continually

rebuildi ng

when . you

fences

Queer Economy-

When once put up it will last a lifetime.

Wire Fence Manufacturing Co.,

Water Street, St. John, N. B.

maintainance of the navy and naval

OTTAWA, July 20.—Mr. Edwards, M. P., is again in trouble with 'his workmen. Today the pilers at the

ceived that Col. Hutton of the 60th Rifles has been appointed successor to

Gen. Gascoigne, and Major Foster of the Royal Engineers, successor to Col. Lake, quartermaster general.

Copies of the regulations governing the imports under the British prefer-

ential tariff have been sent to the

leading customs houses in Canada for distribution to the wholesale houses.

Fifty commercial organizations in the United States have decided in favor of reciprocity in trade with

MONTREAL, July 20.-Shooting be

gan today for the St. George's chal-

lenge vase. Only one Canadian, Sergeant Broadhurst of the Fifth Royal Scots, secured a place in the one hun-

dred who will shoot in the second

stage on Saturday. It is thought Lieut. Ross may get in. The shooting

of the Canadians is not as good as

OTTAWA, July 21.—The imperial

two cent postage will, it is expected, go into effect on January first next,

and simultaneously therewith the Canadian inland postage will be reduced to two cents per ounce. The loss in revenue to Canada will at least the three-quarters of a million

Today's militia general order retires

Col. Vidal of St. Johns, Que., to Fredericton. Capt. Williams of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, and son of the late Col. Williams, M. P., has been appointed D. O. C. for Manitoba.

MONTREAL, July 21.—Fire tonight badly damaged the stock of Renaud, King & Patterson, furniture dealers. Loss probably \$25,000.

Ottawa mill went on a strike

shorter hours.

The official advice has been

phine nor substitute stor Oil. use by ms and ing Sour a relieves latulency. Stomach Castoria

apted to children

OF

ed the deck. It ook a dose ng into the sea a Church on board, and Sunday, Lieut. e and the dead

as hardly comthted two small Romano eption and antter making her n was cantured ell loaded with provisions, while gating about \$30 auser bullets and only one shot in tow and then

id continued alast night. They and only a map cent guide book loundered about tle vessels none

day the wind ich havoc with they decided to transfering er adrift. Gunwho had gone ast to leave, and tie a rope aroverboard, the ells pulling him le boats staggersday morning sual violence fell

ny progress and mentarily to e all day. Late they bumped sea, a body of ore opened fire oard were the ines, four rifles no attempt was

I fifteen of the ished off in a Three Bells and or 400 yards t the schooner's and some goschooner and ed through the feet of Lieut-livile negro boy Three Bells, but rifle balls he

the Americans orm bound men rried the two hances of their one, they sailnal blow, their terday off Re-t of a strange erican flag re-Hopkins, from by head winds. ews a barrel of and a chart and their course to

PABST : LAGER : BEER the product of the famous Pabst Brewing Company,

> .... FOR SALE LOW .... M. A. HINK 112 Prince Wm Street, St. John.

Milwaukee, the leading

brewery of America . . . .

A. J. Machum, Manager.

JUST RECEIVED

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

It is Expected the Two Cent Postage Scheme Will Go Into Effect Next January.

TORONTO, July 19.—A letter bear ing the Queenstown post office stamp of July 9th, which reached the Globe office yesterday, morning, gives the office yesterday, morning, gives the following brief account of a thrilling incident at sea. The Catalonia, which sailed from Boston on July 29th with the delegates to the world's Sunday school convention, caught fire in midocean on 3rd July. There was a great name shoard and the serie heffer panic 2board, and the scene bas description. Captain Stephens his gallant crew of brave English s cargo was thrown overboard. The boats were in readiness at a mo-boats were in readiness at a mo-ment's notice. The Canadian dele-London in place of the former, and gates are as follows: Rev. W. C, Gougher, St. Stephen, N. B.; Rev. A. M. Hubley, New Brinswick; Isaac Hord and Mrs. Hord, Mitchell, Ont.; Miss M. Thompson, Winnipeg; C. Warren, Rev. A. Lucas and Mr. and Mrs. Charles White, New Brunswick. OTTAWA, July 19.—About fity maritime province delegates to the Baptist Young People's Union convention, held in Buffalo last week, spent the day here. The arrived at 6.30, and were met by a committee from the B. Y. P. U. in connection with the First Baptist church, composed of Rev. A. A. Cameron, W. Lamb, H. F. Prenits, J. A. Macdonaid, Mrs. Cameron and Mrs. Teakles, and presented with badges bearing the words "Welcome to Ottawa." The day was spent in sight-seeing, and at 3.46 the train was hoarded and the homeward journey begun. No further stop will be made until the delegation was accompanied by C. B. Poster of St. John, travelling passenger agent of the C. P. R.

The officials of the money order branch have completed arrangements for the establishment of a postal note system, and within a few days three denominations will be one sale. There will be sixteen denominations altogether, ranging from twenty cents to fifty dollars, but owing to the delay of the American Bank Note Co. It is not possible to issue all at the same time. The commission will be one cent on orders up to forty cents, two cents up to five dollars.

The statement that John Charlton has been dropped from the international commission is incorrect. The report galned currency through the wrong announcement of the commission.

The interior department claims afteen thousand immisrants arrived in the North-Miss M. Thompson, Winnipeg; C. Warren, Rev. A. Lucas and Mr. and

commission.

The interior department claims fifteen thousand immigrants arrived in the Northwest in three months of this year, as against one thousand in the same period last year.

MONTREAL, July 19.—The Star's cable says: The success of the inter-

Gen. Miles Starts With His Expe-"Star" 13 har woven wire fencing, 4 feet high, for 60 cts. a rod. dition to Take Possession.

> Dewey Has the Situation in Manila Well searched several Carlist nouses previous evening and adds that the government is salisfiel of the existin Hand.

Hon. Mr. Goschen, first lord of the admiralty, and Hon. Joseph Chamberlain are both most anxious that Canada and the other colonies should make a regular contribution to the The Halifax Steamer Newfoundland, Which Attempted to Run the Blockade, Captured.

WASHINGTON, July 21.— General Miles, leading the military expedition against Porto Rico, started at three o'clock this afternoon from Siboney Cuba, for the point on the island of Porto Rico, where it is the intention that the troops shall land. It is exome appointed spot on the route for the expeditions from Tampay News and New York to fall into this column. These expeditions are all under way, some of them with two or three days' start of Gen. Miles, so that the delay should not be very great After the difficulty about the naval convoy and the first conclusion of the naval authorities that none was neces-sary, the strength of that now fur-nished is surprising. There is a battleship of the first class—the Massa-chusetts—an effective protected crui-ser, the Cincinnati, a speedy and well armed gunboat; the Annapolis, and three vessels of the suxiliary navy which have already proved by their performance in Caban waters that they are fully equal to the ordinary gunboat in defensive power. These are the Gloucester, which distinguished herself in the destruction of Cervera's squadron; the Wasp, which ha attained an enviable eputation as a disturber of Spanish blockhouses, and the Leyden, which for a time was the sole representative of the United States power in Havana harbor. Secretary Alger believes that Gen Miles on the Yale will arrive at his

destination Sunday morning with, 3,000 men under his immediate commen on the transports, and the day following that 3,500 more. Whether the landing will be deferred auntil the arrival of this entire force or whether Gen. Miles will take the initiative and hoist the flag himself on Porto Rican soil, is left to the discretion of that officer. It is the department's deternination that he shall not tack for troops or equipment, and his first expedition may be followed by several others as fast as the troops can be gotten ready until word comes from the general that he needs no more.

Gen. Schwan's brigade comprising the Fifth, the Eleventh and Nine teenth United States infantry, a splen did body of trained soldiers, sailed from Tampa today to join Gen. Miles and if the Porto Rican expedition is not an immediate success it will not be for lack of disposition in the war department to supply every requisite. That Admiral Dewey has the situation in the Philippines well in hand is exhibited by his telegrams, the latest of which was received today, which without boasting, simply reports, like the others that have gone before, that awairs are quiet and satisfactory. The fully as great a sense of appreciation of Dewey's diplomatic abilities as the ountry has of his naval skill and urage, and the best evidence of this s that it has not found it necessary up to this point to interfere in any

The navy department has now discovered that the big double turreted monitor Monterey will not arrive at advices received at the department from the captain of the vessels when miral's announcement of the arrival 18, say that the American transports of the second detachment of United 18, say that the American transports have holsted the American flag on an island supposed to be Watts' Island. given great countout at the department, which was not Philippine cabinet at Baccor, with the litogetter at ease concerning the first small expedition lying between Spaniards and the insurgents, and war, Baldimiro Aguinaldo, son of Gen. first small expedition lying between Spaniards and the insurgents, and without being able to depend very largely upon either. With these added troops it will now be possible, to domand the surrender of Manila, but demand the surrender of Manila, but it is gathered here that the purpose is to defer such a movement until all the United States troops now affoat have arrived at Manila Bay, unless the attitude of the insurgents forces prompter action on the part of the American commaniers, military and washing a wasted report of Admiral outly awaited report of Admiral outly awaited report of Admiral

American commaniers, military and naval,

Secretary Long said tonight that preparations for the despatch of the western squadron to European waters was going on uninterruptedly, but that the departure necessarily would await the movement of the warships at Porto Rico, the Massachusetts and other ships being required for convoying the troops to Porto Rico. This disposed of a report circulated during the day that the expedition had been abandoned, it was felt that the re-

the peninsula. During the day orders were sent to Norfolk to hurry for-ward work on the colliers which are to accompany the Watson expedition.

The Dixle is almost certain to be in the Watson squadron, and the Massachusetts is likely to be. Secretary Long expressly says, however, that the delay of the Watson squadron is ident to convoying the troops to Porto Rico, and does not mean that he start will be postponed until the Posto Rican operations are concluded. The report from Barcelona that the people were so fearful of the approach of the Watson squadron that they were urging France to establish a protectorate over all the Catalonia district, including Barcelona, was dismissed by officials and by members of the diplomatic corps best informed on the affairs of France as fantastic speculation, quite unwarranted by ulation, quite unwarranted by any actual movement now on foot.
It is said to be thoroughly well established that France is not lending a neiping hand to Spain in any of her

KEY WEST, July 21, 9 a. m. The British steamer Newfoundland, loaded with food supplies, was captured by the Mayflower on Tuesday off Clenfuegos, into which harbor she was heading.

(Special to the Sun.)
HALIFAX, July 21.—The steame swfoundland, captured by the May flower in Cuban waters, was chartered by New York parties. She was load-ed at this port on behalf of the same The people who chartered her paid one hundred dollars per day and insured the steamer against capture and loss for \$25,000 more than her value. The principal owners of the steamer are Capt. Farquhar, Geo. E. Boak and John Glassey. If the Halifax owners get the insurance on their war risk they will lose nothing by the unfortunate ending of the voyage. The Newfoundland's first voyage to Cuba was under different circumstances. On that occasion she was fitted out chiefly by Capt. Farguhar. The steamer was warned out of Guantanamo and then discharged her cargo in Porto Rico.

MANILA, July 18, via Hong Kong, July 21.—Unless the Spaniards surrender meantime, Rear Admiral Dewey will bombard the fortifications of that place by the end of this week, provided the troops are ready to take possession immediately. The first regiment is already in the field at Par-Spaniards are reported to have been buoyed up by the hope that the Cadiz deet, due here on the sixteenth, would arrive'soon, but the news of the de-struction of Admiral Cervera's squadron, brought yesterday by the Jap anese cruiser Naniwa, may lead then to surrender. The insurgents are con-stantly harrassing the Spaniards on both sides of the city, but they are checked by the big guns of the Ma-late and Santa Viza forts. The sec-ond detachment of the American expeditionary force arrived in excellent condition, though four died on

voyage. HONG KONG, July 21.-Letters re ceived here from Cavite, dated July 18, say that the American transports Aguinaldo; secretary of the interior Agunaldo; secretary of the interior, Leandro Ibairn; (secretary of state, Mariano Tras. A Cavite letter dated July 17th says that Gen. Anderson has quartered the California battalion at

mails are not allowed to enter Manis
forces
of the
of the
of the
of and
WASHINGTON, July 21.—The anxioutly awaited report of Admiral
Sampson on the great sea fight with
the Cervers, squadron is now on the
way here by the cruiser St. Paul under
Capi. Sigsbest which test Samisgo
Would
Island to the Samisso
Would
Island to the dealer
Washington, July 21.—The anxiof the
to the Carvers, squadron is now on the
way here by the cruiser St. Paul under
Capi. Sigsbest which test Samisgo
Would
Island to the limit of the
capital to the concapital to the concapital to the conthis
would
Island to the conthis
will make public liberal extracts on
day. After going over it, the officials
will make public liberal extracts on
the details of the engagement. This
said the supplementary reports of the
fire the
fir

and reached Tasyabao, in the southern part of the island of Luzon. But there they quarrelled with the Tagalen insurgents and returned to Iloilo, which is looked upon as possible should in the looked upon as possible should be provided the looked Visayes are unwilling to join the could be observed little if any Tagalers. In any case it is considered done. ragalers. In any case it is considered certain that the Philippine islands will never be amalgamated, and that they with sound discretion and excellent judgment by the several commanding officers, which was to have been experience opinion of the best informed people

BAYONNE, France, July 21.—A despatch received here from Madrid dated yesterday says the police ence of a widespread Carlist plot. Con-sequently the Carlist newspapers will probably be suppressed. Continuing, the Madrid despatch says: "In spite of the dentals of the ministers, every risis. It is believed Gen. Polayieja will become minister for war in a national cabinet. "There is an unconfirmed rumor that the government in-

tends to arrest Gen. Weyler." tige among the Spanish officers, it is regarded as probable if a national ministry is formed that his assistance will be invited.

