate) 60c to 1.00
Boys' Pants 38c to 85c

EXCELLENT CHOOSING AT LITTLE COST.

SHARP & McMACKIN, 385 Main Street, St. John, North End.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.

WOLFVILLE, N. S., Aug. 11.—A large number of friends gathered on Friday afternoon to pay the last tribute of respect to Mrs. J. P. Tutts.

The service was conducted by Rev. H. R. Hatch, pastor of the Wolfville Baptist church, of which she was an esteemed member. Rev. Dr. Trotter made a touching and appropriate address.

The Grand Pre and Cornwallis dykes now present a busy scene. Hay from winrows and stacks is being loaded upon hundreds of wagons and stowed away in the barns.

The town is filled to overflowing with tourists. J. G. Oulton, principal of the Moncton schools, who has been teaching sociology at the Summer School of St. John's River is visiting Wolfville and Grand Pre.

DIGBY, Aug. 14.—Digby was favored last evening by the reading of selections from The Habitant, by the author, Dr. Drummond. Each selection was much appreciated by a select audience.

There are sixty-five tourists boarding in Grand Pre. William Pines of Waterville has built a new house opposite the station house at Grand Pre, and has taken a five years' lease of a lot of dyke owned there by W. Hamilton.

On Friday last the barn belonging to Philip Thrope at Hall's Harbor was struck by lightning and destroyed. There was sixteen tons of hay in the barn. No insurance. His neighbors are endeavoring to aid him in building a new one before harvest time.

Rupert Meek of Denton, Colorado, is visiting his home at Woodside. A few days ago the horse of Charles Kane ran away, throwing the latter out and injuring him so severely as to cause his death on Saturday. The horse of the deceased was in Church street.

Mr. Onderdonk, of the firm of Nesbit & Onderdonk, Ontario, who buy up so much of the fruit in Cornwallis of late years, is in Syracuse, New York. He writes that the outlook for the fruit buyer of this year is doubtful, owing to the adverse crops of the world where fruit is grown.

WOLFVILLE, N. S., Aug. 16.—The office of the Dominion Atlantic railroad here was entered by burglars some time between 12 and 1 o'clock last night and the burglar stole a considerable sum of money. The safe was blown open with dynamite and completely wrecked.

A party of Methodist missionaries for Japan left Toronto on the 4th inst. A farewell breakfast was given to them by some of their friends. The party consisted of Misses Fannie Forrest of Dundas, K. M. Laing of Nasagaweya, and J. L. Howie of Shediac, N. B., who will reinforce the staff of the Women's Foreign Mission Society of the Methodist church in Japan.

THE EXHIBITION. Advertising matter of the exhibition is being rapidly put in circulation; 50,000 dodgers have gone out and upwards of 3,000 two sheet posters.

SALEMEN WANTED. To sell FRUIT TREES and ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS, ROSES, etc., the FINEST RANGE of GOODS IN CANADA. STEADY EMPLOYMENT and GOOD PAY. Will sell direct to purchaser where we have a agent. STOCK GUARANTEED DELIVERY IN HEALTHY CONDITION. Write, PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont.

DEATH OF A YOUNG WIFE. (Chatham Advance.) Finlay Anderson has the sympathy of the entire community in the death of his wife—the young bride of less than a year ago—who died on Sunday night. The funeral on Tuesday afternoon was a very large one.

FALLEN OUT WITH THE BOSS. MONTREAL, Aug. 15.—The story is again revived that there is a strong difference of opinion between Hon. Mr. Tarte and several of the other members of the dominion cabinet. The fact that Mr. Tarte did not return with Messrs. Blair, Fielding and Davies, is regarded as significant; in fact, it is reported that the ministers had a squabble while in England and separated not the best of friends.

What do You Drink in Hot Weather?

When you are warm, tired and thirsty, spirits make you feel worse, and iced drinks furnish only temporary relief. A teaspoonful of

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

in a glass of ordinary cool drinking water is the most refreshing and cooling drink obtainable. It not only quenches the thirst, but lowers the temperature of the blood. It is better and cheaper than any mineral water or so-called summer drink.

A pamphlet explaining the many uses of this scientific preparation will be mailed free on application to The Abbey Effervescent Salt Company, Limited, Montreal. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS, 5c and 60c a bottle.

THE ST. JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

Mailed to Your Post Office Every Wednesday and Saturday.

The South African war, the threatened hostilities in China and the general election within the year, will make this paper especially interesting.

The Sun has special correspondents with 1st and 2nd Canadian Contingents and other costly arrangements for obtaining news of the operations in South Africa and China, which no other New Brunswick paper possesses.

The Sun has also a paid correspondent in every town, village and hamlet in New Brunswick, with several in P. E. I. and Nova Scotia, also a weekly letter on Provincial matters from Boston, Mass., thus the paper is made interesting to every section of the Maritime Provinces.

The regular subscription price is \$1.00 a year, but SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS sent to the SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ST. JOHN, by a new subscriber will ensure the SEMI-WEEKLY SUN to any address in Canada or the United States for twelve months, together with a splendid portrait—18 x 24 inches, in fifteen colors, of FIELD MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS, or GENERAL LORD KITCHENER, or of LIEUT.-GENERAL BADEN-POWELL, in khaki; and a map of the seat of war in South Africa.

This is unquestionably the best business offer ever made by any Maritime Province publisher of a first-class FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Any present subscriber for the SUN who sends SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS for his own subscription in advance, and the name of a new subscriber with SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS will get a picture for himself, as well as one for the new subscriber.

Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application to

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ST. JOHN, N. B.

COLONIAL HOUSE, MONTREAL.

OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Spectacles and Eyeglasses. Eye testing circular sent on application. Also circular of aids for hearing

DRESSMAKING. The competent staff constantly kept in this department enables the execution of orders on shortest notice.

ARTISTIC HOUSE DECORATION—Painting in all its branches. Relief Work, Frescoing, Tinting, Enameling and Coloring, executed by careful and experienced Workmen at moderate prices.

Wall Hanging in Paper, Fancy Japanese Leathers, Tapestries, Cretonnes and other Fabrics. This stock is large and well assorted with the latest novelties at all prices. Suggestions made, sketches submitted and estimates given on application.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

HENRY MORGAN & CO. - - Montreal.

NORTON STATION. Mr. Harmer, who recently bought out the store and stock of J. E. Price at Norton Station, is doing a very good business.

Mr. Price has bought the three double lots formerly owned by Thos. Basset, and has moved near to them a large barn that has stood on the post road for about fifty years.

A. P. Sherwood is building a fine two and a half story dwelling house near his blacksmith shop.

Wm. Carson, who was allowed to build a blacksmith shop on the railway grounds near the station, with the understanding that he would not be disturbed at least as long as the present government remained in power, was recently notified that the shop would have to be removed, complaints having been made that it cut off the view from the owner of a lot in the rear. He accordingly purchased and levelled off a lot near the bridge, to which the government has moved his shop. What more will be done for

him is not known, but the owner of the lot whose view is no longer obstructed will doubtless see his way clear to show his gratitude at the next election. The cheese factory is getting daily about 3,000 lbs. of milk. The almshouse has 28 inmates, eight of whom are past 80 years of age.

WANTED. WANTED—Men I can put you in the way of securing a good position if ready to begin work at once or shortly. No charge for my services. C. A. NEWTON, RIDGEMOUNT, Ont. WANTED—Reliable Men in every locality throughout Canada to introduce our goods, tacking up show-cards on trees, fences, along roads, and all conspicuous places, also distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary \$50.00 per month and expenses not to exceed \$2.50 per day. Steady employment to good, honest, reliable men. No experience needed. Write for full particulars. THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

YOUNG'S COVE, Queens Co., Aug. 8.—Haying is general in this locality, but the farmers report not more than half an average crop.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Robert Jeffreys, who died quite suddenly at her home in Bagdad on Monday, took place yesterday in the Episcopal burying ground, the Rev. Mr. Warneford officiating.

Rev. G. M. Campbell of Fredericton, who was here yesterday to transact business in connection with the Methodist church, gave a rousing patriotic address in the evening.

Rev. Mr. Watson and family arrived home on Saturday from a four weeks' vacation.

Maurice, son of Isaac Smith, who has been residing in St. John for some years, is now home with his parents in a delicate state of health.

WATERVILLE, Albert Co., Aug. 10.—Mrs. Daniel Anderson, who has been suffering from rheumatism for the past year and a half, has gone to St. John for treatment. Her friends are pleased to hear she is very much improved.

Miss Carrie L. Anderson returned home last night, after having made a very pleasant trip to friends in St. John, Lubec and Eastport.

HARTLAND, Carleton Co., Aug. 11.—The first two cars of lambs for the season went forward on Friday for Auburn and Houlton, Me.

The day schools open on Monday, 13th. The teachers are: Mr. H. H. Hillier, principal, Miss McNally of Fredericton, Intermediate, and Miss Barker of Four Falls, primary.

MAUGERVILLE, Aug. 12.—A skeleton of what appeared to be a large man was found today lying across a hillock on a blueberry plain near the Millstream, which empties into the Fortobello about four miles from the river, by Wilmot Chase, Addison Burns and Holly Mahoney.

Several flocks of sheep have lately been destroyed by dogs.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Cromwell of Johnston, spent Sunday with Mrs. Cromwell's grandmother, Mrs. Mary Farris, who is in poor health.

Joseph Welsh of St. John is stopping for a few days at Henry Durost's. Joseph Welsh is the son of the late Joseph Welsh, who was injured in the accident on the Central railway on Friday, is visiting at John D. Reardon's.