KINGSTON, Ja., July 21, 3 p. m.— The steamer Bermuda, a fillbuster seized by the British government five months ago, forfeited and advertised for sale, was today freed by order of the government on the payment of all the libels filed against her. The case of the Bermuda was presented to the British government by Augustus P. Dunlop, who also pleaded for and obtained from President McKinley on June 10 last the pardon of Captain John D. Hart, who had been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for commanding an expedition that was carrying arms, ammunition and sup-plies to the insurgents in Cuba. The American flag will be hoisted on the Bermuda tomorrow. A Port Antonio crew has been cabled for, and the vessel will leave for New York next

The cargo of the steamer Ethelwold, which recently ran ashore near this port, was jettlisoned last night, and the vessel was floated this morning. She has arrived here under her own steam and is utile as a second to the steam of the steam

WASHINGTON, July 21.—An official of the quartermaster's department with Shafter's army will be detailed by General Shafter to supervise the embarkation of the Spanish prisoners for Spain. According to the terms of the contract with the Spanish transation company this will begin by the Seth instant when the company the seth instant was made upon Malate today and the rebels lost fifty killed during a charge. A party was surrounded will have five ships at Santiago. Alsolute confidence is felt by Col. Hooker, in charge of the transportation here, in the ability of the Spanish steamiship company to carry out its contract. He had the opportunity of personally meeting Mr. Cellabos, who represented the company at New York, and found him theroughly alive to the needs of the situation. Col. Hecker feels that his course in awarding the contract to the Spanish company, while it may give rise to some unfavorable comment, was the best though thte enemy's ships will be allowed to enter our own ports yet after the prisoners are aboard they will be on the ships of their mother will be on the ships of their mother country, will be subsisted by the Spanish company, and on the arrival at the Spaniard pert or ports they will be subject to the police and quarantine regulations of their own country. It is altogether unlikely, it now seems, that the prisoners will be landed at Cadiz, as the advertisement asking for proposals for carrying the men indicated might be the case, as some other port or ports may be desome other port or ports may be designated by Spain. The question depends, it is thought, in a large meanure on the location of the government's lazaretto, as it is generally expressed that the Spanish government will want to keep the men in quaran-tine for a certain length of time to avoid any dangers which might arise from their having been camped in localitis in or near where yellow fever

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Guantanamo, July 21.—The following is the official account of the latest naval victory— that at Manzanillo—modestly told by nander Todd of the U.S. gun-Wilmington in his report to Ad-

vicinity, the Wilmington, Helena, Scorpion, Hist, Hornet, Wampatuck and Osceola, approached the harbor of Manzanillo from the westward. At haif-past seven the Wilmington and Helena entered the northern channel, toward the city, the Scorpion and Osceola in the mid-channel, and the Hist, Hornet and Wampatuck the south entrance, the movements of the vessels being so timed as to bring them within effective range of the shipping at

done to the city itself, and so far a

point of the best informed people best from the best informed people best informed people best from the best informed people best informed people best from the best informed people bes ditions undertaken so far by the navy. LONDON, July 22.—The correspondent of the Times at Cavite telegraph

ing under date of July 17, by way of

I visited the rebel entrenchments, which are less than a mile outside the Spanish lines at Malate. I found the rebels well armed. They are provided with Mauser rifles and have two field pleces, and they were gradually forc-

treated by the rebels, but they are all terribly exhausted and emaciated. from fever. The position of the Span ish prisoners taken by the American is peculiar. Admiral Dewey, being unable to keep them, turned them over to the rebels under a provise that America should bear the expense of their maintenance, General Aguinaido being responsible for their feeding. The prisoners at Cavite companions of their feeding. plain that they receive insufficient food, but the rebels are unable to ob

hospitals, and find their condition ex-tremely filthy. The surgical and medical treatment was primitive. Since the arrival of General Ander

around Fort Malate. General Ander son moved three hundred of the fire California volunteers under Lieu there was renewed heavy fighting around the city. The rebels attempts ed on that and the day after to out-

The developments of the political situation confirm the belief that the natives are suffering from "swelled st man. Lieut, Lesalle of the 18th

# THE BISLEY MEETING.

First Stage of the Queen's Prize-The Canadians in the Second Stage.

TORONTO, July 19.—The Evening Telegram's Bisley cable says: The first stage for the Queen's prize was who will compete in the second stage.
The Canadians who get into the second stage are Sergt. Armstrong, 190th batt., 93; Col. Sergt. Blair, 57th batt., 92; Sergt. Broadhurst, 5th, 95; Pte. Ravidson, 18th, 91; Lieut, Forbes, 73rd, 91; Lt. Gilchrist, 1st B. F. A., 93; 91; Lt. Gilchrist, 1st B. F. A. 93; Sergt. Hayhurst, 12th, 94; Lt. Robertson, 77th, 92; Lt. Ross, 13th, 92; Sergt. Simpson, 190th, 95; Lt. Smith, 59tht, 92; Pte. Swayne, 14th, 94. Eighty-nine men with scores of ninety shoot off for two vacancies in the three hundred. Capt. Hurtchison, 43rd, is among them.

For the Prince of Wales prize Lt. Robertson came fourth. Lt. Smith is tied with seventeen others for first place in the Centaur. Pte. McVittle is tied with nine others for second place in the Golden Penny. Sgt. Broadnurst is tied with four others for the Daily Telegraph cup.

hurst is tied with four others for the Daily Telegraph cup.

LONDON, July 19.—In the competition for the Queen's cup today at the Bisley rifle meeting, the following were the scores of the Canadians:

Broadhurst, 95 Simpson, 95; Sakine, 94; Hayhurst, 94; Gilchrist, 93; Armstrong, 93; Blair, 92; Robertson, 92; Smith, 92; Davidson, 91; Forbes, 91; Hutcheson, 99; Crooks, 88; McVittle, 86; Loggie, 86; Spencer, 83; Platt, 77; Miller, 57.

Miler, 57.

In the Martins cup competition Forbes, Cooks and Simpson, Canadians, lead with 30 points in their favor.

In the contest for the Daily Telegraph cup the leading Canadians are Broathurst, 35; Armstrong 33, and Ross 33,

# SCYTHE

MADE BY THE

# DUNN EDGE TOOL COMPANY

Will cut faster and last longer than any other. The Brands are

CLIPPER, FINEST CUTLERY STEEL,

See that the n ma DUNN EDGE TOOL CO. is stamped on each Scythe, and order from 

W. H. THORNE & CO., Limited. MARKET SQUARE, St. John, N. B.

That Stolen Letter Led to Representations from the U. S. Government.

Canadian Premier Insisted on Their Departure and Hurried Them Off-Some Interesting Correspondence.

(Montreal Gazette, July 12.) Senor Du Bosc, late secretary to the Spanish legation at Washington and Lieut. Carranza, military attache leave Montreal tonight by the Doleave Montreal tonight by the Dominion steamer Ottoman, at the urgent and repeated request of the dominion government in the request was conveyed through H. C. St. Pierre, Q. C. On June 9th, Mr. St. Pierre received from the solicitor general an urgent summons to Ottawa, and he went up by the first train the following days requested in government he was informed that the United States objected to the presence of his clients in Canada, and the dominion government wished with as little fuss and trouble as was possible, to induce them to leave. Mr. St. Pierre returned to Montreal and consulted his clients. How Senor Du Bosc felt about the matter will be thered from the following letter, which he addressed to his counsel, on being informed by Mr. St. Pierre that ris absence was desired by the gov-

MONTRHAL, 23rd June, 1898. My dear Mr. St. Pierre-I understand, that acting upon instructions received from the imperial government, the government of the dominion is about to expel me from Canada, but desires that this should be accomplished with all the courtesy and consideration which such an enlightened and respected government would naturally observe towards a foreign-er, having held the high official position with which my government has honored me.

Upon my part I am paturally most anxious to avoid anything which might cause friction or ill-feeling between the government of my country and that of Canada, at whatsoever per-sonal inconvenience and financial loss which so sudden a departure must necessarily cause me, as is within your personal cognizance. I will un-Lesitatingly comply with the wishes of the Canadian government as soon as these wishes shall be officially made known to me. This will not imply that I recognize the right of the Canadian or British government to so proceed, either on the ground of nal or civil law. At the steps in vindication of these rights, which such action upon the part of the Canadian government would undoubtedly violate, for the reason which I have stated above. At the same time, I expressly reserve to my-self the right to take such steps when I may be able to do so without creating a certain amount of international friction, which would probably be the case if I should do so at the present

Without entering into the merits of the case, I may mention that no attempt even, beyond vague newspaper rumor, has been made to connect me with the letter stolen from Mr. Carranza, and whose alleged contents form apparently the basis upon which ny expulsion from Canada is found-

The notorious injustice of this per secution will be only too clear to your brilliant and legal intelligence. As I have already stated, my acquiescence in these arbitrary proceedings without a present legal struggle, which could only desult in my being authorized to enjoy that British hos pitality which it is an invariable tradition to extend to all foreigners who observe the laws of the land, is not to which upon a future and fitting occa

sion I shall promptly vindicate.
Yours sincerely, JUAN DU BOSC. Mr. St. Pierre acquainted the gov-ernment with the position taken by Senor Du Bosc, and on Monday, June 27, received a telegram asking if his elients would be prepared to leave the following Saturday. Judge De Lorimier did not deliver his decision quashing the capias till Thursday. the 30th, and on that very day Sir Wilfrid Laurier telegraphed, urging that the departure should take place or Saturday, July 2nd. On the same date he wrote as follows:

OTTAWA, June 30th, 1898. Dear Mr. Saint Pierre:

I have already confidentially co municated with you in your capacity as legal adviser to Senor Carranza and Senor Du Bosc on the offence which was charged against them, of having violated the neutrality laws of this country. It is now my duty to address you officially on the same sub-

States of America has given commu-nication to Sir Julian Pauncefote, he majesty's ambassador at Washington of the original letter addressed by Senor Carranza from Montreal, on the 26th of May last, to the Spanish min-ister of marine, and placed in his hands a protographic copy of the same, which Str Julian Pauncefote nsmitted to the Canadian gov

The letter of Senor Sarranza unequi vocally states that he has been left in Canada to receive and send telegrams, and to look after the spy service which service he was then establish

The action of Senor Carranza is a violation of the laws of the land, and I' have, therefore, to request Senor Carranza to leave this country. I have to make the same request of Senor Du Bosc, who, from evidence in our hands, of the spy service, which was organ-

ized by Senor Carranza.

I have now to ask you to be good enough to convey yourself this request to your clinents. I am anxious that I am anxious that they should not be subjected to any unnecessary inconvenience, but I must insist upon their departure. Believe me, dear Mr. Saint Pierre,

Yours very sincerely.
WILFRID LAURIER. This letter was received by Mr. St. Plerre an July 1st, and communicated to Senor Du Bosc the following day. Immediately upon the receipt he wrote to Mr. St. Pierre as follows: MONTREAL, July 2, 1898.

My dear Mr. Saint Pierre: I have this moment received and read the letter of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, dated Ottawa, 30th of June, addressed to you as my legal adviser, and in which he asks you to convey to me his official request that both Mr. Carranza and myself leave Canada imme-

I snall, in consequence of this communication, sail in the first passenger teamer of the Dominion line, which eaves Montreal next Saturday. In thus yielding to a notably unjus-

Hillable exercise of arbitrary authority on the part of the Canadian government, I must refer you to my letter ich I explaine

my motives for so doing.

I must, however, emphatically protest against the second paragraph of Sir Wilfrid's letter, in which he states that the secretary of state of the United States of America has given communication to Sir Julian Pauncefote. her majesty's ambassador at Washington, of the original letter addressed by Senor Carranza from Montreal on the 26th of May last to the Spanish minister of narine, and placed in his hands a photographic copy of the same, which Sir Julian has transmitted to the Canadian government. This is completely false. Mr. Carranza has given me his word of honor that the nly letter stolen thus far from him, is a private one addressed to Mr. Gomez Inez, a relation of his employed in the navy department of Madrid. This statement of Mr. Carranza is orroborated by the alleged translation of the letter which I have seen published in the newspapers.

Further on in his communication, Sir Wilfrid Laurier permits himself hands Senor Du Bose is an accomnlice in the establishment of the spy service which was organized by Senor Carranza." This is a grave accusaion, and one which should not be lightly made by a responsible states man. It will be incumbent upon Sir Wilfrid to prove the correctness of bis written accusation upon a future

As regards the statement contained in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's letter that "the action of Senor Carranza is a violation of the laws of the land." I can only say that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is equally mistaken in his law

and his facts The only spy organization of which I have cognizance is that with which the government of the United States has surrounded and dogged me since present moment I will take no legal I have been in Canada. Of this there de proof, of which I shall be delighted to submit to Sir Wilfrid henever he may so desire.

fficial career there have been three separate occasions upon which the government of the United States has tilized private letters as the basis ratic representations.

In 1888 the publication of a private letter fraudulently obtained from the ently obtained from the oresent Lord Sackville, then her maesty's minister at Washington, ed the retirement from his post of that distinguished diplomat-

Another private letter stolen from the rost and published in the United states was officially used by the state epartment at Washington to compel the retirement of the late Spanish Minister De Lome. Finally the present alleged and stolen letter, written by a friend of mine, is employed as means of causing my expulsion from Canadian soil.

What confidence or credence can be placed in the representations of a government where diplomacy is based ipon the utilization of criminal acts, leave to the consideration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Canadian

Believe me, Dear Mr. St. Pierre, Very sincerely yours, (Signed JUAN DU BOSC. Some delay occurred in the arrival of this letter at Ottawa, and the government at once became uneasy Telegrams passed to and fro. Si Wilfrid Laurier enquired anxiously, "Have party left?" The party had not left. Senor Du Bosc on July 2nd expressed his intention to leave by next steamer of the Dominion line. eaving July 9th. He was unable to do so, because he could not obtain passage on her, and Mr. Torrance wrote to the government to the effect that there was not a berth vacant. As the government were insistent, however, Senor Du Bosc decided to sail on the Dominion steamer Otto-inan, a large freight vessel which has very little passenger accommodation, and he goes on board tonight. He is very indignant at the treatment to which he has been subjected and says the government will hear from him again, when the present troubles are er. Though of the Spanish type, and public speaks English fluentand without the slightest accent, sing, in fact, an English public wer. hool boy and university man. He is a good golf player, and has made himself very popular during his short stay in the city. On his arrival in Liverpool he will go to London and await orders from his government be-fore proceeding to Madrid. Possibly the will be employed in the peace regotiations which may by that time be in progress.

There are 125 bishops of the Church of England distributed over the world.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.



# PROVINCIAL NEWS.

WOODSTOCK, July 18 .- The funeral woodstock, July 18.—The funeral of the late John Stephenson of the parish of Woodstock, who died after a long illness on Saturday, was held this afternoon, Rev. Mr. Miller, Presisterian minister of Richmond, officiating. Deceased was the youngest of a family well known in this county. He was about 60 years of age and unmarried.
The disease which caused his death is said to have been the outcome of a kick from a horse which he suffered some years ago. Three brothers survive, Andrew, Robert and Thomas. Deceased was an uncle of Helen Stephenson, one of the proprietors of the Aberdeen hotel.

James H. Wilbur and Mrs. Wilbur are about starting on quite an extensive driving trip. They go to Bathurs via Fredericton, Doaktown, Blackville and Newcastle. The expect to leave tomorrow, if fine.

Rev. Mr. Marr, the newly appointed minister of the Methodist congregation in this town, officiated for the first time at the services on Sunday. Haying has commenced in real earn

est. The crop is very fine as a general

thing. Quite a lot of grass was cut to day, and a good deal is out in the which is beginning to fall this evening.
The case of the Queen v. Melvin and
Chalmers Crabb, charged with burning Sydney Lloyd's house and barns Centreville, will be tried for the third time on the 20th. An important witness will be secured for the crown this time in Frank Jones, who is now in the

custody of the sheriff. Word comes from the celebrated Glassville Gore, where the Tuckers and Canovans live, that Mrs. Canovan, who was recently acquitted on the charge of murdering her sister. Minnie Tucker, has lost her child. Gallagher Bros. are doing everything

possible to cake the races of the 10th

and 11th of August the best of the sea-

There was some one hundred dollars of a deficit on the jubilee celebration account of last year. The Utopia club generously taken up the matter and will give two amateur entertainments towards paying this off. They meet with encouragement from

vell thinking citizens. The question whether Saturday Sunday is the true "Sabbath" is exercising quite a number of people here, in view of the meetings being held by the Seventh Day brethren, who have erected a tent in the centre of the town and hold forth extensively every evening. There still appears to be the old diversity of opinion on the subject.

A special meeting of the county council will be held early next month to discuss the proposition of the town donate \$1,000 toward a new jail and court house if erected in town.