Rev. A. B. Macdonald supplied the pulpit of the Mill Cove Baptist church yesterday.

The blueberry crop is not nearly up to the average on account of the long drought.

A large number of teachers have gone to their schools to begin work today. Ernest Straight of the Narrows will take the school here.

Miss Lillah Kennedy goes to Robertson's Point. Chas. McVicar of the Range will again take charge of the White's Point school.

Miss Pauline Fox of Lower Gagetown returns to Mill Cove. Gordon B. Knight will have his school at Waterborough. Miss Jennie McDonald has returned to Young's Cove. Miss Alice Hanspacher is again at Young's Cove road.

Word reached here last week of the very sudden death by heart failure of Mrs. Jeffrey of Young's Cove, which took place while she was engaged in household duties on the morning of the 6th instant.

Mrs. Jeffrey was the wife of Robert Jeffrey of Bagdad. She was in her sixty-ninth year. Several children and a husband survive her.

Hugh Cameron, commissioner of roads in this district of the parish, passed through his division on Saturday, making settlement for claims held by those who performed the work.

Rev. L. J. Wason, pastor of the Methodist church, who has been absent for some time on a visit to Lubec, Me., again filled his charge here last evening.

MAUGERVILLE, Aug. 14.—Coroner G. H. Perley went yesterday and collected the remains of the skeleton found on Sunday. The remains are supposed to be those of David Wheary, an itinerant negro of Douglas, York Co., who has been missing about two years.

He has a brother and other relatives living in that place. Coroner Perley was of the opinion from the first that the remains were not those of the late editor of the Newcastle Advocate, as reported, as there was no vestige of anything that would lead up to that theory.

A small piece of tobacco and two nails were all that was found in the pockets of the clothes. There was nothing but a coat, trousers, a collar and one sock.

Coroner Perley, after consulting a Judge, as provided by the present cumbersome law relating to coroners' investigations, has decided to hand the remains over to the overseers of the poor for burial, which will be made at Green Hill today.

FREDERICTON, Aug. 14.—The Bank of Montreal has purchased the fine re-

Presbyterian Volunteer Union F. M. to lecture on missions.

The Rev. Mr. Corey filled the pulpit of the Upper Baptist church Sabbath evening.

Miss Lina Dykeman and Amos Bishop were united in marriage at the parsonage, Rev. W. McIntire officiating.

A reception was held at the home of Mrs. Etta Dykeman on her return from Fredericton, where she was married, by Robert Dykeman.

Mrs. George Burraide and child of Boston is visiting her parents.

The people of this place are glad to learn that the estate of the late Hugh McLean has been purchased by his widow.

CAMPOBELLO, Charlotte Co., Aug. 13.—The ladies of the sewing circle in connection with St. Anne's church will hold their annual sale of aprons and fancy articles in the new church hall on Thursday, 16th inst.

The new hall is being completed. The window purchased by the work of the children adds much to the beauty of the building. It represents the Good Shepherd and the Lamb. Altogether the house is very handsome.

Master Howard Moss of Boston, Mass., is visiting the island. Master Johnnie Malloch and mother of Calais, Me., paid a visit to his sister, Miss Eva Malloch, here, last week.

The schools opened today after vacation of six weeks, the former teachers resuming their old places.

Mrs. Clara Mitchell of Calais, Me., is visiting friends here.

WITNESS COVE, Queens Co., Aug. 14.—The funeral of the late Mrs. H. G. Gunter took place at Upper Jemseg on Monday and was largely attended.

The services were conducted by Rev. W. J. Gordon, pastor of the Jemseg Baptist church, assisted by Rev. G. W. Springer of Upper Jemseg and Rev. J. B. Colwell of Petticoat.

The remains were interred in the Upper Jemseg burying ground beside those of his two daughters, who preceded him by only a few months.

Joseph and Sylvanus Farris, sons of the late Thomas R. Farris of this place, who have spent the last number of years in the west, are home from Medora, North Dakota, where they are at present engaged in mercantile life.

Mrs. Sylvanus Farris, formerly Mrs. Charles G. Gunter, daughter of the late Wm. H. Gunter, has been here for nearly three months, visiting her old home during the illness of her late sister and father.

W. S. Farris, proprietor of the Farris house, Indian St., St. John, came to the funeral of the late Wm. H. Gunter, who has recently returned from the west.

Fred S. White and wife of Montreal are here visiting. Mr. White's brother, Chas. W. White, merchant.

Miss Louise Scribner, who has been visiting relatives and friends here and at Jemseg, went to her home in St. John this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Cromwell of Johnston, spent Sunday with Mrs. Cromwell's grandmother, Mrs. Mary Farris, who is in poor health.

Mrs. Fred S. Farris of St. John, north end, is visiting at John F. Wright's. She is accompanied by two children.

Joseph Welsh of St. John is stopping for a few days at Henry Durost's.

Joseph Welsh is the son of the late Joseph Welsh, who was injured in the accident on the Central railway on Friday, is visiting at John D. Reardon's.

Rev. A. B. Macdonald supplied the pulpit of the Mill Cove Baptist church yesterday.

The blueberry crop is not nearly up to the average on account of the long drought.

A large number of teachers have gone to their schools to begin work today.

Ernest Straight of the Narrows will take the school here.

Miss Lillah Kennedy goes to Robertson's Point. Chas. McVicar of the Range will again take charge of the White's Point school.

GORNS PAINLESSLY REMOVED IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR

The best, the safest, the only Painless Corn Cure.

Putnam's removes corns, warts, bunions, without the least discomfort. It quickly relieves tenderness and pain and always all irritation at once, gives ease and comfort to the sufferer at first application. It is not only a remedy, but a guaranteed and absolute cure. We guarantee to do just what is claimed for it. Druggists are authorized to warrant this fact, and will return money to anyone whom it fails to cure.

Putnam's is the first remedy of its kind on the market, and has enjoyed unlimited success for more than thirty years. Over one hundred imitations attest its efficacy. Beware of inferior and dangerous cheapening substitutes, and take only Putnam's.

The genuine bears the signature of Dr. J. H. Putnam. At all druggists and dealers. Catarrh cures Catarrh and Asthma.

sidence situated on the corner of Charlotte street and lately occupied by Mrs. Geo. Fraser. It will be re-occupied by M. S. L. Richey, manager of the bank here, as a residence.

Mrs. Chas. McGibbon died suddenly this afternoon at her home at Douglas street in Margerville. She was a sister of the late Geo. Miles of St. John, and has two brothers living, A. R. Miles of Margerville, and Harry Miles, fishery inspector of Oromocto.

The skeleton of an unknown man, found Sunday upon the blueberry plains at Margerville, is supposed to be that of a negro named David Wheary, who disappeared from his home at Macnaquac in the spring of 1899.

The Asthore won today's yacht race in the style with the Doreen second, and the Kipling close third. The wind was light and unsteady.

HOPEWELL HILL, Aug. 12.—The school teachers take up their duties again tomorrow, after the summer vacation. A. C. M. Lawson and Miss Grace McGorman continue in charge of the school at the Hill; A. A. Allen and Miss Deery at Riverside, and A. D. Jonah and Miss Margaret McGorman at Harvey. Mr. Jonah succeeds Mr. Rayworth at the Cape, Miss E. Bennett continuing in the primary department. Miss Amy Peck will again teach at Chemical Road, Miss Margaret Palmer at Lower Cape, Miss Moore at Sussex Corner, and Miss Marlon Atkinson at Curryville. Miss M. A. McLeod goes to Memel, Miss Laura Peck to Greenwood, Kings Co.; Miss Orpah West to Turtle Creek, Miss Mamie Stewart to Nixon, Assel W. Peck to Midway, and H. W. West to Dawson settlement. Miss Nellie Steeves will teach at Lower Hillsboro. Miss Flo. J. at Edger's Landing, Miss Tingy at Beaver Brook, and Miss Ada Northrup the primary department at Albert Mines. Miss Lena Calhoun returns to Hebron, A. Co. for another term.

The heat during the past week has been oppressive. For several days the mercury has been in the eighties in spite of the bay breezes.

E. C. Freeze and his niece, Miss Annie Henderson of Moncton, visited friends here this week.

David Brown of Alma has moved to the village. For several days Mr. and Mrs. Jordan, who have been stopping at the Hotel Shepardy, left today for their home in Boston.

Robert Hoar is visiting his former home here.

Charles Wilson of Caledonia was fined \$50 and costs at the police court yesterday for violation of the Scott act. Detective Peck prosecuted.

Wilson, who bought a case of liquor which he distributed among his friends, admitted the offence. On paying costs his fine will be allowed to stand.

Canada wanted to compromise and suggested its willingness to abandon its claim to Dyea and Skagway if the United States would only permit it to have Pyramid Harbor, so that it could have a tidal entry to the Yukon region. The United States held that compromise was out of the question, as its boundary line was the correct one.

Canada, in its desire to get a port of entry, then offered to arbitrate. Arbitration would have meant, in the first place, an admission of the United States that there was a flaw in its contention, and, in the second place, would have led to a compromise, and the permanent boundary yet to be fixed would have been run somewhere between the Canadian and American lines. Thus Canada would have what it wanted—a deep water harbor on the Lynn Canal.

To this Secretary Hay would not consent, believing that the claim of the United States was admitted of no question, and as a matter of fact the last reply of the United States, presented to Great Britain by Ambassador Choate months ago, was so strong and convincing in support of the American contention that it has never been answered, and state department officials believe that the boundary experts of Great Britain and Canada will not be able to answer it to their own benefit.

Put in the meantime, while the United States was standing out for its territory, a portion of which Canada wanted to get by calling for arbitration of a question that was not possible of arbitration, something had to be done to ease the tension at these

southern gates to the Klondike. No one would desire a fight between England and the United States over the Klondike gold diggings, and yet the chances of war were smouldering there.

Canadian claims, somewhat shifty and altered from time to time, were supported by all the public men of the dominion, and were made in the hope of getting a deep water harbor, and the United States purpose holding the ground.

This government sent troops to Dyea and Skagway. Canada had mounted police in both places. Canadian police were on the streets of Dyea and Skagway daily, and in one of the places Canada had a government office. It was a sort of no man's land, or, rather, a land with a dual government. Disputes were constantly arising, and armed conflict over the enforcement of law or the maintenance of order might arise at any hour.

Therefore, to remove the danger of conflict the modus vivendi was entered into. It provided for a line to be fixed by an officer of the United States coast survey and a Canadian astronomer at each of the points at which the disputed country could be entered. Thus, it was not a complete or continuous line from Yukon or Canadian territory to the east to United States territory on the west, but lines indicated by monuments at the White River Pass, the Chilcoot Pass and along the Klehini, or Kiehini, River and Porcupine Creek, north of the village of Klukwan, these lines only being drawn at places where access could be had into the country beyond. It was to be merely a temporary working boundary for the time being, so that each country should know when it could exercise its authority so long as the arrangement lasted.

In the drawing of this line Canada was put entirely out of the Lynn Canal, driven away from Pyramid Harbor, Dyea, Skagway and Klukwan and Deprived of Kvan Canoe Navigation to the Klondike.

(Special Cor. New York Herald.) SUNAPEE LAKE, N. H., Aug. 11.—There has recently been criticism of Secretary Hay because of the provisional boundary which has been run through the disputed territory of the United States and Canada, as a result of the modus vivendi entered into between Secretary Hay and Sir Julian Pauncefote, on October 20, 1899. Fault is found with the American secretary of state for having "yielded to Great Britain," and for having "ceded to Canada" territory which belongs to the United States, and which Canada, until the discovery of gold in the Klondike, admitted in all its maps belonged to the United States, and which was conveyed with undisputed right to this country by Russia.

Senator Mason of Illinois has denounced the secretary as an officer of Great Britain, and the controversy over it has been marked by an inclination of the objectors to the boundary to contend that territory has been virtually ceded by this country to Canada; that the United States has lost for ever control of a very considerable area of desirable country south of the line for which this government originally contended, and that generally the case of the United States in all future negotiations has been weakened and its position rendered untenable.

NO GAIN FOR CANADA

Secretary Hay Says that in Agreeing to Temporary Alaska Boundary

The United States Neither Yielded a Foot of Territory nor Weakened Its Claims.

Dominion Put Entirely Out of the Lynn Canal, Driven Away from Pyramid Harbor, Dyea, Skagway and Klukwan and Deprived of Kvan Canoe Navigation to the Klondike.

(Special Cor. New York Herald.) SUNAPEE LAKE, N. H., Aug. 11.—There has recently been criticism of Secretary Hay because of the provisional boundary which has been run through the disputed territory of the United States and Canada, as a result of the modus vivendi entered into between Secretary Hay and Sir Julian Pauncefote, on October 20, 1899. Fault is found with the American secretary of state for having "yielded to Great Britain," and for having "ceded to Canada" territory which belongs to the United States, and which Canada, until the discovery of gold in the Klondike, admitted in all its maps belonged to the United States, and which was conveyed with undisputed right to this country by Russia.

Senator Mason of Illinois has denounced the secretary as an officer of Great Britain, and the controversy over it has been marked by an inclination of the objectors to the boundary to contend that territory has been virtually ceded by this country to Canada; that the United States has lost for ever control of a very considerable area of desirable country south of the line for which this government originally contended, and that generally the case of the United States in all future negotiations has been weakened and its position rendered untenable.

Of course, Secretary Hay's attention was called to this, and he was asked to make a statement in his own language making clear the attitude of this government and the exact effect of the provisional boundary. This he emphatically declined to do. Mr. Hay dislikes controversy. He has made a rule never to be quoted on public matters connected with his department.

He discussed the entire question with great freedom and without show of impatience. For illustration, he took a recently published newspaper map of the region north of and around the Lynn Canal, which purported to give the American boundary and also the provisional boundary.

NO CONCESSION OF TERRITORY. It can be stated that there has been no concession of territory to Canada under the provisional boundary just completed in accordance with the terms of the modus vivendi, and there can be none. Nor has anything been said, done or agreed to by the representatives of the United States before, during or since the location of the provisional boundary to weaken the claim of the United States to the territory in question. The modus vivendi was entered into because of the refusal of the Canadian commissioners to accept any settlement or adjustment except one that this government felt would deprive it of territory to which it had a perfectly good title.

The contention of Canada was that the boundary followed the continental coast line ten marine leagues inland, jumping from a headland to headland. All that would have given them control of the water access to the gold fields by the Dalton trail, White Pass and Chilkoot Pass, control of all the Lynn Canal and of Dyea and Skagway.

The United States contended for the line on all the recent maps, which followed the winding or sinuous line of the coast, put the Lynn Canal in American territory and gave to the United States Dyea, Skagway and Porcupine Creek. The United States felt that it had a substantial case and could hold its claim.

Canada wanted to compromise and suggested its willingness to abandon its claim to Dyea and Skagway if the United States would only permit it to have Pyramid Harbor, so that it could have a tidal entry to the Yukon region. The United States held that compromise was out of the question, as its boundary line was the correct one.

Canada, in its desire to get a port of entry, then offered to arbitrate. Arbitration would have meant, in the first place, an admission of the United States that there was a flaw in its contention, and, in the second place, would have led to a compromise, and the permanent boundary yet to be fixed would have been run somewhere between the Canadian and American lines. Thus Canada would have what it wanted—a deep water harbor on the Lynn Canal.

To this Secretary Hay would not consent, believing that the claim of the United States was admitted of no question, and as a matter of fact the last reply of the United States, presented to Great Britain by Ambassador Choate months ago, was so strong and convincing in support of the American contention that it has never been answered, and state department officials believe that the boundary experts of Great Britain and Canada will not be able to answer it to their own benefit.

Put in the meantime, while the United States was standing out for its territory, a portion of which Canada wanted to get by calling for arbitration of a question that was not possible of arbitration, something had to be done to ease the tension at these

southern gates to the Klondike. No one would desire a fight between England and the United States over the Klondike gold diggings, and yet the chances of war were smouldering there.

Canadian claims, somewhat shifty and altered from time to time, were supported by all the public men of the dominion, and were made in the hope of getting a deep water harbor, and the United States purpose holding the ground.

This government sent troops to Dyea and Skagway. Canada had mounted police in both places. Canadian police were on the streets of Dyea and Skagway daily, and in one of the places Canada had a government office. It was a sort of no man's land, or, rather, a land with a dual government. Disputes were constantly arising, and armed conflict over the enforcement of law or the maintenance of order might arise at any hour.

Therefore, to remove the danger of conflict the modus vivendi was entered into. It provided for a line to be fixed by an officer of the United States coast survey and a Canadian astronomer at each of the points at which the disputed country could be entered. Thus, it was not a complete or continuous line from Yukon or Canadian territory to the east to United States territory on the west, but lines indicated by monuments at the White River Pass, the Chilcoot Pass and along the Klehini, or Kiehini, River and Porcupine Creek, north of the village of Klukwan, these lines only being drawn at places where access could be had into the country beyond. It was to be merely a temporary working boundary for the time being, so that each country should know when it could exercise its authority so long as the arrangement lasted.

In the drawing of this line Canada was put entirely out of the Lynn Canal, driven away from Pyramid Harbor, Dyea, Skagway and Klukwan and Deprived of Kvan Canoe Navigation to the Klondike.

(Special Cor. New York Herald.) SUNAPEE LAKE, N. H., Aug. 11.—There has recently been criticism of Secretary Hay because of the provisional boundary which has been run through the disputed territory of the United States and Canada, as a result of the modus vivendi entered into between Secretary Hay and Sir Julian Pauncefote, on October 20, 1899. Fault is found with the American secretary of state for having "yielded to Great Britain," and for having "ceded to Canada" territory which belongs to the United States, and which Canada, until the discovery of gold in the Klondike, admitted in all its maps belonged to the United States, and which was conveyed with undisputed right to this country by Russia.

Senator Mason of Illinois has denounced the secretary as an officer of Great Britain, and the controversy over it has been marked by an inclination of the objectors to the boundary to contend that territory has been virtually ceded by this country to Canada; that the United States has lost for ever control of a very considerable area of desirable country south of the line for which this government originally contended, and that generally the case of the United States in all future negotiations has been weakened and its position rendered untenable.

Of course, Secretary Hay's attention was called to this, and he was asked to make a statement in his own language making clear the attitude of this government and the exact effect of the provisional boundary. This he emphatically declined to do. Mr. Hay dislikes controversy. He has made a rule never to be quoted on public matters connected with his department.

He discussed the entire question with great freedom and without show of impatience. For illustration, he took a recently published newspaper map of the region north of and around the Lynn Canal, which purported to give the American boundary and also the provisional boundary.

NO CONCESSION OF TERRITORY. It can be stated that there has been no concession of territory to Canada under the provisional boundary just completed in accordance with the terms of the modus vivendi, and there can be none. Nor has anything been said, done or agreed to by the representatives of the United States before, during or since the location of the provisional boundary to weaken the claim of the United States to the territory in question. The modus vivendi was entered into because of the refusal of the Canadian commissioners to accept any settlement or adjustment except one that this government felt would deprive it of territory to which it had a perfectly good title.