FREDERICTON, N. B., July 19 .-Samuel O'Donnel of Northfield, Sunbury county, is in custody at Burton jail charged with assaulting Patrick Collins of Upper Newcastle, last Wednesday, causing him serious bodily harm. It seems the two men got into an altercation at the latter's house on town today on his way to Andover. ceived some quite severe punishment. Next morning the prisoner and his son Jack met Collins on the road and re-Within my own comparatively short , newed the fight of the previous night. It is alleged that the O'Donnell's got their man down and kicked bim into insensibility, but the prisoner's friends deny this and declare that the reports of Collins' injuries have been grossly exaggerated. The preliminary examination of the prisoner will be held before Justice Powers of North-

field next Monday. The death is announced at Hanwell Sunday evening of Mrs. Mary

Crowley, in the one hundredth year of her age. Aaron Price of Upper Haynesville, who had \$300 worth of alleged smuggled goods seized yesterday by Messrs Richards and Dow Vandine of Fredericton custom house, arranged through his solicitor, A. R. Slipp, with the customs department today for the release the goods. Mr. Price alleges that the goods seized were all included in the stock which he purchased from W. H. Lawrence just before that gentleman's departure for the Klondyke a months ago, and that if there were any dutiable goods on which no duties had been paid, he was unawate of it. With this explanation Collector Street released the goods on a deposit, pending the action of the Ottawa authorities upon a sworn statement of the facts to be forwarded by Mr. Price. ST. STEPEHN, July 19.-The eighteenth annual meeting of the New Brunswick Medical society opened in Pythian hall this morning, Dr. James Christie, president, in the chair. Formal business occupied the morning and early part of the afternoo session. Drs. Swan, Black, Smith and Webber of Calais were visitors at the afternoon session. Dr. Christie de-livered the president's annual ad-dress. At the close of the session this evening the physicians will partake of supper at the Winisor. The elec-tion of officers occurred this evening. Dr. Smith of Moncton, seconded by Dr. Walker, made a motion that the association appoint a member to the board of governors of the Victorian Order of Nurses. A lengthy discussion followed, and the motion was lost by a vote of eleven to seven. The treasurer's report showed a balance of \$178.53 on hand.

On invitation of Dr. Black of Calais the association enjoyed a ride through the four towns on a special electric

MONCTON, July 20.—C. R. Whitehead, general manager of the Dominion Cotton Mile Cempany, was in Moncton yesterday, and met the city council in regard to the matter of taxation. The exemption of the Moncton mill will expise in three or four years, and as the company intend enlarging and improving some of their mills, they desire to do so at the points that will give them the most favorable terms. It was finally decided to recommend to the electors an assessment on a valuation not exceeding \$38-000, for twenty years from date of present exemption. This was quite satisfactory to Mr. Whitehead.

The improvements at Faweatt's flour and feed mill have been completed. The capacity is increased from 200 to 400 barrels per day.

day.

The supply of teachers appears to be abundant. At last night's meeting of the Moncton board of trustees applications for positions were read from J. V. Hunter, North Head, Grand Manan, salary asked \$50 a year; H. R. Allen, Port Elgin, salary asked \$50 a year; Has. Mills, Suzser, salary asked \$300 a year; H. Burns, Hillsboro, salary asked \$300 a year; also from P. Girwood, Grand \$200 a year; also from P. Girwood, Grand

clous tiger. In every walk of life, from that of the laborer to that of the professional man, there are thousands at the mercy of a tiger more relentless than any found in all India. Chas. McCordick are prostrated with

That tiger is the dread disease known as consumption. It slays more men and women yearly than there are rain drops in a shower. It steals upon its victim

with noiseless tread.

There is a sure and certain protection against this deadly disease, and a sure and speedy cure for it, if it is resorted to in time. It is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This wonderful medicine acts directly on the lungs through the blood, tearing down old, half-dead tissues, building up new and healthy ones, driving out all impurities and disease germs and expanding the lungs and introducing life-giving oxygen into the circulation. It has wonderful curative powers and allays all inflammation of the mucous membranes of the lungs and bronchial tubes. It makes the appetite keen and hearty, the digestion and assimilation perfect, the liver active, the blood pure and rich with the life-giving elements of the food, and the nerves strong and steady. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It has the most marvelous sustaining powers of any known medicine. Thousands who were upon the verge of a premature grave have testified to their recovery through its wonderful virtues. Medicines dealers sell it, and have nothing else "just as good."

When a dealer urges some substitute he's thinking of the larger profit he'll make—

thinking of the larger profit he'll makenot of your welfare.

Dr. Pierce's book, "The Common Sense Medical Adviser," is a treasure in any family. It contains 1008 pages and 300 illustrations. A copy FREE to every person who will send to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., 31 one-cent ing the freshman class in Mount Allistamps, to pay cost of customs and mailin only. For cloth binding, send 50 stamps.

en a dealer urges some substitute he's

Manan: Margaret K. Smith, Coverdale, and W. M. Veazey, Maugerville; salary not stated. The only vacancy on the staff is that caused by the resignation of Miss Annie L. Fleetwood, which was filled by the appointment of Miss Agnes McSweeney, one of the supply.

pointment of Miss Agnes McSweeney, one of the supply.

It is reported that F. R. F. Brown, late mechanical superintendent of the I. C. R., has fallen heir to \$50,000 through the death of a relative in England.

A \$50 Scott act fine against William Wallace of the Royal hotel was paid yesterday, and he was released from jail.

WOODSTOCK, July 20.—The trial of Melvin and Chalmans Comft for

of Melvin and Chalmers Craft for setting fire to Sidney Lloyd's barns and house in an intervale last Octoter was begun this afternoon. Two previous juries have failed to agree on the case. This time fifty jurymen were summoned. The panel was exhausted with the exception of one when twelve men were agreed upon. The examination of Lloyd was completed when the court rose. The at torney general and F. B. Carvell appear for the crown and S. B. Appleby and A. B. Connell for the defend-

arits. Senator Proctor of Vermont, who has been fishing up the Tobique, is at Grand Falls this evening. Premier Emmerson passed through ST. ANDREWS, July 20.—On Sat-urday last Thomas Black, sr., fell from a load of hay alighting on his nead. The shock caused partial paralysis of his body and arms, from which he is slowly recovering, but he is threatened with the loss of the use

of his left arm.

The concert given in Memorial hall last evening under the auspices of the Methodist church was attended by a large and fashionable audience. who manifested their appreciation by encoring every number on the programme. Solos were sung by Miss Berrie, Miss Mollie Maloney and Burton Clinch, and a duet by Miss Mollie and Miss Claudie Maloney. A pic colo solo was given by Burton Clinch and violin solos by Master Forgan and Miss. Wheelock. The flag drill by a company of soldierly looking young ladies, appropriately costumed, under command of Capt. Laura Small, evoked, as it deserved, unstinted applause. As a finale the national anthem was sung by the audience to plano accompa played by George Howard. Rev. J. C. Berrie in neat terms thanked the audience for their patronage and the performers for their valuable assistance, concluding with the intimation that all who wished could remain and for a moderate sum partake of the home made candies and other dainties spread out on tables at the lower end of the hall. A number of sweet-

toothed ones lingered. WHITE'S COVE, Queens Co., July 19.-Mrs. Atkinson of Albert Co. lec tured on Tuesday evening in aid of the

W. C. T. U. Service was held in St. John's church on Sunday afternoon. The rector, Rev. A. J. A. Gollmer, was assisted in the service by Rev. C. H. Hatheway of New York. Mr. Hatheway was for-merly rector of this parish and his many friends here were pleased to see him looking hale and hearty. Rev. I. N. Parker, who has recently

#### Raw from Her loes to DR. CHASE MAKES A Her Knees WONDERFUL CURE

Mrs. Knight, 17 Hanover Place, Toronto, makes the following statement:—

Norval, near Doncaster, suffered a summer and winter with Eczema in her feet. She could not walk, and very seldom got any sleep. It became so bad that she was perfectly raw from the toes to the knees. After trying every available remedy without receiving any benefit, and almost hopeless of relief, she was advised to try Dr. Chase's Ointment. She has altogether used 8 boxes since comadvised to try Dr. Chase's Ointment. She has altogether used 8 boxes since commencing, but with the happiest results, for she is now completely cured. There is but one scar on one of her feet, a memento of her feetful suffering condition. Any person desiring further testimony in this case is at liberty to communicate with Mrs. Wright at her address, Norval P.O.

Mrs. Knight says after such a grand success, is it any wonder we recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment?

dist church on Sunday evening to the great joy of his parishioners. Mr. Parker, who has had charge of this circuit for the last three years, is

loved and esteemed by every denomination, irrespective of creed, who will be pleased to learn that he is to remain another year.

John Durost, Edna Durost and Mrs.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Austin eceiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter.

A large number of city visitors are sperding their vacation here. Mr. and Mrs. Smith and children are visiting at Robert Orchard's: Mrs. Charles Mc-Cordick and children at her parents', Mr. and Mrs. Henry Durost; Mrs. Armstrong and Mrs. McLean and daughter with Mrs. John Collins; Miss Sarah Wright at E. J. Wright's: Miss Almira Ferris of Boston with her uncle, Wm. Springer; Mr. and Mrs. James Elgee of Caribou, Maine, at Thomas Carmichael's; Mrs. Robert Orchard of Maine with friends at Mill

Woodboat Laura is here with eargo of hoards and shingles for Sidney Stewart and others. Sidney Stewart had a frolic on Friday moving his PATTERSON SETTLEMENT, Sun-

bury Co., July 18.—Having is in full This year the toilers of the soil have much to encourage them. Oats, buckwheat, potatoes and fruit are all looking well, and also wheat, a crop formerly neglected in this section. J. Berlin Roberts is home from

son college this fall, to pursue a full course in arts. Duncan P. Kirkpatrick, a former teacher at this place, has accepted the principalship of the school at Gas-

ackville Academy. He intends

pereaux Station. Miss Bertha Alexander of Fredericton Junction has been visiting friends in this place lately.

Before Stipendiary McLeod, at Clarendon, on July 11th, in the jury case of Monohan v. McAleer, an action for wages, a verdict for plaintiff was given for the full amount claim-

Foster Thorne of Armstrong's Corner has been visiting his birthplace and old home. W. P. Kirkpatrick and bride have arrived from Pennsylvania

T. B. Roberts, general merchant, is doing a rushing business. His two clerks and himself find plenty to do n waiting on their custo MARYSVILLE, York Co., July 18 .-Mrs. William Brown accidentally fell spraining one of her ankles badly.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Snider are eceiving congratulations on the arrival of twins, two girls, each weighing \$1-2 lbs. Stanley Steeves, son of John Steeves, while playing in Pine Grove,

fell, breaking one of his arms. Mrs. John Anderson of Sta-then and Mr. and Mrs. Lever phen and nephew of Oak Bay spent a day last week visiting Mrs. Mrs Woth more and Miss Wetmore of Moncton are in town for a vacation at Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons', parents

Mrs. Wetmore. James Logan has returned home from a long hunting trip, laden with valuable furs of all varieties. Dr. Vincent of Chatham has

here and purchased a fine driving mare of Bert Lint. MILLSTREAM, Kings Co., July 19. A very handsome monument been placed in the Roman Catholic cemetery by Michael Haynes in mem-

ory of his son Patrick and two grandchildren, Arthur and Alice. Rev. Thos. Pierce intends leaving his circuit here. He will be greatly missed by a host of friends. His place will

e filled by Rev. Mr. Grinestad. John Graham of Norton spent a few days with relatives here after an 'absence of eighteen years. Miss Mary J. Murphy has returned rom the United States, where she has leen for some time. Fred Parlee is engiring his dwelling house. HAMPTON, July 19.-The

committee of the municipal council composed of Councillor chairman), H. Montgomery Sproul Campbell. F. R. Fowler, D. J. Fowler, James M. Campbell, Chas. H. Gorham and Bruce McLeod met at Hampton Monday to pass accounts and order the payment of the necessary bills. Owing to a by law of the council to the effect that magistrates and constables shall receive no pay unless the grand jury finds a true bill, many accounts had to be reserved till January meeting of the council. It strikes your correspondent that if the finance committee has not full power to deal with all bills coming before it, at the semi-annual session, be far better to have a regular se of the council. It certainly seems hard that a constable who has laid out a large amount of money in the per-formance of his duty should be com-pelled to wait until January next for the bill to be passed.

A number of relatives and friends of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hicks assembled at their residence on Tuesday evening to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. Many valuable presents and purse of gold were presented to the aged couple. Mr. Hicks has resided in Hampton continuously since his marriage to Miss Lemont, and they have not only won but deservedly retained the respect and good will of all with whom they came in contact. A son, Allan W. Hicks, merchant, and two daughters, Mrs. T. H. Carvell and Mrs. Robert H. Smith, all live in Hampton. It is the earnest wish of your correspondent that their happiness may increase with their years. A number of Hampton people visited Norton yesterday to attend Father Byrne's picnic. They report having

enjoyed a thoroughly good time. Chinese streets are supposed to be the narrowest in the world. Some of them are only eight feet wide.

Camels' milk is said to be not only very palatable but also extremely strengthening and nourishing.

More people over 100 years old are found in mild climates than in the higher latitudes.

# passed through a severe illness, was able to conduct service in the Metho-

CORNWALLIS, N. S., July 15 .- Mr. Young of St. John is visiting his caughter, Mrs. Wm. Rand of Canning. The Baptist church at Canning recently realized \$34 on a strawberry

festival. Mrs. Fred Northrup of Canning is in St. John, where her mother, Mrs. Brown, is very ill.

Charles Sanford of Peraux, who has been in delicate health for some mouths, had an attack of bleeding at the lungs on Saturday morning. He recovered from it, and feeling better. he started for a ride on his bicycle. He reached Kingsport, where he had a severe attack of hemorrhage, from which he died soon after. He leaves one child. He carried an insurance of \$1,000 on his life. He was an estimable young man, and his death is much lamented.

Misses Jennie MacLatchy and Avora Lickie of Canard have gone to the Baptist Young People's Union convention at Buffalo, N. Y.

Charles Day, hotel keeper at Parrel boro, while on a bicycle, ran over Mrs. Charles DeWitt of Peraux, recently. Her injuries were severe and it was some time before she could be taken to her home in Peraux. She will pro-bably be a cripple for life.

Mr. Rogers of Blomidon has a large crop of strawberries this year. He brought a wagon filled with crates of berries to Canning last Monday. He expected to raise \$400 worth. The strawberry season is over in other parts of Cornwallis.

Fred North of Woodside and Fred Dickie of Canard are having fine large barns built.

Salmon and shad are plentiful. Salmon is selling at 14c. per hundred. shad at 15c. a piece. LAWRENCETOWN, N. S., July 13.

-Rev. Mr. Astbury and family arrived last Friday and on Monday evening about one hundred members and friends of the Methodist church congregated in the temperance hall to give a farewell to Rev. J. H. Toole and welcome to Rev. Mr. Atsbury. Owing to the sudden illness of Mrs. Toole, who is visiting friends at Wolfville, Rev. J. H. Toole was unable to be The 'evening passed present. nleagantly

Wellington Daniels, who has been seriously ill for some months past, was stricken on Saturday evening and new lles in a critical condition. Five thousand four hundred pounds of milk was received at the creamery

on Monday morning. W. C. Stevenson has a very fine field of winter rye, some stalks being six feet high, with heads seven inches long and one grain yielded 21 stalks. HALIFAX, July 19.—Campbell v. Campbell is being tried in the supreme court today. Colin Campbell of Weymouth died, leaving an estate valued at \$153,187.65. An action was afterward brought by the deceased's daughter, Susan T. Campbell, against her brother, G. D. Campbell, the executor of his father's estate. The plaintiff's claim is for an accounting, and that the decree of the probate court passing the defendant's accounts be set aside.