The contention of Canada was that the boundary followed the continental coast line ten marine leagues inland, jumping from a headland to headland. All that would have given them control of the water access to the gold fields by the Dalton trail, White Pass and Chilkoot Pass, control of all the Lynn Canal and of Dyea and Skagway.

The United States contended for the line on all the recent maps, which followed the winding or sinuous line of the coast, put the Lynn Canal in American territory and gave to the United States Dyea, Skagway and Porcupine Creek. The United States felt that it had a substantial case and could hold its claim.

Canada wanted to compromise and suggested its willingness to abandon its claim to Dyea and Skagway if the United States would only permit it to have Pyramid Harbor, so that it could have a tidal entry to the Yukon region. The United States held that compromise was out of the question, as its boundary line was the correct one.

Canada, in its desire to get a port of entry, then offered to arbitrate. Arbitration would have meant, in the first place, an admission of the United States that there was a flaw in its contention, and, in the second place, would have led to a compromise, and the permanent boundary yet to be fixed would have been run somewhere between the Canadian and American lines. Thus Canada would have what it wanted—a deep water harbor on the Lynn Canal.

To this Secretary Hay would not consent, believing that the claim of the United States was admitted of no question, and as a matter of fact the last reply of the United States, presented to Great Britain by Ambassador Choate months ago, was so strong and convincing in support of the American contention that it has never been answered, and state department officials believe that the boundary experts of Great Britain and Canada will not be able to answer it to their own benefit.

ST. ANDREWS.

Burial of the Late William Little and William O'Neill.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., Aug. 14.—The remains of the late William Little were interred in the Rural cemetery on Sunday afternoon. Service was held at the home of the deceased by the Rev. J. C. Barrie, who also read the commitment service at the grave side. A large number of persons on foot and in carriages formed the funeral cortege. The deceased was for thirty years in the employ of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway Co. as fireman and locomotive engineer, and was one of the most trusted and successful drivers in the employ of the company. He was a man of kindly disposition and had a host of friends.

The funeral of the late William O'Neill was held yesterday (Monday) at 10 o'clock, and was made a manifestation of the sympathy of the residents of the town with the family and relatives and respect for the young man, cut off in his early manhood, beloved by his relatives and held in great esteem by all who knew him. The funeral was one of the largest and most representative that has taken place in the town for a number of years. All creeds and classes of the community formed the funeral cortege. The remains were enclosed in a paneled casket, with silver mounting, and covered with black cloth. Immediately preceding the hearse was a barouche filled with six places, and bouquets of beautiful flowers, contributed by loving friends. Next followed the mourners in coaches and carriages, and then the general public on foot, succeeded by the longest line of vehicles that has formed a funeral cortege ever seen in the town. The procession proceeded to the Church of St. Andrew, where a requiem high mass was said and sung by the Rev. J. M. O'Flaherty. Previous to the arrival of the funeral cortege at the church every pew therein was filled, mostly by ladies, so that standing room only was had for the followers. The solemn and impressive sermon concluded, the casket was carried to the Catholic cemetery, where the commitment service was read by the Rev. celebrant of the mass in the presence of the friends that had followed the remains. The deceased William O'Neill was a young man of high moral character, greatly beloved by the members of his family and by all his associates, who deplore his early death. The conduct of the funeral was in charge of O. H. Rigby, undertaker, who furnished the casket.

NOT A BELIEVER IN TRANSMIGRATION. The persistent correspondent was worried by a biography of the reluctant statesman. I suppose it is true, senator, as everybody understands, that you began life as a poor plowboy? "No, sir," growled the statesman, "I began life as a red-headed, squawking baby."—Chicago Tribune.

It is estimated that the armor for the new battleships of the German navy will cost \$65,000,000.

PROFESSIONAL. DR. J. H. MORRISON, HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE. Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Only. 163 GERMAIN STREET.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 28, 1895, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, I should say 'Chlorodyne.' It is so generally useful, to the exclusion of all others, I should say CHLORODYNE. Never travel without it, and its general application to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA. CAUTION—Genuine Chlorodyne. Every bottle of this well known remedy for COUGHS, COLIC, BRONCHITIS, DIARRHŒA, etc., bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor—

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT 23 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

To make tomato toast take good-sized tomatoes, put them into boiling water for two minutes, peel and mince them very fine with two red peppers, a little salt and a small onion. Put half an ounce of butter in a saucepan with a dessertspoonful of milk; add the tomato mixture, cook for a few minutes and mix in a well-beaten egg. Cook until the thickness of scrambled eggs and serve on slices of fried bread garnished with parsley.

For tomato soufflé take six good-sized tomatoes, one ounce of flour, two ounces of butter, half a teaspoonful of essence of anchovy, two whole eggs, the whites beaten to a stiff froth; a quarter of a pint of boiling cream. When the cream boils stir in the flour, previously mixed smoothly with a little cold milk. When it boils up again take it from the fire and stir in the butter, anchovy and the eggs. Lastly, stir in the tomatoes, add half the butter. Beat it up well and put it in a small soufflé dish and bake in a bain-marie for twenty minutes.

To serve tomatoes in cups, select small round tomatoes, peel and core, and fill the inside with several anchovies, cut very fine and stirred in mayonnaise sauce, just beginning to set, in a deep basin, pass with the trussing needle a piece of string through the top of each tomato so that they may be dipped into the basin of aspic until they are well coated with the aspic; lay them on ice and remove the string when quite cold. Place a piece of aspic cut round upon the top of each tomato, and place on it a sprig of watercress and a little mayonnaise. Serve on crisp lettuce leaves.

To fill tomatoes select large round tomatoes, wash them and remove the pulp from the inside, leaving a cup with a good stout wall. Season the pulp with salt, pepper and mayonnaise dressing and return to the tomato cups.

To scallop tomatoes with rice cover the bottom of a well buttered baking dish with a layer of cooked well seasoned rice; then add a layer of chopped tomatoes; sprinkle with salt and pepper; then a layer of rice; then one of chopped tomatoes and seasoning, and so on until the dish is full enough. Use two cups of rice, a heaping tablespoonful of butter, three cups of tomatoes, a tablespoonful of salt, a quarter teaspoonful of pepper. Bake half an hour. Spread bread crumbs over the top.

To broil tomatoes cut them horizontally in two; leave the skins on. Place them on a broiler with the skin side down; dust with salt and pepper, and broil, without turning, over a moderate fire, fifteen to twenty minutes or until tender. Lay on a hot dish and spread each piece with butter.

To stuff tomatoes take six ripe tomatoes of equal size, cut circles off the top of each and scoop out the inside. Press the pulp through a sieve and mix in with it a little salt, cayenne, two ounces of butter broken in bits, two tablespoonfuls of bread crumbs, one onion minced fine, a teaspoonful of parsley and two very large tablespoonfuls of grated Parmesan cheese. Fill the tomatoes with this mixture, put on the tops again and bake in a moderate oven. Serve with mushroom sauce.

HOW THEY DID IT. "Mamie wouldn't nag for us because she wanted to be teased." "And did you tease her?" "Oh, terribly! We did ask her again."—"The King."

It is unlikely to have a bare run on the road in front of you while you are riding or driving.

SHOR

Mr. Chubb of P. E., Mr. on the ground with his leg up in interrogation. He whether he was de On the whole, he believed himself to be vague recollection, march under a bill extraordinary feeling then of much load rushing forward and falling back and again.

After that thing mixed. Something it didn't hurt, you him very angry, but busy shooting Mr. down or lie about all he remembered. Yes, Mr. Chubb fident that he was and was surprised. Somehow Peckham, as Rye, Mr. Chubb of certain bank hold thought of it. He promptly drunk being drunk was rance, but this was a kind of record in a really a man from the

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

Mr. Chubb of Peckham.

Mr. Chubb of Peckham, London, S. E., lay on the ground all crumpled up with his leg twisted like a note of interrogation.

On the whole, Mr. Chubb rather believed himself to be dead. He had a vague recollection of a long, dreary march under a blistering sun, for an extraordinary feeling of emptiness, then of much loading and firing, and rushing forward and taking cover, and falling back and rushing forward again.

After that things became slightly mixed. Something hit him in the leg. It didn't hurt, you know, but it made him very angry, because he was very busy shooting Boers. So he had to sit down or lie down, and that's about all he remembered.

Yes; Mr. Chubb felt tolerably confident that he was now a dead man. He was surprised at his own indifference. Somehow his thoughts turned to Peckham, and he remembered a Rye. Mr. Chubb chuckled at the mere thought of it. He had been most surprisingly drunk that day. Not that being drunk was an unusual occurrence, but this was a really different kind of a really delightful fight with a man from the country, whose wife had called Mrs. Chubb a "woman."

It was too funny for words—so Mr. Chubb thought, as he lay there in a heap. A policeman arrived on the scene and requested the pleasure of his company as far as the station, and Mr. Chubb, being exuberantly happy, knocked him down and proceeded to jump on him. Finally it required four constables to persuade him to visit their official residence, and Mr. Chubb clearly recollected singing "It's a great big shame" the whole way, followed by an appreciative and admiring crowd.

Lor! what a day it was! And what glorious times he had had before this "adjective" silly war broke out, and he was "objective" silly fool enough to enlist for it!

Just then Mr. Chubb felt a splash of rain on his face. Also he noticed that the atmosphere was cold, and he concluded from this that he was not dead, but very much alive. He turned the notion over in his mind for some time. It was rather amusing, this being alive. There might still be time for some more fun. On the whole he might as well get up and find out where the other "blokes" were.