William White of Margaree was found ad on the schooner Ralph, jung at Roche's wharf, early this morning. The deceased, of winter rye, some stalks being six

o'clock this morning he was found dead at the foot of the forecastle steps. The deceased was twenty-five years of age and was a part owner (with his brother) of the fishing schooner Ralph. Medical Examiner Finn gave a certificate of death from an epileptic fit.

HALIFAX, July 20.-There is great interest in Halifax regarding the future of Porto Rico. Half the fish trade of Nova Scotia is with that island. Nova Scotia ships over one million dollars worth of fish annually to the Spanish West Indies, Should there be any change that would discriminate against Canadian fish, that industry would recieve a severe blow. Speaking in this connection, Captain Mattson of the British brig Leo, which arrived yesterday from Porto Rico, told a reporter today that the sentiment of the native population of Porto Rico was entirely in favor of the United States and against Spain. The only fortified port is San Juan, and not more than three thousand fighting soldiers are on the island. Capt. Mattson cruised around the island from end to end and had exceptional advantages for observing the attitude of the people. He believes that the natives will at once join forces with the Americans and that the surrender of the island will be secured without much fighting. Provisions were plentiful and everything was quiet and peaceful on the island when the Leo sailed. The food supply was so plentiful that some of the business men were growling that prices were not higher.

William Thompson, barrister, and Miss Fannie Stephen, sister of Mayor Stephen, were married this morning The Hispania club were present and sang The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden. Cape Breton will be the scene of the wedding trip.

The Italian bark Maria Principia arrived this evening from Marseilles with her foretopgallant mast gone and damaged bow, caused by a collision on July 10th with a French fishing vessel on the Newfoundland banks. weather was very thick and Captain Galmore was unable to make out the name of the Frenchman. He thinks, however, she was not very seriously damaged, but soon losing sight of the vessel he cannot speak

Grand President Hackettt of the C. M. B. A. called upon Gov. Daly, Arch-bishop O'Brier and Mayor Stephens today, and tonight addressed a meet-ing of the members of the several Halifax and Dartmouth branches on business matters. Tomorrow he will lunch at Government House, and in the afternoon will go on an excursion on the harbor, given by the local branches. From Halifax Mr. Hackett will go to Yarmouth, and thence direct to Boston, leaving this city on

One of the most succ theatrical engagements of the season closed at the Academy here tonight, the occasion of Margaret Anglin's first professional visit. A large and fashionable audience showed their approval by numerous applause for the star and her excellent company. Press and public alike predict a great future for this Canadian giri. The per-formance was given under distin-guished patronage.

HIT

Was Bri

**Bayonet Ty** ing Cut

The pro its billet i the bullet of a soldi again. No icator of battlefield true repo death by aimed at hetween and the To have soldier is the butt another shot off clothing chapter o venture who kill o and nev selves. however, sent the British an is his sign ous escap while bul recent bat ish won s "I suppo slightly v but the et often been match. B

and some an object questione man in th the 'bulle would mi rounds a me any l most of shot off, jured. "Before not struc bullet too without h a size too sleeping was struc angle. Th sleeve, ne holes, but my rifle ing, the

being stormet. The

ing there

my ribs

back of it bleed.

which wa came fro feet belo which car ed to hav I was pa entered ammunit open. T pocket, pencils, made a inches 1 came ( through pouch l the field dressing me at all it as a my know So you se by every getting o

poor ohe

Gigantic One of

vations, the English. had to but the valley fourteen we "How we "Well, dredgers we metres of for the cafore the the valley.

# TIA NEWS

N. S., July 15.-Mr. is visiting his . Rand of Canning. rch at Canning reon a strawberry

rup of Canning is her mother. Mrs

of Peraux, who has health for some tack of bleeding at rday morning. He and feeling better, ride on his bicycle. port, where he had hemorrhage, from n after. He leaves ed an insurance of He was an estimand his death is

cLatchy and Avora have gone to the ple's Union conven-

tel keeper at Parrsvcle, ran over Mrs. Peraux. recently. severe and it was she could be taken aux. She will pro-

for life. omidon has a large ies this year. He filled with crates of last Monday. He \$400 worth. The is over in other

Woodside and Fred re having fine large

are plentiful. Sal-14c. per hundred. VN. N. S., July 13. and family arrived

on Monday evening red members and hodist church connperance hall to Rev. J. H. Toole and Mr. Atsbury. Owing ess of Mrs. Toole, iends at Wolfville, was unable to be ning passed very

ds, who has been ne months past, turday evening and cal condition. ur hundred pounds ed at the creamery

has a very fine field e stalks being six ds seven inches yielded 21 stalks. Campbell v. Campbell supreme court today. Veymouth died, leaving 'eymouth died, leaving \$153,187.65. An action the deceased's Campbell, against her ell, the executor of his plaintiff's claim is for that the decree of the g the defendant's ac-

Margaree was found night, was heard com-2 o'clock. About 5 he was found dead at castle steps. The de-ve years of age and th his brother) of the h. Medical Examiner te of death from an

20.—There is great regarding the fuo. Hall the list otia is with that Half the fish tia ships over one th of fish annu-West Indies, Should ge that would dis-Canadian fish, that ieve a severe blow. connection, Captain British brig Leo, terday from Porto ter today that the ative population of ntirely in favor of and against Spain. port is San Juan, in three thousand re on the island. uised around the end and had exes for observing people. He beres will at once e Americans, and of the island will much fighting. tiful and everyd peaceful on the sailed. The food tiful that some of ere growling that

n, barrister, and sister of Mayor ied this morning. were present and lat Breathed O'er will be the scene

a French fishing oundland banks very thick and unable to make Frenchman. He was not very but soon losing he cannot speak

lackettt of the C. Gov. Daly, Arch-Mayor Stephe ddressed a meets of the several morrow he will it House, and in on an excuren by the local lifax Mr. Hackett h, and thence di-ving this city on

the season closed ere tonight, the ret Anglin's first large and fashwed their appront company. Press edict a great fu-lan giri. The perunder

HIT, NOT HARMED.

Was British Corporal Laurie in Storm of Bullets.

Bayonet Twisted, Rifle Splintered, His Cloth ing Cut and Toe of of His Shoe Torn Off at Atbara, but They "Never Touched Him."

An' pa an' ma, both of 'em roared Like Texas bulls, they got so wild, An' said they wisht the blessed Lord Had tuk me when I was a child. They saif if I would marry Si "I'd make big folks of all of us, But as fur Tom, they knowed 'at I Would find he was a worthless cuss. I told 'em plain as A B C My heart was doin' it, not me. The proverb that every bullet has its billet is very wide of the mark if the bullet in question is the anatomy of a soldier. The vagaries of a rifle bullet have been described again and again. No story told by camp prevaricator of strange wounds received on battlefields, however, ever equalled a true report of a soldier's escape from death by numerous bullets that were aimed at him in the recent great fight between the British forces in Egypt

An' all the same I married Tom,
An' you jest ort to seed 'em stare
To see him settle down an' come
Right to the front, an' every care
I ever had jes' oozed away
Tike smoke before the prairie breeze,
An' we're as happy as the day
Is long, an' also, if you please,
There ain't a neighbor, left or right.
But thinks my Tom is out o' sight. and the soldiers of the desert. To have the bayonet on the rifle a soldier is carrying bent by a bullet, the butt of the same rifle splintered by another bullet, the toe of the shoe shot off by a third ball, and the man's clothing almost torn off by others is a An' sometimes when I set an' pee
At that fat beby lyin' there, \
Curled in its little crib asleep,
Resemblin' Tom right to a hair,
An' hear its pa in the corral
A-singin' tunes in his delight,
An' whis'lin' dancin' music—well,
I think I hit it mighty right,
An' as fur Si, I shed no tears chapter of lucky accidents that reads like on extract from the thrilling adventure of those dime novel heroe who kill off their enemies by wholesale and never receive a scratch themselves. The story is perfectly true, however, and the hero of it is at present the most talked-of man in the British army, as well he may be. Here is his signal statement of the marvelous escape from death or even injury while bullets rained upon him at the recent battle of Atbara, when the British won such a signal victory,

"I suppose I have been reported as slightly wounded, and pictured as an interesting invalid. Well, I was struck, but the effect was so small that I have often been worse hurt in a football match. But during the rest of the day and some days afterwards I have been an object of interest and have been questioned by almost every officer and man in the battalion, referred to as the 'bullet-proof' man and asked if I would mind letting a section fire a few rounds at me to see if they could do me any harm. The fact is that I got most of the corners of my clothing shot off, while personally was unin-

"Refore I entered the zareba I was not struck, but shortly afterwards a bullet took off the toe of my left shoe without hitting my foot, the shoe being a size too big, for easy marching and sleeping at night. Then my bayonet was struck and bent over at a right angle. Then a shot went through my sleeve, near my left wrist, tearing two holes, but not hurting myself. Then my rifle was struck while I was loading, the bullet splintering the butt and being stopped by an iron bolt which it met. The bullet would certainly have gone into my body but for my rifle being there. Then a nigger in a trench let drive at me with a spear, missed my ribs by an inch and slit up my haversack. A bullet then grazed the back of my hand just enough to make

When I reached the river bank, which was nearly perpendicular, a shot came from the bottom, about twenty feet below, and a little to the left, which caused the wound I was supposed to have got, and was so curious that I was paraded before the general. It entered through the lid of my right ammunition boxpouch, which was open, went into my right coat pocket, smashing a penknife and two pencils, tore four holes in my shirt, made a surface wound two or three inches long on my left breast, and came out near my left shoulder through my coat and ammunition

pouch braces. "In the afternoon I strolled over to the field hospital and got a piece of dressing on, and it has never troubled me at all: in fact, it was a farce to put it as a wound, and was done without my knowledge by the color sergeant. So you see I've really been, as I'm told by everybody, wonderfully ducky in getting off as I have done, while other poor chaps were given no chances."
"CORPORAL LAURIE,

Seaforth Highlanders.

EIGHT YEARS' CONTRACT.

Gigantic Undertaking by London Engineers One of the largest undertakings in South America since the Panama Canal dissected the Isthmus is the Mexican Canal, which has just been completed by the engineering firm of Sir Weetman Pearson & Sons of London.

The project has found employment for several thousand workmen daily during the past eight years, and it is estimated that the expenditure exceeds \$20,000,000 since the contract was allotted to the English firm.

The earliest inception of the Mexican Canal is traced by Aztec records to a period which is antecedent by half a century to the discovery of America in 1492 by Christopher Columbus. Lack of pecuniary resources has rendered abortive the previous attempts, and it has remained for the ingenuity of Englishment to evolve success out of the difficulties of the enterprise.

Mr. Colls, who has been controlling the

men to evolve success out of the difficulties of the enterprise.

Mr. Colls, who has been controlling the work as chief engineer, was seen by a Dally Mail representative. "The canal," he explained, "starts from the San Lazaro station on the Hidalgo rallway, and encircles the east of the Guadalupe Mountains, flowing through Lake Texcoco into a tunnel six and a half miles long, from which it drains into the Mexican Guif. The entire length is about forty miles, and it drains the whole Valley of Mexico. It will be of great commercial value to the Valley of Mexico, and tend to make it even more healthy than it is at present.

make it even more nearthy than it is at present.

"We had over 3,000 natives on the excavations, the remainder being Americans and English. The canal is 70 feet deep, and we had to build five aqueducts for the tivers in the valley, four iron railway bridges, and fourteen vehicular bridges."

"How was the work carried out?

"Well, we used five long-shoot bucket-dredgers with an excavating capacity of 18,000 metres of sand and rock a week each, and for the canal, dug out 21,000,000 metres. Before the canal was established the lakes in the valley were always flooding the city, but I think we have remedied that misfortune.

"The country is very quiet now and unaffected by the rebellions in Central or South America. In fact, life is as secure in Mexico "The country is very quiet new and unaffected by the rebellions in Central or South America. In fact, life is as secure in Mexico as it is in any other locality in South America. The people are hospitable by instinct, and during the past five years the progress has been very rapid. The financial condition has incalculably improved, and it is hoped that the drainage system of the canal will offer better agricultural facilities then have hitherto existed.

"The inaugural ceremonies." added Mr. Colls, "when the canal was handed over to the representatives of President Diaz, occurred just before we left Mexico."

Arcther of the works which the firm is engaged upon in this region is the construction of a suitable harbor at Vera Crvz.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

Folks shuck their heads an' whispered' re
In rather a sneerin' way,
That I was crazy, when they found
Me goin' to marry Tommy Gray.
They hinted that I'd beat be dead
Than hitched for life to such as he,
But I jes' let 'em talk an' said
They didn't know him well as me, Extensive Repairs to be Made to the Alms House. Fur though he might be wild at times, He never did no ser'us crimes. When I declined young Silas Pope, Who slung at me his ranch and herd, An' put the rowels to his rope, Without a super-flu-ous word, An' offered Tom encouragement—A cowboy workin' for his hire—The noighbors 'round us nearly went In spasms, an' they used to tire Me half to death a-sayin' I Would take a tumble by an' by.

A RANCH GIRL'S CHOICE.

An' all the same I married Tom,

He's gone to jail for stealin' steers.

—From the Denver Post

TO HER MAJESTY THE OUEEN.

British and American Officers Drank

Her Health in Wine.

With One Foot on Chair and One Foot

Table Each Drank the Toast, Then

Dashed His Glasst Atoms.

(Seattle Post-Intelligencer, July 6.)

"Gentlemen, the health of her gra-

The banqueters rose from their

seats at the wine-laden board and

filled their goblets to the brim. Cau-

tiously they placed each his left foot

on the chair, mounted and planted

Hon. Lieut. Col. Prior, commander

Fifth regiment, Canadian artillery,

raised the wine to his lips. They

Thirty-five crystal goblets lay in

trembling, glittering fragments on the

floor, and the walls were stained with

wine. Never would toast be drunk

from them again. Lips had touched

them in honor to the Queen. It was

So did the British officers and the

marched into the square from Yesler

grittering on their military trappings.

and gave three full-throated

cheers and a tiger for "Seattle and our American cousins." Then they

At the close of the parade, as the

children were being lifted down from

the car, a vig, black-whiskered man,

who said he was an old Alaskan mi-

instead of returning to Victoria on the

brought them out to the ship, where

he and his officers gave them royal en-

tertainment. The Perry steamed over

to the government dry docks at Port

pent in showing the guests around.

anniversary of the signing of the De-

incident whose significance is felt throughout the world, is strikingly

evidenced by the fact that several

streets of an American city by the in-

tional events, is recognized, not only in the east, but throughout the civil-

Children Cry for

CASTORIA

marched on to the wharf.

brough it from Alaska."

"Gentlemen, the health of her

clous majesty, the Queen!"

the right boot on the table.

cious majesty, the Queen !"

Crash! Crash!

drank

And a New and Modernized System of Heating the Building to be introduced.

> Report of the Finance and Accounts Com mittee-A Word About Good Roads-Thos McPherson Appointed Keeper of the Morgue.

> The regular July meeting of the municipal council was held at the court house on the 19th instant. The warden, Coun. Joseph Lee of Simonds, was in the chair, and there were in attendance:

> City of St. John-Couns. Sears, Maxwell, Stackhouse, Hamm, Smith, Purdy, Robinson, Waring, McArthur, Lancaster-Couns, Barnhill, Cather-wood and Lowell. onds-Couns. McLeod and Hor-

> St. Martins-Couns, Carson, Ruddock and Mosher. Musquash-Couns. Dean and Rose. After the confirmation of the min rtes of the last meeting the recorder called for the reports of committees.

counts reported as follows. The committee on finance and accounts beg leave to report as follows:

They recommend that the following accounts be paid, such payment to be made out of the contingent fund, except as otherwise directed.

The committee on finances and ac-

directed:
1, (1) To the sheriff for use of the jail.\$500 00
(2) The county secretary, half care of offices to July 1st, \$3; postage stamps, \$5; half cost of telephone half year to Dec. 1, 1898, \$3.75... 16 75 

\$1.50
To J. & A. McMillan, stationary, secretary's office, 75c.; do., registrar probates office, \$20.55; do., J. B. Jones, regist. births, \$9.65.
To Jas. McDade, tin box for country accounts county accounts
(11) To Barnes & Co., stationery and forms for auditor
(12) To I. E. Smith, candles for Court

House 3 60

II. The committee further recommend that the treasurer be requested to keep a letter-book, toples of all official letters and post cards sent out of his office to be entered therein.

So did the British officers and the American officers and citizens at that never-to-be-forgotten Fourth of July banquet two days ago. And so did they also in honor of his excellency, the president of the United States.

It was a royal toast, and they were royal hosts and guests that gave it. They say it is a custom.

Those who witnessed the departure of the British artillerymen on Monday night will never forget the scene in Pioneer square. As the 320 soldiers, led by Hon. Lieut. Col. Prior.

unsold;
And whereas, the fire wards of fire district
No. 1 in seed parish of Lancaster have purchased a steam fire engine for said district, it is desirable that a debenture to the amount of \$500 be issued by the council to pay for diers, led by Hon. Lieut. Col. Prior, way, four abreast, they were halted in platoons. Col. Prior ordered them to remove their helmets. They stood bare-headed in the brilliantly illum-

Your committee therefore recommend that a debenture to the said amount of \$500 be issued for the purpose mentioned and in and under the authority of said act. inated square, the flags brilliantly waving around, above them, on all sides, and the bright electric lights The report was adopted, and Couns. Millidge, McArthur and Lowell were appointed the committee on the Lan-

caster assessment matter.

The following report was then read: "The special committee appointed in re alms house and work house Little Miss Bessie Snyder rode in the Liberty car to represent Alaska. matters beg leave to submit a partial report, and request that further time be granted them to prepare and submit a final report

"The committee proceeded to the ner, stepped up and dropped a shin- alms house, and after making a careing nugget in the little miss's lap. ful and thorough examination of the premises, recommend that the re-pairs and improvements mentioned "Take this, little girl," he said. "I and set forth in the report of the architect, which said report is hereto Lieut, Needham and Lieut, Boyd ofannexed , be made. That tenders for ficers of the Fifth regiment, Canadian artillery, spent yesterday in the city, heating by steam and hot water be called for, and after the receipt of such tenders it may be decided which night of the fourth. During the aftermode of heating may be adopted. noon Capt. Kilgore, commander U. S. S. Perry, sent his gig ashore and

"The committee recommend that all work be done by tender. "The committee further recommend that they be granted power to act in the matter of such repairs."

The letter from the architect, R. C.

Orchard, where an hour or more was John Dunn, was as follows: "Having at a former date examined the buildings, I beg leave to submit to your committee the following report of the requirements which I should consider necessary to put these That the coming of the British soldiers to Seattle to participate in the elebration of the Fourth of July-the in proper repair and condition. These laration of Independence—was not buildings, as you are aware, are now merely a local or a state event, but an partly heated by hot air and partly by stoves. The hot air furnaces and pipes now in the build-ings are practically worn out, and I would also consider them dangerous evilenced by the fact that several large Eastern newspapers, such as the New York Herald and others of the same class, have telegraphed to the special correspondents in Seattle for full news stories of the event. It is a in an institution like the alms house In regard to the stoves, I would consider them dangerous too where there are so many people in really a helpless condition. In all other institutions of a similar character the stoves remarkably unusual thing for a news-paper to send for the story of a Fourth of July parade and celebration which take place 3,000 miles from the place of its publication. But this was only have been removed, and in most cases a system of hot water has taken the place of stoves and hot ain I would, the second time in the history of the therefore, suggest that a system of hot water or steam heating be placed United States when armed military of a foreign power marched through the in the building instead of stoves and hot air. The wooden partitions in the basement near the furnace should be vitation of the one power and full acremoved and replaced with brick par-titions, as they are now in a decayed ally at this critical stage of internacondition. There should be no wooden partitions in the basement, as they have become decayed and are a resort for vermin of all kinds. The floor in the basement of the west wing, also the floor in the basement of main also the floor in the basement of main building, want to be taken up and

does not require to be done. A reserve brick tank or cistern is required in the basement and dining room wing, floors are worn out, also in all the four stories. The three upper stories will require new top floors at some future time, and those in the basement new floors and new joints. ment new floors and new joists. The space between the floors and the ground should be properly ventilated. For the before mentioned floors I would recommend hardwood, birch or maple. The chapel requires to have its celling repaired, and the entire building should have a properly planned effective system of ventila on. The slate roof of the main building requires repairing and patching. The stone capping on the chim-rey of the main building wards to be removed and reset. All the chimneys on the roof of the wash room require to be taken down and rebuilt in cement. The mastic on parts of the walls of the old buildings have fallen off, and would require to have joints cleaned out and new mastic put on The joints of the brick on the south and west walls of this building need ointing with cement and bad brick cut out and replaced with new, and should receive three coats of paint in lieu of mastic. The workshops over the wash room and under the school room appears to be in rather a dangerous condition in case of fire, ind I would beg leave to draw your tention to this."

Mr. Dunn wound up by stating "the stimate of cost of work included in

the accompanying report would be about \$9,000 or \$10,000." Coun. Sears said the principal excense in connection with the repairs of the Alms House would be the introduction of the new heating system which it was estimated would cost between \$1,800 and \$2,000. The asphalt floor in the basement was much needed. While the floors in the upper part of the building might last for a year or two, they would then have to enewed. He moved that the report be adopted. If the council desired the committee to go on with the repairs ctually needed they would do so. Deentures would have to be issued. Ald. McArthur, Tufts and Robinso bjected to the adoption of the report s it read. It was too indefinite. The last named gentleman advocated calling for tenders. Then the council

would have a good idea of the expense of the work. Ald. Stockhouse agreed with these gentlemen. Ald. Maxwell stated that he had ooked carefully over the institution.

The basement floors should be asphalted. One or two brick partitions should be put in if the new heating system were introduced. The repairs to the roof and chimneys, the pointing and painting would not cost much. He did not think the whole cost would exceed \$4,000, including the cost of putting in the new heating system. After some explanations the report

Coun. Lowell, who was sent to the neeting of the Good Roads Association at Fredericton, made a verbal report. The result was that it was determined to make an effort to get associations throughout the province, ter roads.

The Alms House repairs matter was again brought up.

Coun. Tufts moved that the amount to be expended should not exceed \$5,-000. This was seconded by Coun. McAr-

thur and supported by Coun. Lowell. The motion was lost, the vote standing 10 to 11. It was ordered that Constable Mc-Pherson be raid \$1.50 for attendance at the meeting

Henry T. Colpitts was appointed a surveyor of lumber for St. Martins. Thos. McPherson was appointed narshal of the council and keeper of the dead house, The council then adjourned.

Dr. Chase's Cures Catarrh After Op-erations Fail.

Toronto, March 18th, 1897.

My boy, aged fourteen, has been a sufferer from Catarrh, and lately we submitted him to an operation at the General Hospital. Since then we have resorted to Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, and one box of this medicine has made a prompt and complete cure. H. G. FORD,

Foreman Cowan Ave. Fire Hall. DOOLIN AND THE "THUNDER-BOLT.

(Harper's Magazine.)

How a "Wake" Caused an Engineer a Terrible Fright.

P. Doolin was a track-walker on the Erie railroad. He attended a wake one day shortly before it was time for him to go on duty, with the lamentable result that early in the evening he seemed ambitious to walk n both siles of the track at once. The "Thunderbolt" express was due to pass the Haskell road at 8.45. At that time Doolin reached the road, but the train did not appear. She was still invisible at 9, and Doolin began to worry about her in a maudlin way. When she was twenty minutes late he could control his anxiety no longer, and began walking the track towards

her as fast as he could in his un-steady condition.

The "Thunderbolt" meantime was flying along at unusual speed. She had been delayed by a trifling wreck and the engineer was making up lost time. Suddenly a lantern whirled like a glant pinwheel in the gloom far down the track. The engineer's face whitened; the brakes ground into the complaining wheels; the engine rock-ed and trembled; passengers lurched ed and trembled; passengers lurched in their seats, and with hiss of air and steam the "Thunderbolt" stopped. Dropping from his cab the trembling engineer ran up to where P. Doolin stood. "What-what's the matter?" he

"Ye're late," said Doolin. "Fwhat





CURRIE BUSINESS UNIVERSITY,

Cor. Charlotte and Princess Streets ST. JOHN, N. B.

The largest and best equipped institution of its kind in Canada.

SEND FOR SPECIAL SUMMER RATES

Address: J. R. CURRIE, Principal. POST OFFICE BOX 50.

SHANNON.

A Centre of Trade, Politics and Religion in Queens.

The Conservatives Made a Wise Choice When They Nominated Dr. McDonald as One of Their Candidates.

SHANNON, Queens Co., July 18 .-To a majority of the readers of this journal no doubt the name and location of this place is most familiar. The name is taken from its first settler, John Shannon, one of the pioneers from the north of Ireland, who came out here about ninety years ago and took up a crown grant in what was then a dense wilderness. He established himself on the highest hill in the place and there made hi home for many years, giving as a egacy to past and coming generations his name to what is now a prosperous and thriving farming district Captain Shannon of the woodboat remplar, one of the preprietors of this craft, which plies between St. John and Fredericton, is a grandson of the first settler of Shannon settlement. The situation is in the lower part of Wickham parish, in the county of Queens, near the mouth of the Washademoak, not unpicturesque, upon lands broken by hills and deep valleys, but withal fertile lands plowing meadows.

The settlement is the chief centre of

a large surrounding country for trade, politics and religion. The postmaster keeps a thriving country store, which supplies the needs and many of the luxuries of the inhabitants. Near the same corner is a neat Free Baptist church and a commodious public hall-A few years ago a court of Foresters, known as Wickham court, was established here. Yesterday the members of the court made their first public church parade. They marched from the hall to the church led by Rev. Geo. W. Foster, himself a mem-ber of the order, with I. W. Carpenter, M. P. P., chief ranger, in charge of the brethren. Seats in the centre of the church had been reserved, and as the procession entered they were welwith Onward Christian Soldier by the very efficient choir. As the order was seated it so happened that Mr. Carpenter, M. P. P. for the county, and Dr. M. H. McDonald, one of the candidates nominated by the conservative convention at Gagetown last week, were seated side by side. It is scarcely known here yet by the people that their popular doctor is about to enter the political arena. Mr. Carpenter has not enjoyed the luxury of a contested election, but if Mr. Mc-Donald is a candidate at the next dection Mr. Carpenter will have to hustle for votes in Wickham and Hampstead. The opinion is a unit here that the conservatives made a wise selection when they named Dr. McDonald as one of their candidates for the coming election. He is personally known all over the lower part of the county, and has a reputation for honor and ability extending beyond the limits of Queens and with Mr. Wood should put up a winning fight when the time to count votes ar-

This letter, however, was not in tended for a political one, but writing from what is a centre one cannot refrain from a slight reference to what is occupying the attention of the people with whom he associates. But to return to the church. It was crowded to its utmost capacity by a large audience which overflowed into the dooryard and highway. Rev. Mr. Foster began his sermon by stating the three leading principles of the order-liberty, benevolence and con-cord, and took for his subject the revaris of benevolence, and in a very clever and impressive address explained his subject in a simple but eloquent and forceful manner. This was one of the events of this place for the season, but perhaps enough has been said for this time.

SMOKE PROTECTION AGAINST FROST.

The following letter from T. M. Richards of Boca Ratone, Fla., to James E. Ingraham, land commission er of the Florida East Coast railway will prove of interest to fruit growers: Referring to our conversation con-cerning protection against frost for vegetables and pineapples, I would suggest the plan commonly in use, and very successfully so, in parts of Carolina and Virginia, as follows: In the fall, some weeks before danger of cold, one should procure a supply of pine sawdust from the mills. Around each field of not more than four each field of not more than four acres area (and two acres is better) the sawdust should be deposited in conical piles, fifty feet apart, and two bushels of sawdust in each heap. These heaps should be placed all the way around each lot, as the wind may shift to any quarter. When the thermometer shows danger of frost, at three o'clock in the morning let men take cans of common kerosene and go to each alternate heap, make a little opening in the top of the heap, pour in one or two tablespoonfuls of kerosene, and set it on fire. It will not blaze much, but by giving a little time for the oil to spread before firing, the sawdust will smoulder and burn slowly until it is all consumed, all the while smoking forth volumes of thick smoke, which will protect the plants from the direct rays of the sun, and

prevent them from scalding unitariost is slowly drawn out. Last winter's freeze in many instances demonstrated that the sum was responsible for the damage in nearly every case. Wherever there was shade through the forenoon no plants were injured. This is also the case among the orange groves in the interior. This plan has proved extremely successful where tried."Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

The Victoria Cross awards in con-nection with the Indian frontier opertion was instituted forty-two years ago, so many privates have not, with one exception, had it conferred upon them as on the present occasion. The exception was in 1879, when for Rorke's Drift half a dozen of the late Colone Chard's men were decorated. Of the 136 military recipients now alive. 17 are or were privates, two were drummers, one a trumpet-major, and one (Findlater) a piper. Of the 16 V. C.'s held by naval men and marines, five have gone to seamen, and, the most recent of these was obtained for service in Japan 34 years ago. Since that time only two crosses have been awar-ded to the royal navy, one to Gunner Hurding in 1882 for picking up a live shell which one of the guns in the forts at Alexandria had dropped on board the vessel in which he was serving, the other to Captain Wilson in 1884, for entering into single combat with the enemy at El Teb, and so saving the corner of the square attacked until help arrived. For the New Zealand campaign, 1863-6, the same number of V. C.'s were awarded as for Tirah. One of these was given to a drummer. The other drummer mentioned received his for Abyssinia in 1868. The trumpet-major (referred to) having received his V. C. for the Indian Mu-tiny, Findlater is the first musical recipinet of the decoration for the past thirty years, and the very first to pipe his way to it and the £10 pension at-tached. The pension of course, is only awarded to the lower ranks, and act by which the V. C. was gained, and not from the time when it is formally announced.

On July 12th the United States patent office has issued 410 patents, 3 design patents, 17 trade marks, 2 labels and 1 re-issue. Out of this number 395 were granted to citizent England, and 7 to Canadian inventors, as follows:

607,337-John R. Brown, Harrison Hot Springs, Can., rock drill. 607,165-Francis J. Freese, Montreal, Can., sole cutting machine.
607,395-William E. Hunt, Montreal,

bicycle support. 607,122—William H. Murray, Tavistock, Can, combined door holder and

607.266-James F. Nellson, New Westminster, Can., can end crimping ma-

607,070-Addison, Norman and al, Tor onto, Can., electric cable for driving 29,013—George H. Fensom, Toronto, badge (design).