So Mr. Chubb proceeded to rise. Then he made a discovery. His right leg was, to use his own expressive phrase—"all over the shop." He was no more able to stand, or even sit up, than he was able to fly, so he fell back and "cussed" loud and deep. Presently he heard a half-suppressed groan.

"Uullo!" said Mr. Chubb hoarsely. "Oo's that singin'?" "It's only me," said a faint voice. "And oo's 'nly me when 'e's at home?" said Mr. Chubb. "I'm Field of the Horse Artillery," said the faint voice. "Never 'eard of you," said Mr. Chubb dryly.

"Who are you?" said Field of the Horse Artillery. "Me?" said Mr. Chubb. "Well, I'm Chubb of Peckham, at present serving with her glorious majesty's blooming Rifle Brigade. Where are you?" "In the stomach," said Field of the Horse Artillery. "Pretty bad, ain't it, matey?" "I reckon I'm about done for," said the voice, very faintly indeed. "Garn!" said Mr. Chubb promptly. "You ain't done for—not by a long way! Cheer up!"

"Where are you hit?" said the voice. "Right leg!" said Mr. Chubb, in a tone of deep disgust. "Still, I s'pose I ought not to grumble. It don't hurt when I keep still—at least, nothing to speak of." "There was silence for a few minutes, and then Field of the Horse Artillery whispered: "Did you say you come from Peckham?" "Yus. No. 14 Angel Terrace, Queen's Road."

"I know Peckham," said the faint voice. "Lovely place, ain't it?" murmured Mr. Chubb sarcastically. "Wonderful sea breeze you git all the way up on the Elephant. And the view you git from the giddy 'ights of Camberwell is enough to turn your 'ead!" "I believe I know you," said the voice huskily. "Know me?" echoed Mr. Chubb doubtfully. "That don't say much for the company you keep. What are you—a copper?"

"Before I joined I used to hold a temperance service every Sunday on the Rye," said the faint voice, very faintly indeed. "I'm afraid I'm too bad to talk."

"Don't trouble to talk, matey, if it hurts you," said Mr. Chubb affably. "You leave it to me. Besides, I reckon you've done your share of jawing."

ale," he added thoughtfully, smacking his lips at the notion.

Again the conversation flagged, Field of the Horse Artillery being too weak to talk and Mr. Chubb of Peckham being very busy turning over an idea in his mind.

"Eou'll excuse me," he said presently, "but ain't you the bloke that 'elped my missus and the kids when I was pinched?" "Some friends of mine sent money to them," said the faint voice in a husky whisper.

"Lummy!" murmured Mr. Chubb, "what a rum thing I should meet you here! So it was you sent 'em some money ever week? Well, I'm dashed!" Mr. Chubb was so taken up with this remarkable coincidence that, after careful thought, he added: "Well, I'm jiggered!"

Then another idea struck him, and, with much difficulty, he got out a small metal flask, in which he always carried a small supply of spirituous refreshment. "It ain't likely 'ere's a drop left," he muttered. "I never do leave much 'e'nd."

But on being shaken the flask gave up a slight gurgling sound; there was perhaps a tablespoonful of brandy in it. This was almost more surprising than meeting an unknown friend, and Mr. Chubb's remarks cannot with propriety be recorded.

His natural instinct was to unscrow the stopper and pour the contents down his ever thirsty throat, but something made him hesitate. "I say, matey," he said, gruffly, "I've found a drop of brandy in my flask. Could you manage to crawl over 'ere for it?"

"There was no answer. Field of the Horse Artillery could not even murmur 'No.'" "Lor," said Mr. Chubb indignantly, as if addressing a third person, "what the good of talking silly? The poor 'bloke can't move 'and or foot!"

"I reckon you'd better drink it yourself, Mr. Chubb," he added, in a friendly voice. "You ain't looking quite the thing tonight." "Well, no thanks," he added regretfully. "I think I'll give it to that little sandy chap. You see, he's been a sort o' pal to me, unbeknown like."

So, with much difficulty, and in spite of the most excruciating agony, Mr. Chubb of Peckham proceeded to drag himself along the ground as best he could. The pain was intense, and, although he was not a highly strung individual, the perspiration broke out on his face and head, and he clenched his teeth in a resolute determination not to cry out.

In the meantime, Field of the Horse Artillery had partly recovered his consciousness, and was vaguely aware that something was happening. "What are you doing?" he groaned. "I'm goin' to give you a nip o' brandy," said Mr. Chubb in a steady voice. "Oh, I shall be glad of it!" murmured the other. "But don't you trouble if it hurts you?"

"'Urt me?" said Mr. Chubb, in a tone of deep disgust. "'Urt me? Oo said anything about 'urting'?" "Then he lay flat on his stomach, and bit the sleeve of his jacket to stop himself from groaning. He was only a few yards from his comrades, but it seemed like so many miles.

"It takes a long time when your leg's bad, doesn't it?" said the other man sympathetically. "Well, I ain't exactly in racing condition," said Mr. Chubb. "But don't you worry, I shall be there before Christmas."

Ten minutes later he could just manage to reach Field of the Horse Artillery with his outstretched arm. "Ere you are, matey," he said. "Finish it up!" "Have you had some yourself?" murmured the other dubitantly. "What do you think?" said Mr. Chubb grimly. "Did you ever know me lose a chance?"

Queen's Road, Peckham, 'cause I'm goin' straight 'ome tonight." So Field of the Horse Artillery was picked up by the ambulance party, and sent to Netley, but Mr. Chubb of Peckham had "knocked off work" for good and "gone straight 'ome."

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

Lord's Day Alliance Claim to Have Promises that the Law Will be Enforced.

This Means the Closing of Cigar Stores and the Prevention of the Sale of Soda Water Next Sunday.

A meeting of the executive committee of the St. John Lord's Day Alliance was held in the parlour of the Y. M. C. A. on Monday afternoon.

The secretary reported that since the last meeting efforts had been made to ascertain why the Sunday law was still apparently a dead letter, seeing that it had been sustained by the supreme court of the province.

It was found that the responsibility rested wholly with the city authorities, and upon laying the matter before the chairman of the safety board, the recorder and the chief of police, promise had been obtained that the act would be put in force next Sunday.

The Rev. J. G. Shearer, field secretary of the Dominion L. D. Alliance, who is now in Nova Scotia, is expected to occupy pulpits in St. John on Sunday, Sept. 18th, and to speak at a public convention which is to be held on the Monday evening following for the purpose of organizing a Provincial Alliance.

The arrangements will be made public as soon as the use of the required buildings has been secured. Interviewed by the Sun last evening with reference to the action of the Lord's Day Alliance toward the more rigid enforcement of the Sunday law, Alderman Seaton, chairman of the safety board, stated that officially he had no jurisdiction in the matter, and that he had referred the committee from the alliance which had waited upon him to the recorder and the chief of police, whose hands the matter now rests.

A Sun reporter saw Recorder Skinner last night with reference to the matter. Mr. Skinner said the supreme court of New Brunswick sustained the law, and he was ready to enforce it. He consulted him as to what course he should pursue, and he advised the chief that the law should be enforced. But then word came to the effect that an appeal had been carried to Ottawa.

It was intimated about the same time that it would be well to await the decision of the supreme court of Canada. He told Chief Clark that if these appeals were bona fide it would be just as well to wait till the court gave their decision. He was then waited upon by representatives of the Lord's Day Alliance, who maintained that the chief was not doing his duty. He assured these gentlemen that the chief was not to blame, as he was always ready and willing to do all he could for the enforcement of all laws. The recorder advised that the chief should wait until the chief of police, whose hands the matter now rests.

A Sun reporter saw Recorder Skinner last night with reference to the matter. Mr. Skinner said the supreme court of New Brunswick sustained the law, and he was ready to enforce it. He consulted him as to what course he should pursue, and he advised the chief that the law should be enforced. But then word came to the effect that an appeal had been carried to Ottawa.

It was intimated about the same time that it would be well to await the decision of the supreme court of Canada. He told Chief Clark that if these appeals were bona fide it would be just as well to wait till the court gave their decision. He was then waited upon by representatives of the Lord's Day Alliance, who maintained that the chief was not doing his duty. He assured these gentlemen that the chief was not to blame, as he was always ready and willing to do all he could for the enforcement of all laws. The recorder advised that the chief should wait until the chief of police, whose hands the matter now rests.

A Sun reporter saw Recorder Skinner last night with reference to the matter. Mr. Skinner said the supreme court of New Brunswick sustained the law, and he was ready to enforce it. He consulted him as to what course he should pursue, and he advised the chief that the law should be enforced. But then word came to the effect that an appeal had been carried to Ottawa.

It was intimated about the same time that it would be well to await the decision of the supreme court of Canada. He told Chief Clark that if these appeals were bona fide it would be just as well to wait till the court gave their decision. He was then waited upon by representatives of the Lord's Day Alliance, who maintained that the chief was not doing his duty. He assured these gentlemen that the chief was not to blame, as he was always ready and willing to do all he could for the enforcement of all laws. The recorder advised that the chief should wait until the chief of police, whose hands the matter now rests.

A Sun reporter saw Recorder Skinner last night with reference to the matter. Mr. Skinner said the supreme court of New Brunswick sustained the law, and he was ready to enforce it. He consulted him as to what course he should pursue, and he advised the chief that the law should be enforced. But then word came to the effect that an appeal had been carried to Ottawa.

QUEBEC AND ITS ENVIRONS. Here sailed Jacques Cartier, bold and great Champlain, Here vigorous Frontenac with iron ruled. Here fell two heroes, one in victory, Scarce realized, his rival 'n defeat."