J. H. MORRISON, M. D. PRACTICE LIMITED TO

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. 163 Germain Street, St. John,

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE THE HALUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 28, 1896, says:

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

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA CAUTION. — Genuine Chlorodyna.
Every bottle of this well-known remedy
for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS, DIARRHOMA, etc.,
bears on the Government Stamp the
name of the inventor—

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 11/d., 2c. 34 and 4c. 6d. SOLE MANUFACTURES J.TDAVENPORT
33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

PILES ITCHING PILES SWAYNE'S OINTMENT LYMAN, SONS & CO., M. Wholesale Agents.

Write today for a free copy of our interesting inventors. Help? and "How you are sw! We have extensive experience in the intricate laws of 30 foreign countries. Send sketch, photo. for free advice. MARION & MAR

ADVERTISING RATES

SUN PRINTING COMPANY.

ALFRED MARKHAM

# THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 23, 1898.

THE LIBERAL CONSERVATIVES AND PROVINCIAL POLITICS.

Perhaps no political party has the right to be proud, but if such weakness is allowable at all it should be permitted to the liberal conservative party after the Moncton convention. The number and character of the representatives present from nearly all the constituencies of the province; the heartiness and enthusiasm of the one difficult question was met and settled; the respect shown for the position of the dissenters from the general view on this one matter; the general feeling of mutual confidence, all go to show that the liberal conservatives of this province are a stronger and more united party than at any previous time in our history. For it is doubtful if in any year even about 1882 so strong and united a representative party gathering could have been procured. Nor even now would it have been possible to have such a gathering as a mere demon-The liberal conservatives went to Moncton because they desired a conference, and because they felt that there was business to be done.

The most important business done was the definition of the attitude of the liberal conservative party toward the local government. This was the most pressing affair, because before long both parties will be called upon to take part in a provincial election. We need not say that the course taken by the association is safisfactory to the Sun, which has long advoeated this course. Still greater is the satisfaction of every good party man to know that the coalition has been broken up without harsh words, or the display of bitterness toward those conservatives who have supported recent provincial government. No party which deserves confidence or

much, lives in the past. The leader of the provincial opposition, who was himself at one time a supporter of the Blair government, would be the last to refuse political fellowship to another who leaves the government ranks and takes a place by his side.

There was once a coalition government and some genuine liberal conservatives felt free to support it. That coalition is now practically ended. It is in the position of a firm some of whose members have given notice of dissolution As a coalition it now exists only for the purpose of winding up its business.

In our opinion the notice of dissolution goes farther, and means not only the end of the coalition, but the end of the Emmerson ministry. The liberal conservative party, which has claimed to be capable of governing the dominion of Canada, believes itself capable of assuming the rule in this province. Governments of the other party exist in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. The conservatives do not bargain for a share in any one of these ministries. They are willing that the party in the majority should govern. When they get the majority they will claim the whole government

In this province the liberal conservatives are willing to take the responsibility of governing when they are allowed the control. They do not want the responsibility or any share in it without control. They desire that the party which dominates at Fredericton should be held accountable for what is done there. On Tuesday the party gave notice of withdrawal from any part or lot in the Emmersen government firm. When the term of the notice expires, and the sooner this happens the better, if the senior partner is not put out of business, he and his own party will be accountable for the transactions of the estab-Hishment.

# SPANIARD AND CUBAN

The tenor of the despatchs from Cuba is in striking contrast to the statements furnished to the press respondents. Then the Cubans were patriotic - now they are brigands. Then they were the champions of libenty, over whose courage and devotion congressional orators grew doubly eloquent-now they are rapacious rascals who desire to sack helpless communi-Spanish butchery-now they are forbidden to enter Santiago because they

betray a disposition to butcher help- more pru niards. Then they were so enlightened that congress went to the very verge of roognising Cuban Indee-now we are told that after Cuba is conquerer the United States will be forced to maintain there a military government to hold in check a people who "ignore or refuse to be bound by the amenities of modern

And while the Cubans have been g lower and lower in the estination of the valued press correspond ent, the "Spanish butchers" have been made the subject of references quite entary to their courage. It has even been discovered that they posses some humane instincts. Their general's sword is returned to him with much courtesy by his American conqueror. The Cuban's are regarded with contempt, the Spaniards are accorded the respect which is paid to Since the Spaniard does not now

some months ago, it is of course possible that the Cuban is not quite as black as he is painted now. But he is draws certain conclusions from the acevidently not the noble character with congressmen and press cor-American conquest of Cuba will of course be for the ultimate benefit of that island, but our neighbors will have some trouble before it becomes the home of a hanny and prosperous peorle. If one were to accept what was formerly said about the Spaniards and what is now said about the Cubans as true the justification for American interference would appear man who with essed a duel between a rattlesnake and a skunk. He made no attempt to interfere, observing that he did not care a cent which of them

(From Daily Sun, July 15.) THE EXPULSION OF DU BOSC.

"The action of Senor Carranza is and I have, therefore, to request Senor Carranza to leave this coun-"try. I have to make the same request of Senor Du Bosc, who, from evidence in our hands, is an accomplice in the establishment of the spy service, which was organized by Senor Carranza "I have now to ask you to be good

enough to convey yourself this request to your clients. I am anxious that they should not be subjected to regret, Everyone will admit that it is the duty of the Canadian govern- the Canadian Royal Military College, ment to prevent this country from Kingston. being used by either party as a base of belligerant operations. Neither the Canadian people nor the stranger within our gates is allowed to inter-Spain or the United States is bound by exactly the same rule of neutrality the Canadian citizen. Our government has no more right to find Base guilty and drive him out of the country without a hearing than it has to convict and punish a citizen of this country. The Montreal Gazette cites the language of Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Campbell in this principle is laid down: The statement is that "foreigners are "at liberty to come to this country and to leave it at their own will and pleasure, and they cannot be disturbed by the government of this country so long as they obey our laws as native-born subjects, and if they violate those laws they are liable to be prosecuted and punish-

native-born subjects of the Queen.'
Would Sir Wilfrid Laurier proounce sentence of banishment this peremptory manner and without hearing what the accused had to say if the complaint had been made against a Canadian subject of the Queen? Senor Du Bosc asserts that he has not been a member of a spy organization, and maintains that re is no foundation for the cha that the premier makes. He is not allowed a chance to prove his inno cence, nor does the premier think it necessary to prove his guilt to the satisfaction of any judicial tribunal before ordering him to leave the

Spain is today a weak and beaten government, but a man from Spain has as much right to an asylun ng us as one from the strong and victorious republic beside us. may talk as we will about Anglo Saxon afliances, but Canada is still neutral territory and ought to show the same hospitality to the weak as

to the strong.

The Montreal Gazette, which is one of the most moderate and least hysterical of Canadian papers, is strong in its condemnation of act. The Gazette says:

r Wilfrin sithout any parliamenta, so doubt he is anxious at the same of the s

more prudent as well as more fitting to the traditions of British justice, which Canadians, by observing, have made their own.

The Montreal Witness regards the event as "one of the most painful episodes in our history," but does not poid the premier responsible. The Witness states without qualification that "the procedure was demanded by "the United States at the hands of Great Britain, and by the im-

"Canada." If any one is to be de-nounced, the Witness says it should be Lord Salisbury. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier does not mention the imperial government in his communication. His order of expulsion seems to have resulted from evidence in the bands of the dominion government. Lord Salisbury has no doubt been cons but he would seem to have taken his information from this side of the water. One is reluctant to think that Lord Salisbury had wandered so far from the policy maintained by Lord rston, but Canadians are not bound to believe that this hastly and peremptory treatment of the case is right, even if Lord Salisbury is reponsible for it. We do not believe that Lord Salisbury would have ordered a United States officer to leave appear as black as he was painted

England in the same abrupt way under the same circumstances The New York Mail and Express

The expulsion of Du Bose and Carranza is a good thing for all interests. It vindicates the British law which forbids any person to use British territory as the base of hosfile operations against a nation with which Great Britain is at peace, and it presents a further assurance of the good will with which our Canadian brethren regard our national contention against Spain.

If the act shows the good will of Canada toward the United States contention with Spain the act is wrong The only feeling that Canada should show in a matter of this kind is one of equal good will to both parties. The Mail and Express seems to take for to be as slight as in the case of the granted that if Du Bosc had been a United States citizen the same rule would not have been applied to him To have applied the same rule would have argued good will toward Spain in the contention with the United States.

Richard Harding Davis, the author who is war correspondent for the Boston Herald, says that Captain Arthur violation of the laws of the land, Lee, R. A., was the only foreign military attache who advanced with the firing line in the battles of July 1 and 2 before Santiago. All the other attaches but one remained at General Shafter's headquarters, three miles in the rear. The other man did not get within seven miles of the scene of action. But Captain Lee went with the 12th regiment up the hill when they charged the fort of El Caney. "While maintaining his position as a noncombatant, he rendered timely aid any unnecessary inconvenience, but to the wounded under an incessant "I must insist upon their departure." fire. He is at present the only at-The Canadian who has been brought | tache living in the rifle pits, because up to believe that the British empire they occupy the only ground from is an asylum for people of all lands which the two armies may be seen. must have read these words of the Capt Lee is professor of military his premier of the Dominion with some tory and topography, surveying reconnaisance, strategy and tactics at

The Dundas Banner is a liberal newspapers and its editor, Mr. A. F. Pirie, was a candidate in the liberal fere in this war. The guest from interest at the last general election for the Ontario legislature. In a recent criticism of the Laurier government the Banner remarked:

"Increasing the public debt by seven millions, increasing the annual expenditure by four, retraining from reducing the tariff, and members deserting their constituencies to seek places of ease and emolument in the public service—these are not what the country turned the tories out of office and put the liberals in power to secure—they are not the things that the country expected—they are certainly not the things that will strengthen the liberal party against the coming of the next general elections."

The good grit organs which advised the conservative supporters of Mr. Emmerson's ministry to remain away from the meeting were perhaps wise in their generation. It would have been better for Mr. Emmerson and for the grit party if they had remained away. But it was better for the men themselves and their own party that they

Mr. Charlton remains a commisstoner to the international conference It is with regret that the commendation paid by this paper to the government for retiring him is with drawn. The conference as stituted will contain six repreentatives of the United States, and our of Great Britain and Canada.

# CANADIAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 20 .- The high commissioners recently appointed by President McKinley to represent the Inited States at the coming Canadianmerican conference, will hold a prepary meeting at the state departent next Friday, for the purpose of organizing and outlining the American clan of procedure. Lord Herschel, the British representative, sailed yesterday for this country. He will probably to Pequot, Conn., on his arrival, Sir Julian Pauncefote, who is summer

# PRINCE OF WALES' CONDITION.

LONDON, July 21.—The medical journal today, after giving a technical description of the injury to technical description of the injury to the left knee of the Prince of Wales, adds that today's examination showed him to be in a considerably improved condition. The patient otherwise is n very satisfactory health, and no

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN

#### Next Provincial Election Will be Run.

# Such Was the Decision of the Big Liberal Conservative Convention at Moncton.

MONCTON, July 19.-The province as never seen so large and influential a representative political gathering as that which gathered at the Opera House in this town today. Nearly every county was represented at the peginning of the meeting, and later trains brought delegates from the North Shore and other places. Of the st federal election in this provin no less than ten were pr ing Messrs. Foster, Powell, McInerney Hale, Ganong and McAllister, mem-Hazen, Chesley, Weldon and Wilmot, defeated candidates.

The local legislature contributed three members from St. John, four from York, and one from Westmorland who have opposed the local government and Messrs. Fowler, Dibble and Chipman. Old campaigners have taken part in scores of campaigns, were there as full of fight as ever, while the youth and rigor of the country was fully represented. Nearly wo hundred delegates were in the hall when the meeting was called to order by Senator Wood, the president of the

Provincial Association. Hon. Mr. Wood brought the meeting right down to business, remarking that a public meeting would be held in the evening, where speeches could be made. He suggested the appointmen of committees on credentials, resolutions and organization. The following were named:

Credential committee-R. W. Hewson, Captain Coonan, Major Campbel Macrae, R. D. Wilmot, James Neill, J. W. Winslow, J. E. Ganong J. V. McInerney, M. P., John McAllister. M. P.

Resolutions committee-Hon. G. E. Foster, M. P., G. W. Ganong, M. P., Dr. R. C. Weldon, George Moffatt, H. A. Powell, M. P., W. H. Thorne, Harry Woods.

Organization-G. V. McInerney, M P., W. F. Humphrey, W. B. Jonah, G. W. Fowler, Dr. William Christie, J. E. Ganong, R. D. Wilmot, J. S. Neili, Mr Winslow, George Moffatt

The following delegates were enrolled during the forenoon sitting:

Westmorland-Dr. Bellivieu, Carroll, Bedford Allen, Wm. Weish, J. C. Mahoney, F. X. Robidoux, James Sherry, W. A. Russell, J. W. Y. Smith A. N. Charters, E. C. Cole, W. C. Milner, W. G. Siddall, John Johnson Albner Smith, R. IA. Bordon, Patrick Leger, H. C. Hanington, W. F. Humphrey, M. G. Teed, P. S. Archibald, T. V. Cooke, A. Chapman, R. W. Hewon, Chipman Lewis, William Thom H. Richard, Dr. Bourque, F. Givan, Capt. J. Masters, J. E. Walker, F. W. Sumner, M. P. P., William Ogden, Wheaton, George Fawcett Thomas Hennessy, Joseph R. Taylor Ed. Brownell, Albert McFarlane, Geo Campbell, J. Bourgeois, H. A. Powell, M P. Hon, Josiah Wood, C. H. Gaudet, J. H. Harris, Frank Black, R. C. Tait, Dr. White, Tingley Berry, W. McK. Weldon, L. A. Wright, James Webster

Albert-Alexander Wright, Capt. Coonan, W. B. Jonah, Harding Graves, Daniel Murray, R. C. Weldon, W. K. Gross, Dr. Murray, George Prescott, Isaac Prescott, C. A. Peck J. L. Peck, J. M. Steeves, W.

Kings-Henry M. Campbell, Allison, G. W. Fowler, J. M. McIntyre, Geo. B. Jones, J. E. Price, J. E. Moore, W. G. Palmer, John H. Branscombe, H. II. Cochrane, Dr. McLean, W. H. Heine, O. P. King, J. A. Freeze S. A. McLeod, G. H. Barnes, J. J. Haslam, S. E. Whelpley, A. Whelpley, C. W. Weyman, C. I. Keith, G. W. McLeod.

Carleton-F. H. Hale, M. P., J. T. A. Dibblee, M. P. P., J. K. Fleming, G. F. Holyoke, I. E. Sheasgreen, J. T. Garden, J. A. Lindsay, George Anderson, D. H. Keswick, John Connor, J.

Charlotte-J. D. Chipman, M. P. P. G. W. Clarke, W. C. H. Grimmer, F. M. Murchie, Dr. J. M. Deacon, A. J. ns and Sunbury-H. W. Woods,

C. E. A. Simonds, R. D. Wilmot, A. D. Wilmot, Thos. H. Gilbert. Kent-T. B. Buckerfield, Moise Bar ieau, William Buckley, Hilace Babineau, Silvain Barrieau, Dr. W. A. Ferguson, Dr. T. J. Bourque, J. B. Gogain, A. D. Leblanc, George Mc-Inerney, M. P.

W. Graham, J. N. Akerley, Spencer Inch, J. Black, M. P. P., W. T. Howe M. P. P. J. K. Pinder, M. P. P. H. H Pitts, M. P. P., John Murray Arch. McMullen, E. Byron Winslow, James H. Crockett, H. F. McLeod, D. M. Catherine, J. S. Neill.