Quebec, the Gibraltar of America, is a favorite spot for tourists during the summer months. Within and without its ancient walls are places of interest to the artist, the historian, and the lover. Henry Ward Beecher says that every street of this small bit of medieval Europe perched upon a rock and dried for keeping is like the leaf of a picture book.

There is no city in America intersected by such tortuous legend loving streets as this "Athens of Canada." History meets you at every turn, in every nook and square; even the rocks and stones have a story to tell, a tale to whisper of savage or civilized warfare, death, famine, fierce riots, earthquakes, land and snow slides.

The beauty of the scenery has been the theme of general eulogy; the majestic appearance of Cape Diamond, the fortifications, the loveliness of the St. Lawrence, and the lofty range of the Laurentian Mountains form a picture that can scarcely be surpassed in any part of the world. The views from Cape Diamond are even more grand than the walls of Quebec, which are truly covered with historic ivy.

The streets of most interest to the stranger are: Rue St. Louis, where can still be seen the house once owned by the wicked Madame Pean, the chere amie of the villain Bigot, who caused her own death; Rue de la Montreuil, where the body of the Duke of Kent which he occupied while commanding the forces here from 1781-1783.

Little Champlain Street, Sous le Fort, Sault au Matelot, and Sous le Cap are all wonderfully interesting as they are relics of past ages. The houses are built into the side of the rocks and the streets are so narrow that one cart cannot pass another. Buede street is famous for the Chien D'or which is now placed in the northern facade of the Bureau de Poste and concerning which William Kirby has written such an interesting romance. Beneath this building reposes the remains of Samuel Champlain, the founder of Quebec.

A square away is the ancient church, founded in 1624 and raised to the dignity of a basilique in 1834. Here may be seen many rare and beautiful paintings which were brought to Quebec from Paris by Abbe Jadin during the French Revolution in 1793, and the churches and cathedrals were pillaged and the famous works of art sold for a mere song.

The historic little edifice of Notre Dame Des Victoires (the oldest church in America), also contains a number of famous works of art, as does the convent of the Ursulines, the Hotel Dieu, Quebec Seminary, and Laval University.

All tourists to Quebec make it a point to visit the citadel, which comprises 40 acres of ground and which was built at a cost of \$25,000,000 from plans submitted to and approved by the Duke of Wellington. Here is a cannon captured by the English at Bunker Hill, the prison where the soldiers are punished, the officers quarters, and the King's Bastion, whose lofty height flies the emblem of England, may be seen the far famed Dufferin Terrace stretching for 1500 feet on the edge of a cliff 200 feet above the St. Lawrence and also the beautiful Chateau Frontenac, built in the architectural style of the time of Champlain, seven sided, with a court 170 feet by 100 feet, overlooking a panorama of river, mountain, and forest scenery.

Standing on the terrace are a matchless landscape bursts upon the view of the delighted beholder, the frowning granite statue above, on the left the bronze statue of Champlain, on the south side the ruins of the house destroyed by a landslide a few years ago, when the persons were hurried into eternity without a moment's warning. Back of the terrace is the governor's garden, in which stands the dual monument of Wolfe and Montcalm with the inscription "Mortem, virtus communitur famam, historia, monumentum posteritas dedit" (Valor gave them a common death, history a common fame, and posterity a common monument).

Although the gates (relics of bygone times), Break-Neck Steps, the parks and the little historical villages near by, such as the Indian village of Lorette, were the remnants of the once powerful Hurons, now dwell in savage simplicity, Beauport, which was bombarded by Wolfe, the Falls of Montmorency, 100 feet higher than Niagara the shrine of Ste. Anne of Beauport, where miracles are said to be performed, and Chateau Bagot, where the Indian sweetheart of the monster Bigot was sweetheated, are all of great interest to the lover of history; still there is no spot within or without the old city looked upon with such reverence as the Plains of Abraham, on which was fought the great battle between Wolfe and Montcalm, and where a beautiful monument is erected on the spot where Wolfe died happy, and victorious. O give me a home on that bold classic height, Where in sweet contemplation in ages' dark night I may tread o'er the plain where, as history tells us, the brave British soldier's stout hearted Wolfe in his victory fell.

—Winnifred D'Estourte Sackville-Stoner, Quebec, Canada. TROUBLE IN THE SANCTUM. (Syracuse Herald.) Editor—Mr. Bluependell, did you compose that headline with "suicided" in it? Mr. Bluependell—Yes, sir. Editor—Well, you may go down stairs and tell the cashier to "salary" you. You are "resigned."

The Semi-Weekly Sun, AND The Co-operative Farmer ONE YEAR FOR ONLY \$1.20.

This great combination offer is only open to new subscribers or to old subscribers who pay all arrearages at the regular rate, and one year in advance.

THE CO-OPERATIVE FARMER is a Semi-Monthly Journal, exclusively devoted to the interests of the farmers of the Maritime Provinces. It is the official organ of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick; the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, and the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association.

THE ST. JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SUN is the best newspaper a Maritime farmer can take. It is published on Wednesdays and Saturdays, eight large pages every issue, containing all the provincial as well as foreign news. It has

THE MOST COMPLETE WAR SERVICE of any paper in Eastern Canada, and its frequency of issue makes it of especial interest during the strife in South Africa.

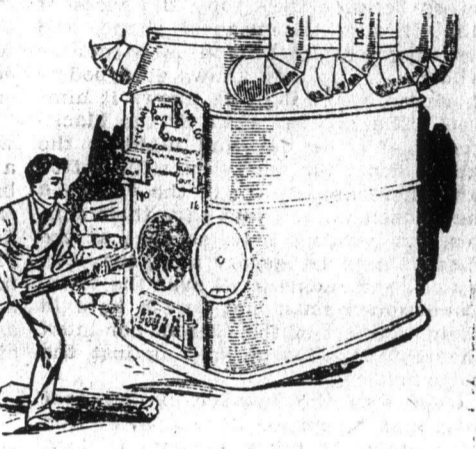
REMEMBER THIS OFFER IS GOOD ONLY ON ABOVE CONDITIONS. Address, with Cash

Sun Printing Company, St. John, N. B.

WHEN HEATING WITH WOOD

FAMOUS MAGNET WOOD FURNACE

SIXTEEN styles and sizes. For brick or galvanized casings. Fire travels THREE TIMES the length of furnace before entering smoke pipe. Direct or Indirect Draft. STEEL radiator gives quick heat. Cup Joints throughout. Smoke cannot escape. Sectional Grates. Large Ashpit.



The most easily cleaned furnace made. All operations from the front. PAMPHLETS AND ESTIMATES FREE from our local agent or our nearest house.

THE McCLARY MFG. CO.

LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG AND VANCOUVER.

THE HORSE COULD COUNT. Understood the Meaning of the Fire-Alarm Strokes as Well as the Firemen.

(Christian World.) "If there is any animal that knows more than a horse," remarked a member of the fire department the other day, "I'll like to see it. I mean one that knows more than a smart horse, for there are fool horses as well as fool people, and once in a while we get one of these fool horses in the fire department. But I will say that our horses as a rule are pretty smart and knowing."

"I remember one we had in this company some years ago that actually could count. George was his name, and I remember, rightly, and George was one of those horses that never did any more work than he was obliged to. Not that he couldn't, but just because, like some people you run across, he was opposed to looking for work. Well, every company in the fire department has a certain district to cover on first alarms. That is every company responds to certain boxes on the first alarm, and doesn't go to others except on special or general alarms. Well, sir, we didn't have George many months before that he got to know our district just as well as any of the men. He knew the boxes we went out on the first alarm, and it is a fact that that horse got so that he'd wait and count the first round before he'd budge out of his stall. If the box was not in our district, George would walk leisurely to his place, but if it was one we were due at on the first alarm he would rush down to his place. In those days we had to hitch up on every alarm that came in, whether it was in our district or not, and stand hitched for fifteen or twenty minutes. George knew this, of course, and that was why he'd always take his time going to his place when the box wasn't in our district. And it's a fact that if he was eating when an outside box came in, he'd just keep on eating until the foreman yelled out to bring him down to his place.

"Of course, now and then George would miscout the box, and rush to his place on a box not in our district. But when he did make a mistake like that, which was precious seldom, that horse would get so mad and feel so bad about it that he wouldn't get over it for a day or so."

SOLDIERS WHO WEEP.

Kitchener and Buller Contrasted With the Stern Corsican. In a recent lecture by Bishop Brindley, better known to Tommy Atkins as Father Brindley, the Roman Catholic chaplain, he referred to Lord Kitchener in a way which would surprise those who look upon the hero of Khartoum as above all human weaknesses. Speaking of Khartoum, the bishop said: "At the conclusion I saw the Sirdar with his head bowed in his hands, and tears trickling through his fingers. For many moments he was so overcome that he could not even say a word of thanks to those who had assisted at the service."

The popular idea, so carefully fostered by clever correspondents, of the conqueror of Omdurman as a "man of ice and iron," is thus somewhat discredited. It is said that when Sir Redvers Buller rode over the scene of his first great check, are yet the flames of Lady Smith was decided, and when, indeed, the whole of Natal seemed almost to be at the mercy of the exultant Boers,

STEAMBOATS ON THE DEAD SEA.

(Washington Evening Star.) "The Dead Sea, which for thousands of years has been a forsaken solitude in the midst of a desert, on whose waves no rudder has been seen for centuries," says United States Consul Winter at Amman in a recent despatch to the state department, "is to have a line of motor boats in the future. Owing to the continued increase in traffic and the influx of tourists, a shorter route is to be found between Jerusalem and Kerak, the ancient capital of the land of Moab."