H. Thorne, J. A. Sinclair, Daniel Mullin, Dr. Gilchrist, W. C. Dunham, S. D. Scott, A. S. Osborne, John E. Wilson, L. P. D. Tilley, W. J. Forbes Jeorge M. Leod, Dr. W. W. White, M E. Agar, A. W. Macrae, John Montery, Dr. William Christie, George Thomas Kiekham, C. F. Brown Fenety, W. T. H. Fenety, W. S.

(From a Member of the Sun Staff.) lorganization was prepared with its report. It was short and to the point, comprising two recommendations: 1st-That a liberal conservative or ranization be formed in each county 2nd-That a paid organizer be en

gaged to assist in the work of organ-

zation under the constitution.

On the second recommendation deration. He approved of the clause out suggested the danger of trusting too much to a paid service, and the members of the party themselves co-

ing too little in the way of preparation

The first clause was adopted without

for elections. J. Douglas Hazen asked what sugestions the committee had to make in respect to meeting these expenses. G. W. Fowler, who had submitted the report, said it was proposed to provide the salary by voluntary sub-

scription. After a short discussion, Hon, Mr. Foster said that whatever action was necessary for providing the machinery ought to be taken here and now. the responsibilities were placed on the executive a provision ought to be made

Delegates Neill said York would furnish one hundred dollars; Dr. Weldon said Albert would do the same; lotte, Carleton, Kings, Queens, Sun bury and Kent made like offers. W. H. Thorne said St. John would find \$150, and J. W. Y. Smith elicited applause by offering \$200 from Westmorland. Having secured pledges for over one thousand lollars, the meeting passed the second recomm tion. Hon. Mr. Foster submitted 'the report of the committe on resolutions. offering some remarks on each as he read them. The liberal conservatives had for years supported the national policy and would still affirm their faith in it. As to preferential trade, Hon Mr. Foster was glad to see advantage given to British goods in Canadian markets, but would be still more re-

joiced to see Canadian goods enjoy a reference in the British markets. Only in this way could the bond of union he inade complete. He spoke highly of the work done in parliament by the opposition members from this provhouse of commons and done their level best. He ferred briefly to the record the government in regard to the increas of expenditure, the violation of election pledges and especially in the violation of solemn personal pledges given by the premier and his colleagues on the floor of the house. In regard to local politics, he preferred to let others speak. Some might find the resolution too strong. Others might think it did not go far enough. But any one who seriously thought over the history of the last eight or ten years would, he thought, be forced to not perform its whole duty and accomplish its whole work until it is united in provincial as well as in federal politics.

Joseph L. Black, expressing his wishes for the success of the meeting, and explaining that his absence was not due to want of interest in the proceed ings. Mr. Wood explained that Mr. Black had form many years been the head of the Westmorland organization and that the party in the county were greatly indebted to him. His absence today was due to domestic bereave

The resolutions were then taken up It was moved by J. D. Chipman, M.

We declare ourselves unwavering adherents of the underlying principles of the national policy as ex-pounded in the enactments and administration of the late liberal conse vative government under Sir John A Macdonald and his successors, the apargely to the development of the industrial and national life of Canada and we deplore any action by the pre sent government which would tend to mpair and weaken its beneficial

Mr. Chipman said this great conven tion showed that the liberal conser-vative party was neither dead nor Many times the party had afarmed the trade principles laid down by our never to be forgotten leader, and faith in these principles was as strong as ever. The resolution was adopted.

Moved by Prof. Weldon: "We hail lief that the truly imperial idea can only be fully realized by a practical and mutual preference in the markets of each for the products of the other, and above all foreign imports."

If it is true, said Mr. Weldon, that in the jubilee year the premier of this there representatives from all parts of there representatives from an pathete empire, told the nation that Canada did not want a preference in the British market, it was a most disastrous statement. He was glad the country went to England, and mee mittee had adopted this clear ement that Canada did want a nce. He hoped the voice of association would reach England, G. Fenety, W. T. H. Fenety, W. S. Barker, G. U. Hay.

When Senator Wood took the chair in the afternoon, the committee on the preference should be mutual.

Mr. Hazen in a brief and eloquent ch offered an amendment, adding is expressing the admiration the association for Mr. Foster, leader of the party in this province. This was seconded by Dr. Gilchrist, who said that since Mr. Foster left Kings county they had not been represented at all.

The amendment was adopted by a standing vote, followed by three

cheers for Mr. Foster. Moved by W. H. Thorne, St. John: "We heartily approve of the course pursued by the liberal conservative presition in parliament during the past three sessions under the experienced leadership of Sir Charles Tupper, and we pledge our most earnest efforts in support of the same."

Mr. Thorne spoke briefly in commendation of the opposition leader and of the liberal conservative members, particularly those from New Brunswick, and for Sir Charles Tup-

Moved by Daniel Mullin, St. John: "We believe that the highest considerations of public morality and good government demand that the promises made by political parties seeking the suffrages of the people constitute the basis upon which the electorate makes its choice and bestows its confidence, and that they should therefore be kept scrupulously inviolate, and we condemn the present government and party in power for its persistent and complete repudiation of pre-election pledges in a manner hitherto happily unknown in Canada." Not until this government came into

power, said the mover, had such wholesale repudiation of pledges as had been seen in this country. This meeting could not do less than condemn such a course.

This was seconded by L. P. D. Tilley and adopted. Moved by A. A. Stockton, M. P. P.: "We condemn the policy of the pres-

ent dominion government; (a) in that in violation of the distant and positive promises made in the direction of reducing the then present expenditure and preventing the growth of the public debt, they have extravagantly increased the yearly expenditures and added to the burdens of the people; (b) in the introduction of the vicious and un-British spoils system into the civil service of Canada with its unjust and arbitrary dismissals of efficient public servants, its encourage ment to the baneful and corrupt practice of place hunting, and its utter demoralization of anything like a stable and efficient public service; (c) in the virtual abolition of that old and salutary principle hitherto applied to the expenditures of public moneys in Canada which demands open competition by tender and the award of contracts for public works based thereupon and which constitutes the only efficient safeguard to the honest and economic administra-

tion of public affairs." Dr. Stockton expressed vigorously upon the spoils system and system of trying a man behind his back and condemning him before he knew the charges against him. He had been for years fighting against the system of giving out a contract

without tender. Belliveau of Shediac and adopted after Mr. Jonah of Elgin had observe that while it was bad to try a man him after the court had declared him

not guilty. Moved by Dibblee, M. P. P.: "That the deliberate disregard of their solemn promises on the part of the prime minister of Canada and certain of his colleagues has a tendency to lower the tone of public life by de tracting from the sacredness that mder British tradition should attach to the word of a minister of the

crown. Mr. Dibblee thought it a disgraceful thing that the statement of a minister of the crown could not be accepted. He was sure that the ministers who were now arraigned would be contion was seconded by delegate Connor of Carleton and adonted

The last resolution, which was moved by George V. McInerney, M. P., caused the most discus

"In the opinion of this convention it is desirable that at the approaching general local election for the province of New Brunswick we support candidates pledged to estab-lish and maintain a provincial administration in sympathy with liberal conservative principles.

The mover said he had for years be motion. An things went under responsible government the party system was best adapted to make the government accountable to the people. proposed change had to come, and he elieved it was politic to introduce it now. The government called itself a coalition, but he found that the patronage departments in the prov-ince were operated against the conthe session at Ottawa this matter had been talked over on the occasion of ght best to take the voice of the party in general convention, and he asked now for the verdict. He believed that the Emmerson government had intended to spring an election ahead of the convention, but the

convention was here now and would deliver its message.

Ald. Macrae of St. John seconded the resolution, which he said was in the interest of the province more than the party. The present system led to one man government, gave political nucksters a chance to sell support, enabled them to make deals and took the government out of the centrol of

Dr. Gilchrist proposed to add clause urging the local conventions to nominate conservatives and choose only conservative delegates for local conventions. He provoked roars of onventions. He provoked roars of ughter by his remarks on the govrnment stock im

Mr. Hazen thought the resolution as it stood sufficiently expressed the party sentiment. It made no reference to the past, and every conservence to the past ative who had been supporting the local government could now without humiliation withdraw from that position and fall into line on terms of perfect consilies with the perfect equality with the rest.

Dr. Murray of Albert had no faith

as practised in sound politics. adoption of would triump Mr. Holyoke theoretically ernment in the nized that it servative part events, and t before the me the other resol J. D. Chipm loud applause tion. He had ernment and supporter, but servative. He ernment's frie sen. He told t time the conse adopted a poli

in coalitions.

himself wo

government he his party. If he would be wi election. Th him to be in right time. T. H. Gilber Fleming of Controlly in far Mr. Ganong, the party in C the resolution was in the in ment. It was ples they pro

cervatives by next provinci Mr. Dibblee been elected a ernment, thou closely exami counts he had the party. came he would cord with the There were who got a spl

cepted the sta Foster early i the place for say that he d ed action nec the local patr interests of th course it was the governme resolution, he servative still of majority, party heart the policy if t Mr. McLeod

that honest had under th thought the should have the local oppo Mr. Howe. doctrine that ought to rule dericton. Mr. Tilley, was a memor

the country which so lor affairs would young men w they were go conserv were solid e Mr. Kick! convinced ti

wisdom of 1 main with vote against Dr. Stockto expressions ity. They as had heard the province to make for was censurin down a cour Stockton we posed metho fix the resp on any min

the declarat would act or Mr. McAlli no organizat gruche on th members we ent situation to make ag it was deci party should posed he wa Dr. Alwar the local go forcible spee

> A vote v resolution w six delegate Kickham an Afterward the resolution ning that th ceed five m ably satisfa standing the The whole d the proce

marks, com

spirit of the

heartily Weldon character. press of the that nowher found a be that support

sanguine

much large the public ed and im since he be taken as a ranch of refuse to and thus

ef and eloquent ment, adding admiration Mr. Foster. this province. by Dr. Gilchrist Mr. Foster left had not

adopted by a wed by three

rne, St. John: of the course conservative nt during the er the experi-Charles Tupr most earmest he same."

briefly in composition leader ervative memfrom New ir Charles Tup-

ullin, St. John: highest considrality and good that the promparties seeking eople constitute the electorate estows its conshould thereously inviolate. present governer for its open, ete repudiation in a manner wn in Canada.' nent came into er, had such of pledges as country. This less than con-

by L. P. D.

kton. M. P. P.: licy of the present: (a) in that ant and positive direction of reent expenditure growth of the extravagantly penditures and of the people; of the vicious vstem into the a with its unissals of effiits encouraged corrupt pracand its utter lything like a blic service: (c) on of that old hitherto apres of public which demands ender and the r public works which constint safeguard to

sed himself oils system and nan behind his him before he ainst him. He fighting against out a contract

nic administra-

ind adopted in had observed to try a man worse to hang

M. P. P.: disregard of on the part of as a tendency to blic life by decredness that should attach nister of the

it a disgraceful nt of a minister ot be accepted. ministers who would be conut. The resoludelegate Connor

, which McInerney, M. discussion. It

of this con-

that at the ap-

al election for

Brunswick we dged to estabprovincial adathy with libad for years beaffirmed in this under responparty system e the govern ne people. The to introduce called itself ind that the in the provst the conffairs. During nis matter had he occasion of It was then voice of the ntion, and he dict. He be-

John seconded e said was in nce more than system led to gave political sell support, deals and took the control of

son governpring an elec-

ntion, but the

w and would

d to add a conventions to ates for local ked roars of e on the govions-

the resolution expressed the de no referipporting the now without from that po-ne on terms of the rest.

in coalitions. Even Premier Emmerson himself would admit that the system as practised in Albert county was not sound politics. He believed by the adoption of the principle the party would triumph.

Mr. Holyoke, Woodstock, was not theoretically in favor of party government in the province, but he recognized that it was forced on the conservative party here by the course of events, and that the resolution now before the meeting was in line with the other resolutions.

J. D. Chipman was greeted with loud applause as he defined his position. He had supported the local government and was elected as such a supporter, but he was above all a conservative. He had told the local government's friends so when he was chosen. He told them then that if at any time the conservative party as a whole adopted a policy of opposition to the government he would be found with his party. If this resolution passed he would be with his party at the next election. They might depend upon him to be in the right place at the right time.

T. H. Gilbert of Gagetown and Mr. Fleming of Carleton county spoke strongly in favor of the resolution. Mr. Ganong, M. P., observed that the party in Charlotte were in favor of

the resolution because they believed it was in the interests of good government. It was on those broad principles they proposed to elect four concervatives by large majorities at the next provincial elect Mr. Dibblee, M. P. P., said he had

been elected as a supporter of the government, though because he had too closely examined some provincial accounts he had been partly read out of the party. When the election time came he would be found acting in accord with the terms of the resolution. There were calls for Mr. Fowler, who got a splendid reception. He accepted the statement made by Mr. Foster early in the day, that this was the place for free speech, and would say that he did not think the proposed action necessary. He denied that

the local patronage was used in the interests of the grit party, though of course it was given to supporters of the government. While opposing the resolution, he would say he was a conservative still and believed in the rule of majority, and would be with the party heart and hand in carrying out the policy if the meeting should adopt

Mr. McLeod (York) took the ground that honest government could not be had under the present system. He thought the late federal government should have given better support to the local opposition than they did.

Mr. Howe, M. P. P., laid down the doctrine that whichever party is best ought to rule both at Ottawa and Fredericton.

Mr. Tilley, St. John, believed this was a memorial day in the history of the country, when the confusion which so long prevailed in provincial affairs would be cleared up and the young men would be able to see where they were going. He remarked that the conservative party alone was divided on local politics. The liberals were solid enough.

convinced that the proposed policy was sound, but he had faith in the visdom of his party, and would remain with them though he would rote against the motion.

Dr. Stockton was glad to hear the expressions of opinion of the majority. They agreed with the views he had heard wherever he nad gone in the province. He had no reflections to make for the past; the meeting was censuring no one, but was laying down a course of future action. Dr. Stockton went on to say that the proposed method was the only way to fix the responsibility for government on any ministry. He would accept the declaration of the party and

would act on it. Mr. McAllister, M. P., said there was no organization in his county, and he had no mandate to speak for Restigruche on this matter. The two local members were satisfied with the present situation, and he had no complaint to make against this course. But if it was decided that the conservative party should adopt the course pro-

posed he was with his party. Dr. Alward discussed the record of the local government in a brief and forcible speech.

Hon. Mr. Foster made some remarks, commending the tone and spirit of the discussion on both sides. A vote was then taken, when the resolution was carried, not more than six delegates remaining seated, including Messrs. McAllister, Fowler, Kickham and Agar of St. John.

Afterward, on motion of Mr. Hazen, the resolution was made unanimous.

It had been decided at the beginning that the speeches would not exceed five minutes. It was a remark ably satisfactory meeting. Notwith standing the freedom of discussion not an inkind word was exchanged. The whole deleration is delighted with the proceedings, and the party is sanguine of victory ahead.

One resolution was adopted heartily by the convention. Dr. Weldon moved this one, which the solution of this question he be-lieved lies the hope of the agricultural and other interests of this country. (Applause) If we want to become more the character of the liberal conservative press of the province. The mover said that nowhere in Canada was there found a better and abler press than that supporting the party in New New Brunswick.