The first little steamer, built at one of the Hamburg docks, is about 100 feet long, and has already begun the voyage to Palestine. An order has been already given for the building of a second steamer. The one already built and on the way is named Prometheus (that is, "forerunner"), and will carry thirty-four persons, together with freight of all kinds. The promoters of this new enterprise are the inmates of a Greek colony in Jerusalem. The management of the line is entirely in German hands.

"The trade of Kerak with the desert is today of considerable importance. It is the main trade of any commercial standing east of the Jordan and the Dead Sea. Its population consists of about 1,500 Christians and 6,000 Moslems. The merchants of Hebron are among the chief frequenters of the markets of Kerak."

To eat food which a mouse has nibbled will give a sore throat. Burton, in that strange book, The Anatomy of Melancholy, says that it is a bad omen if a mouse gnaws the clothes which a person is wearing. A fried mouse is said to cure smallpox. I would rather go through with the smallpox than eat the mouse.

Little

Aug. 14.—Little cemetery was opened by also read the grave persons on the fu-

William (Monday) a man- of the re- family the young shood, be- held in- largest that has a number sea of the ical cor- sed in a r- mount- cloth. In- was a cees and com- Next fol- ches and ical pub- igest line a funeral wn. The church of em high the Rev. to the ar- at the hing room, the non con- ed to the Roman commit- the rev. presence owed the m'Neill char- members associates. The con- charge of a furnish-

IGRATION. was worm- tant states. is everybody began life man, "I be- d, squalling

armor for e German

ISON, TICE. eat Only. ET.

NE'S YNE NEWS, of a medicine I with me, as and, to the should say without it, the relief of his forms its

Chlorodyne FOR COLERA ne Every remedy for RHOCHITIS, the Govern- inventor— OWNE.

44, St. St. PORT on, W. C.

and grant

WN

l by many use. of which are in troubles.

MFS.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Dr. Talmage Talks of the Good Done by Cities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—From St. Petersburg, the Russian capital, where he was cordially received by the emperor and empress and the empress dowager, Dr. Talmage sends this discourse, in which he shows the mighty good that may be done by the cities, and also the vast evil they may do by their attentions to the unprosperous and the unprosperous.

And as to villages, I think that in some respects they are worse than the cities because they copy the vices of the cities in the meanest shape, and as to gossip its heaven is a country village. Everybody knows everybody's business better than in the cities.

Calm was the founder of the first city, and I suppose it took after him in morals. It takes a city a long while to escape from the character of a founder. Where the founders of a city are criminal exiles, the filth, the vice, the prison, the shadow of those founders, it will take centuries for New York to get over the good influence of the pious founders of that city—the founders whose prayers went up in the streets where now banks and count and brokers and thieves and gamblers declare dividends and smugglers swear custom house lies, and above the roar of the wheels, and the crack of the auctioneer's mallet ascends the aspiration, "We worship thee, O thou who hastest on Wall street to this day throwing its blessing on the scene of traffic and on all the ships folding their white wings in the harbor. In other days people gathered in cities for the sake of the poor, who had nothing to be stolen, lived in the country, but in these times, when through civilization and Christianity it is safe to live anywhere, people gather in the cities for purposes of rapid gain.

Cities are not evil necessarily, as some have argued. They have been the birthplace of civilization. In them popular liberty has lifted its voice. Witness Geneva and Pisa and Venice. After the death of Alexander the Great among his papers were found extensive plans of cities, some to be built in Europe, some to be built in Asia. The cities in Europe were to be occupied by Asiatics; the cities in Asia were to be occupied, according to his plans, by Europeans, and so there should be a commingling and a fraternity and a kindness and good will between the cities. But there always ought to be, the strangest thing in my comprehension is that there should be bickerings and rivalries among our American cities. New York must stop caricaturing Philadelphia, and Philadelphia must stop picturing New York, and copy the continent is large enough for St. Paul and Minneapolis. What is good for one city is good for all cities. Here is the great highway of our national prosperity. On that highway of national prosperity walk the cities that have been great.

A city with large forehead and great brain—that is Boston; a city with its pocket full of change—that is New York; a city going with a rust that astounds the continent; they are St. Louis and Chicago; a city that takes its wife and city along with it—that is Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Louisville, Pittsburg, all the cities of the north and the south for one thing, some for another, one for professional ability, another for affluence, another for fashion, but not one to be spared. What advantages one advantages all. What damages Boston common damages Washington square. Laurel Hill, Mount Auburn, Greenwood, weep over the same grief. The statue of Benjamin Franklin in New York greeting the bronze statue of Edward Everett in Boston. All the cities of contrariness. I cannot understand how there should be on bickerings and rivalries. I plead for a higher style of brotherhood or sisterhood among the cities.

IMPORTANT LESSONS.

But while there are great differences in some respects I have to tell you that all cities impress me and ought to impress upon you three or four very important lessons, all of them agreeing in the same thing. It does not make any difference in what part of the country we walk the streets of a great city there is one lesson I think which ought to be learned by every Christian man, and that is that the world is a scene of toil and struggle. Here and there you find a man in a street who has his arms folded and who seems to have no particular errand, but who stands at the corner of the street and watch the countenances of those who go by you will see in some instances there is an intimidation that are on an errand which must be executed at the earliest mo-

ment possible. So you are jostled and that by business men, up this ladder with a hod of bricks, digging a cellar, shingling a roof, binding a book, mending a watch. Work, with its thousand eyes, goes on singing its song, "Work, work, work!" while the drums of the mill beat it and the steam whistles fire it. In the carpeted aisles of the forest, through the streets, and how dismal through the streets, whose iron coast tosses the cracked cliffs with a baptism of whirlwind and tempest, is the best place to study God, but in the rushing, swarming,aving street is the best place to study man.

Going down to your place of business and coming home again I charge you look about, see these signs of poverty, of wretchedness, of hunger, of sin, of bereavement, and how dismal through the streets, and come back through the streets gather up in the arms of your prayer all the sorrow, all the losses, all the sufferings, all the bereavements of those whom you pass and present them in prayer before an all-sympathetic God. In the great day of eternity there will be thousands of persons with whom you in this world never exchanged one word will rise up and call you blessed and pointed at you in heaven, saying, "That is the man, that is the woman, who helped me when I was hungry and sick and wandering and heart-broken. That is the man, that is the woman, and the blessing will come down upon you as Christ shall say: "I was hungry and ye fed me, I was naked and ye clothed me, I was sick and in prison and ye visited me; inasmuch as ye did it to these poor wails of the street ye did it to me."

WICKED EXCLUSIVENESS.

Again, in all cities I am impressed with the fact that all classes and conditions of society must commingle. We sometimes cultivate a wicked exclusiveness, intellect, despising the poor. Retainment will have nothing to do with boorishness. Gloves have the sunburned hand, and the high forehead despises the flat head, and the trim hederger will have nothing to do with the wild coarseth. This ought not to be. I like this democratic principle of the gospel of Jesus Christ which recognizes the fact that we stand before God on one and the same platform. Do not take on any airs. What position you have gained in society you are nothing but a man, born of the same parent, regenerated by the same spirit cleansed in the same blood, to lie down in the same dust, to get up in the same resurrection. It is high time that we all acknowledge not only the fatherhood of God, but the brotherhood of man.

Again, in all cities, I am impressed with the fact that it is a very hard thing for a man to keep his heart right, and to get to heaven. Intense temptations spring upon you from places of public concourse. Amid so much affluence, how much temptation to covetousness and to be discontented with our humble lot! Amid so many opportunities of over-reaching, with temptation to extortion! Amid so much display, what temptation to vanity! Amid so many saloons of strong drink what allurements to dissipation. In the maelstroms and the gates of the street, how many flags that floated in victory, are now a man-of-war comes back from a battle and is towed into the navy yard, we go down to look at the splintered spars and count the bullet holes and look with patriotic admiration at the flag that floated in victory on the masthead. But that man is more of a curiosity who has gone through 20 years of the sharp-shooting of business life and yet sails on, victor over the temptations of the street, and the souls of others amid the marts of business, leaving not so much as a patch of canvas to tell where they perished! They never had any peace. Their dishonesties kept tolling in their ears. If I had an axe and could split open the beams of that fine house perch would find in the very heart of it a skeleton. In his very best wine there is a smack of poor man's sweat. Oh, it is strange that when a man has devoured widows' houses, and has debred the poor, and has taken the flocks of nature are against him. The flocks are ready to drown him, and the earthquake to swallow him, and the fires to consume him, and the lightning to smite him, and the angels of God are in the street, and in the day when the crowns of heaven are distributed some of the brightest of them will be given to those men who were faithful to God and faithful to the souls of others amid the marts of business, proving themselves the heroes of the street. Mighty were their temptations, mighty was their deliverance, and mighty shall be their triumph.

HOLLOWNESS OF SOCIETY.

Again, in all these cities I am impressed with the fact that life is full of pretension and sham. What subterfuge, what double dealing, what faceness! Do all people who wish you good morning really hope for you a happy day? Do all the people who shake hands love each other? Are all those anxious about your health who inquire concerning it? Do all want to see you who ask you, "How do you get on?" It is world know half as much as it pretends to know? Is there not many a wretched stock of goods with a brilliant store window? Passing up and down the street to your business and your work, are you not impressed with the fact that society is hollow and that there are subtleties and pretensions? Oh, how many there are who swagger and strut and how few people who are natural and who walk with simpletons gigue, how few people are natural and laugh! I say these things not to create in you incredulity or misanthropy, nor do I forget that there are thousands of people of great deal bet-

ter than they seem, but I do not think any man is prepared for the conflict of this life until he knows this particular peril. Ehud comes pretending to pay his tax to King Eglon, and while he stands in front of the king, stabs him through with a dagger until the haft went in after the blade. Judas Iscariot kissed Christ.

Again, in all cities I am impressed with the fact that there is a great field for Christian charity. There are hunger and suffering and want and wretchedness in the country, but these evils chiefly congregate in our great cities. On every street crime prowls and drunkenness staggers and shame winks and pauperism thrusts out its hand asking for alms. Here want is more equal and hunger is more lean. A Christian man going along a street in New York saw a poor lad, and he stopped and said, "My boy, do you know how to read and write?" The boy made no answer. The man asked the question twice and thrice, "Can you read and write?" The boy answered with a tear plashing on his forehead, "No, sir, I can't read nor write neither. God, sir, don't want me to read and write. Didn't he take away my father so long ago?" And he remembered to have had to go along the streets to get something to fetch home to eat for the folks? And didn't I as soon as I could carry a basket here to go out and pick up cinders and never have no schooling?" "God don't want me to read, sir, I can't read nor write neither."

RUINOUS RIVALRY.

In all cities, east, west, north, south, I notice great temptations to commercial rivalry. He says, "I'm going to be honest," but on the same street, on the same block, in the same business are Shylocks. Those men to get the patronage of anyone will have no scruples about the means they use. They will put their neighbors at great disadvantage, expecting to make up the deficit in something else. If an honest principle could creep into that man's soul, he would die of it. He would break the penalty of the law and despise God, while he is just a little anxious about the sheriff. The honest man looks about him and says, "Well, this rivalry is awful. Perhaps you can break the bargain I am about to enter is a little doubtful, but then I shall only do as the rest." And so I had a friend who started in commercial life as a book merchant with a high resolve, he says, "I would not have my family read." Time passed on, and one day I went into his store and found some iniquitous books on the shelf, and I said to him, "How is it possible that you have come to sell books of these?" "Oh," he replied, "I have got over those puritanical notions. A man cannot do business in this day unless he does it in the way other people do. To make a long story short, I have had my share of the devil, and I have lost my morality, and then he went into a madhouse. In other words, when a man casts off God, God casts him off.

One of the mightiest temptations in commercial life in all cities is the art, philanthropic and patriot. God will attend to them in the day of his coronation. I am not a member of them, but I am setting a ruinous example to our young merchants. Go through all the stores and offices in our cities and tell me how many of those stores and offices are the principles of three-fourths of them? No, in half of them? No, in one-tenth of them? No. Decide for yourself. The impression is abroad somewhere that charity can consecrate gain, and that the light of an unrighteous bargain then the Lord will forgive him the rest. The secretary of a benevolent society came to me and said, "Mr. So-and-so has given a large amount of money to the missionary society," mentioning the sum. I said, "I can't believe it." He said, "It is so." Well, I went home, staggered and confounded. I never knew the man to give anything. But after awhile I found out that he had been engaged in the most infamous kind of a swindle, and then he promised to compromise with the Lord, saying, "Now, here is so much for thee, Lord. Please let me off!"

DISHONESTY NEVER PROSPERS.

I want to tell you that the church of God is not a shop for receiving stolen goods and that if you have taken anything from your fellow-men you had better return it to the men to whom it belongs. In a drug store in Philadelphia a young man was told that he must sell blacking on the Lord's day. He said to the head man of the firm, "I can't possibly do it. I am willing to sell medicines on the Lord's day, for I think that is right and necessary, but I can't sell this patent blacking." He was discharged from the shop. A Christian man hearing of it took him into his employ, and went on from one success to another until he was known all over the land for his faith in God and his good works as for his worldly success. When a man has succeeded in a temporal, financial good for the sake of

his spiritual interests the Lord is on his side, and one with God is a majority. If you have been much among the cities you have also noticed that they are full of temptations of a political character. It is not so more in one city than in all the cities. Hundreds of men going down in our cities every year through the pressure of politics. Once in awhile a man comes out in a sort of missionary spirit and says: "I am going into politics now to reform them, and I am going to reform the ballot box." And I am going to reform all the people I come in contact with." That man in the fear and love of God goes into politics with that idea and with the resolution that he will come out uncontaminated and as good as when he went in. But generally the case is when a man steps into politics many of the newspapers try to blacken his character and to distort all his past history, and after while has gone by unnoticed, considering himself an honorable citizen he is lost in contemplation and in admiration of the fact that he has so long been kept out of jail! If a man shall go into politics to reform politics and with the right spirit, he will come out with the right spirit and unharmed. That was Theodore Frelinghuysen of New Jersey. That was George Briggs of Massachusetts. That was Judge McLean of Ohio.

Then look around and see the allurements to dissipation. Bad habits, unknown to father and mother, like the reptiles of Egypt, crawling into some of the best of families of the community, and boys read them while the teacher is looking the other way, or at recess, or on the corner of the street when the groups are gathered. Satan finds them a smooth plank on which he can slide down into perdition some of your sons and daughters. Reading and books may never get over it. The books may be burned, but there is not enough power in all the apothecary's preparations to wash out the stain from the soul. Fathers' hands, mothers' hands, sisters' hand will not wash it out; none but the hand of the Lord can wash it out.

ADVICE TO THE YOUNG.

And what is more perilous in regard to some of these temptations we may not mention them. While God in his Bible from chapter to chapter thunders his denunciations against them, the printing press to be silent on the subject, and just in proportion as the people are impure are they fastidious on this theme. They are so full of decay and death they do not want to see the things that are about to be destroyed. As the Lord will turn into destruction all the unclean, and no splendors of surrounding can make decent that which he has smitten. God will not excuse sin merely because it has costly array and beautiful tappings and partial residence and more of public justice. Ah, the most dreadful part of the whole thing is that there are persons abroad whose whole business it is to depoll the young. What an eternity shall we have to live! How many thousands of voices will cry out, "See here, what have you done?" and the wretch will wrap himself with fiercer flame and leap into deeper darkness, and the multitude he has destroyed will rise and hurl at him the long, bitter, relentless, everlasting curse of their own anguish. If there be one cup of eternal darkness more bitter than another, they will have to drink it to the dregs. If in all the ocean of sin there be one wave more fierce than another, it will dash over them. But there is hope for all who will turn.

I stood one day at Niagara falls, and I saw you may have seen there—six rainbows bending over that tremendous plunge. I never saw anything like it before or since. Six beautiful rainbows arching that great catenary precipice of the falls, and hurled upon the rocks, and hurled at the feet of the beholder. And so over the rapids and the spray, and the mist, and the foam, and the rushing arching each perill-six of them. Beware, beware, beware.

HOPEWELL HILL.

HOPEWELL HILL, Aug. 12.—Miss Annie R. Peck left this morning on a trip to the Pacific coast in company with Dr. J. Lewis, M. P. and Mrs. Lewis of Hillsboro. The party consisted of Miss Peck, Dr. J. Lewis, M. P., and Mrs. Lewis of Hillsboro, and went on from one success to another until he was known all over the land for his faith in God and his good works as for his worldly success. When a man has succeeded in a temporal, financial good for the sake of

WINDOW SCREENS, 17c. EACH. Only a limited number, order early HAMMOCKS, 75c. to \$5.00. A. M. ROWAN'S, 331 Main St.

SHIP NEWS. PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Aug 14—Str Cumberland, Allen, from Boston, W. G. Lee, mds and pass.

SHIP NEWS. PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Aug 15—Str Cumberland, Allen, from Boston, W. G. Lee, mds and pass.

SHIP NEWS. PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Aug 15—Str Cumberland, Allen, from Boston, W. G. Lee, mds and pass.

SHIP NEWS. PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Aug 15—Str Cumberland, Allen, from Boston, W. G. Lee, mds and pass.

SHIP NEWS. PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Aug 15—Str Cumberland, Allen, from Boston, W. G. Lee, mds and pass.

SHIP NEWS. PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Aug 15—Str Cumberland, Allen, from Boston, W. G. Lee, mds and pass.

SHIP NEWS. PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Aug 15—Str Cumberland, Allen, from Boston, W. G. Lee, mds and pass.

SHIP NEWS. PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Aug 15—Str Cumberland, Allen, from Boston, W. G. Lee, mds and pass.

SHIP NEWS. PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Aug 15—Str Cumberland, Allen, from Boston, W. G. Lee, mds and pass.

SHIP NEWS. PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Aug 15—Str Cumberland, Allen, from Boston, W. G. Lee, mds and pass.

SHIP NEWS. PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Aug 15—Str Cumberland, Allen, from Boston, W. G. Lee, mds and pass.

SHIP NEWS. PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Aug 15—Str Cumberland, Allen, from Boston, W. G. Lee, mds and pass.

But Po... The All... Queen V... LONDON... This messag... London fro... customs in... official messa... London in con... ports. Admi... having arriv... in the Lond... The Mornin... paper print... Today is... national rejoic... congratulatio... the world." Proceeding... of a... States ar... idea of fur... it questions... many and t... to such a... The Berlin... Morning Post... formal requ... yet reached... probable tha... be granted... The other... edly upon th... to the lack... editorials w... advocated a... outrages an... leaders of... understandin... of the emp... ing that th... is force at... with the Br... that... likely to le... This... "disposes of... roy of New... Her majesty... lieve, have... the rights o... States to l... under the... Shanghai... peror Kwa... empress Dow... against his... mandated th... rial escort... sixty-five p... that Gen. T... after the ar... palace trea... Pu. The hears... of entry in... some main... severe figh... entrance w... New Ch... on Aug. 13... 2,000 Chines... though the... According... Express fr... from Min... ceived by... nesday, aft... ricians very... baby and so... DA... This Shot Gu... has neve... choke bo... qualities... stocks bl... targeted... The quality a... All... W.