The Opera house at Moneton is a spactous building, but if it had been spacious building, but if it had been much larger it would still have been filled some time before the hour of the public meeting in the evening. Senattor Wood was in his place at the proper time, and leven then the speakers found their audience crowded and impatient for the proceedings to began a senator he had not since he became a senator he had not taken as active a part as before in political discussion. But today he proposed to say something about the branch of parliament to which he belowed. branch of parliament to which he be-longed. He had heard a good deal about the abolition of the senate, but had seen no practical step taken in that direction. The government might refuse to fill vacancies in the senate refuse to fill vacancies in the senate and thus efface it, but this did not so far appear to be the programme. On the contrary, vacancies had been

filled promptly enough. In that con-nection he had seem some remarkable cases of self-sacrifice. The member for Queens had given up his seat in the commons in order to take the responsible position of postmaster in an Ontario village. Yet Mr. King had been willing to give up even that field of labor to take a seat in the senate. While men were found in the liberal ranks willing to make such sacrifices the senate would not disappear. Mr. Wood then took up the cases in which the senate had rejected government bills passed by the commons. He showed that \$400,000 had been saved by the rejection of the Drum mond bill, even if the railway were now acquired, while a further saving had been effected in the Grand Trunk end of the bargain. The senate had also rejected the Yukon bill, and in this case did not even have to wait a year for justification, for before the ession was over two companies had asked the privilege of building without subsidy a railway into the Yukon for which the government had pro-posed to give 4,000,000 acres of land. Mr. Wood's reception by the Moncton meeting showed that he has not lost his hold on the people of Westmor land.

Dr. Stockton was next called upon

and came to the front amid ringing cheers. He commended the senate for

its course in the cases mentioned and

expressed his pride in serving under such a leader as Mr. Foster. If in the course of time the distinguished man now leading the conservatives of Can-ada should cease to occupy the posttion he filled so well, Dr. Stockton hoped that Mr. Foster might be his successor. This suggestion was re-ceived with loud applause. As the majority knew, he had not for some years past been giving very much attention to dominion politics; his field had been local politics, and as all knew there had been no line of cleavage on dominion issues. It was no secret to say that the convention just held had deemed it advisable in the public interest that henceforth there shall be a cleavage along the line of dominion politics, and that when the opportunity offers they will appeal to the constituencies on the liberal conservative platform. He accepted the judgment of the convention and he hoped to give loyal support to the liberal conservative party in bringing about good legislation. Some of his newspaper friends were very solicitous about his political welfare. (Laughter.) He thanked those gentlemen and he wished to say that he was not at all solicitous about the treatment he would receive at the hands of his liberal conservative friends. (Applause.) He was here in the line of duty, and he believed that the men today were the men who here would give an honest and economical government. (Applause.) He would only refer to one or two of the resulutions adopted by the convention, first that which declared that it was wrong to introduce into this country the spoils system, to kick out of office an efficient public servant to provide for a place seeker. It had been claim-New Brunswick had treated liberal the policy and the flag and would Mr. Kickham of St. John was not conservatives fairly. But had the honorable premier of this provi the liberal conservatives fairly when he wrote a letter to Sir Louis Davies stabbing Joshua M. Asteeves in the back and having him removed from the office of customs collector at Hillsboro? This letter of Mr. Emmerson's was unique in the history of British politics. Mr. McAlpine found nothing against Mr. Steeves on which a charge could be based, but Mr. Emmerson writes a secret letter to Sir Louis Davies and without an opportunity being given the official in question to defend himself, he is dismissed. \* Dr Stockton here read |Mr. Emmerson's letter, as brought down to parliament, pointing out its false statements and declaring it was a species of Star Chamber practice that should not be tolerated in a British country. (Loud applause.) He was glad to know that another proposition was laid down in the convention that should commend itself to the whole electorate of Canada. He referred to the question of preferential trade within the limits of the British empire, Mr. Foster, when finance minister, had taken up this matter, aid was given to a line of steamships from St. John and the re-sults had exceeded expectations. Mr. Chamberlain had given the assurance that England would meet the colonies in no huckstering spirit. And we all remember the magnificent speech of the Duke of Devonshire at Liverpool. The year of 1897 was a most auspicious time for the inauguration of a mutual preferential trade system, but Mr. Laurier had stated on landing in England that Canada was willing to give a preference to British manufactures without getting anything in return. He explained his position on this question in the local legislature. We heard a great deal of the agricultural interest and he took the position that if the as a country than anything else. If manufacturers of England were to our farmers could have an advantage have a preference here over those of other countries the those of other countries the farmers of Canada should have a preference in the British mar-ket over those of foreign countries. In

> finding here a rather lively corpse.
>
> Mr. Stockton placed himself on good terms with the crowd at the beginning, and was frequently interrupted by cheers.

closely allied with the mother country, we must feel that there are trade

as well as other interests in common.

sures and methods for the liberal conservative party, a party which began its record at the completion of conederation by extending the dominion and gathering in new provinces, by binding the different sections together with great railways and a national America. In the future we will bind trade policy, and which continued that record through a period of magnifi- A great calm fell over the audience record through a period of magnifi-cent achievement. Now we have a cent achievement. Now we have a as Dr. Weldon spoke of the late Sir party in power and what are they John Macdonald and his last days, deciving us? The Drummond deal so well described by the chairman, the Yukon deal, which proposed to give to two contractors for building 150 miles of tramway between two icicles a quantity of mineral lands worth tens of millions of dollars. They proposed to give McKenzie and Mann four million acres of land, which a his great duties, and appealed strongleading financier valued at fifty mil- ly to the party by the memory of our lion dollars for building a tramway great dead to forget all that might which left you no nearer Dawson City have separated them in the past, to than when you started. This was one jut aside all bitterness, and put out which left you no nearer Dawson City achievement of a party that has broken every pledge it ever made. The government promised to reduce the taxes. It increased what you pay for bacco in your pipe. Every liberal is trying to find out what the policy of the loyalty either of himself or of somebody else. Mr. McInerney maintains that the great majority of the people of Canada are still liberal conyour sugar in your tea and the to-

servatives, and that the success of Wilfrid Laurier's party in the last election was due entirely to a disagreement among the late government supporters. That was the trouble then, Now there is unity and confidence. On the next opportunity the conservative party would rally once more and gain a glorious victory. Mr. Mc-Inerney closed amid the hearty cheers of an audience which was delighted with his ringing words, his happy illustrations and his excellent plat-Equally enthusiastic was the apwhich greeted the appearance of Dr. Weldon, who had come up from Albert county with a splendid delega-

tion of liberal conservatives from all the parishes. Referring to the previous speakers, he said that to a former member of parliament it was pleasing to hear from those still the arena. Just two years had passed since the present ministry had sumed office and the period had been constant series of surprises. used strong language, but not strong when he said that the public had been surprised and shocked by the shameless and cynical way in which the ministers had violated their pledges and disregarded their obligations. You and I, said Dr. Weldon have heard them talk of tariff robbery. Have they supressed these robbers? No! They tell us now that the robbers have become so strong that they cannot be stopped without injury to the country. We used to boast of the old policy, the old flag, and the old man; but they have stolen steal our old man if they could get him. Doctor Weldon created some amusement by professing to doubt the facts of history. It could not be true that there was a high commis-sioner in London, though the papers were continually telling of things he was doing there, for we have all heard the present ministers declare that there should be no high commissioner if they attained power. The bluebooks must be wrong when they speak of the increase of expenditure, for we have all heard our rulers say that they would reduce the expenditure if they got control. Amid great laughter, Dr. Weldon rebuked Mr. Foster and other public men, together with the press, the official reporters, and everybody else concerned, for making statements so contrary to the facts as promised by the present ministers. Seriously there was something alarm ing in the wanton and cynical indifference which the members displayed in regard to their own solemn declarations. But it might be that they were defying public opinion to their cost and that the people were not so indifferent as their rulers were. The present govrnment was not a great council of statesmen whose business it was to guide the affairs of this country, but rather a permanent election com-mittee handling public business with

Dr. Weldon devoted some attention to the question of preferential trade. Many old questions had been settled. What was required now was construc-tive statesmanship. He believed that the development of our trade with the mother land had more in it for us our farmers could have an advantage of say two cents a pound on their butter in the English market over that of Denmark and other competing countries; if they could get one oent a pound advance on their cheese over the United States; if some small preference was given them on wheat over that of Russia and other foreign lands; if our lumbermen had a small preference on their deal over the lumbermen of the Baltic States, that would be better for all interests and industries in Canada than anyas well as other interests in common. In concluding, Mr. Stockton stated that during the fifteen years he occupied a seat upon the floors of the legislature of this province he had recognized the fact that in this province and in all the provinces we are made up of different races, and if we are ever to become a strong and united people we must move along the line of justice to all classes and creeds. He closed with the remark that whoever thought the conservative party was dead could have the pleasure of finding here a rather lively corpse. Mr. Stockton placed himself on good terms withs the crowd at the beginof war and her working men in time of peace. Therefore he regretted deeply the action of the premier when he told Great Britain that he did not

the sole regard to political necessities.

They told us they would reduce the

number of ministers; that the cabinet

was far too large, but they have given

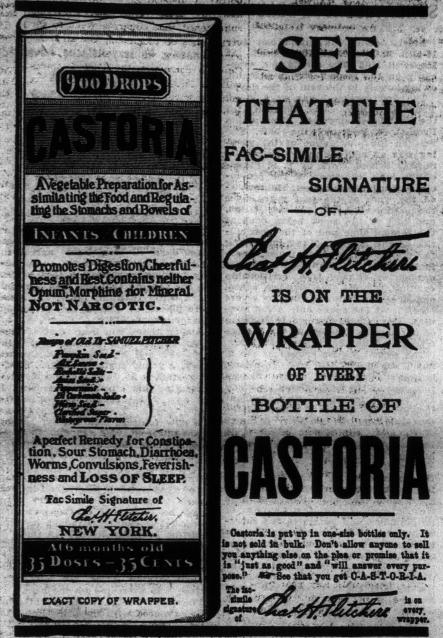
us a larger cabinet than ever.

who took an active part in the vention looked to be scarcely than boys. The strength and the hope of the conservative party was in its enthusiastic young men. For aimself, he believed the country was as capable of providing great statesmen now as fifty years ago. "We have," he said, "a splendid past, and are destined to a more splendid future. In the past we have built up a nation in North young men. For himself scribing that long summer week in Ottawa when the whole nation watched by the dying bed-side of the great chieftain, as messages came from the Queen in England and from a former governor far away on the hills of India. Then he told of Sir John Thompson dying in the discharge of their full strength to sustain in the future the noblest and best traditions of the past. This is the first time that Dr. Weldon has spoken at a political meeting in this province since

the introduction, stating that he intended to take no more time than that allowed to his comrades. His reception was of course enthusiastic, and must have been gratifying, especially after the tribute that had been paid to him in the afternoon by the convention. In 1896, said Mr. Foster many were disappointed when they learned that the liberal conservative party had ceased to rule, but after all night it not be a salutary thing for both parties and the country? eighteen years the liberals had told the people that the conservatives did not know how to govern. The people became curious to know how boasters would succeed if they were tried. Sometimes when a man i farming, another man will come and tell him that he does not know how to farm, and will proceed to enumer ate the mistakes. In such cases it is interesting to give the other man a chance. This country has given the other farmer a chance, and now, said Mr. Foster, what do you think of thes new farmers? So long as they have followed the old farmer's methods they have not done so badly, but whenever they depart from the methods they have gone wrong. For two years we have had a government undoing things. They made postal regulations and then undid them. They framed a tariff giving prefer ence to thirty countries, and when we told them that it could not be done they laughed in our faces and said it has been done. They went to England and argued out the case, and then found they were wrong and came back and undid the whole thing. The first free trade movement which the party had made was taking off twine was the boon they offered. The farmer finds that whereas he paid \$1-2 cents for twine last year, he now pays 12 cents, though the raw material was bought at the late low prices. And instead of abolishing combines the government has sold the prison product to the agents of an American twine monopoly. For two years the party has been tinker-ing with the tariff, and it has not got a new market in any country in the world for a single Canadian article. For one year the government gave a reduction to thirty countries and got not a single reduction from

one of them for Canadian goods. Mr. Foster then gave a concise account of the policy of the late government in regard to preferential trade, beginning with the colonial conference at Ottawa in 1882. He said that when the late government retired the sentiment in England was approaching a stage in which arrange-ments would be possible. The jubilee period brought the project within practical range. It was at the critical moment that the premier, after speaking in favor of preferential trade in Ontario and Montreal, went to England, and before he even got an audience with the British ministry, he said that foolish word of his. "Canada wants no preference," he told them in England, and so he lies under the accusation of doing more than any other man to blast hopes the Canadian people had of accomplishing that great purpose.

The policy of undoing was shown also in the Crow's Nest railway scheme. The late government arranged for the accomplishment of a work for a million dollars. This government changed the scheme and took up a new one, by which the same purpose exactly was served at a cost of three and a half millions. The government also revoked the fast steamship arrangement and substituted the bottle-neck steamship scheme of Mr. Bobell. Now after two years the ministers admit that this bottle-neck project is a failure. Mr. Foster took up the question of public riedges, illustrating is by the case of a man who makes a distinct compact to do a certain thing in considerato do a certain thing in consideration of certain conditions, and who after the other person has fulfilled the conditions, refused to do his part, and requested the other to tell him what he was going to do about it. If between man and man this thing is disgraceful, how much more hetween a public man and a million people! "When they say to me what are you going to do about it? my answer is that I am going to lay it before the people of the country and see what they will do about it," said Mr. Foster, and if the cheers of the Monoton audience signify anything, it is pretty centain what Monoton will do about it, "I want you," continued Mr. Foster, "to read the platform adopted this afternoon, and remember that the statements made there are the statements and pledges of a party Mr. McInerney is known as one of the best platform speakers in this part of the country, and his speech was fully equal to his reputation. After paying a tribute to the hospitality of Moncton, he quoted the remark that



are gone. The history of the liberal conservative party is not all written We will make more history in the future than we have in the past. We rejoice in the expanding trade of the country. No liberal conservative cries blue ruin in time of prosperity. though we know that the party now in power has done nothing to increase the business of the country. In conclusion, Mr. Foster paid a tribute to the New Brunswick members of parliament, observing that no provnce was better represented in house of commons than this. They had been kind enough to say that he had himself rendered excellent service, but ne wished it to be understood that those members who worked side by side with him were sharers in the labor and should be sharers in the

and made a splendid speech, deliver-ed with all the energy and vigor that

Mr. Hazen got a hearty reception and did not need to offer the apology during the day with his labors as secretary of the association, leaving him no time to think about speeches We were proud of our party in old times," he said, "but now that we have been proved by adversity, we have still greater reason to be proud of it." And if more reason was still wanted, our opponents themselves parison whereby the two parties may be judged. Mr. Hazen laughingly referred to Sir Richard Cartwright's lious epithets, addressed to the "scoundrels great and scoundrels small" who were benefitted by the national policy, and stated that Sir Richard was not allowed to deal with these scoundrels. He was sent over to a department where he could do no harm, and Mr. Fielding was put in the place which he formerly occupied. The scoundrels great and small were not disturbed. There was laughter as Mr. Hazen asked a question: "Do we no longer see a member of parliament and his family in a par lor car? Do they go on trips to Europe any more?" A little after-wards, when he remarked that the postmaster general had been able to save in some cases thirty or forty dollars by stopping the increase of a letter carrier or third class clerk, and had spent thousands in paying com-missioners to investigate trumped up charges against country postm the observation see ned to/recall some local cases. He gave a humorous account of the achievements of Mr. Blair and Mr. Harris in the way of adopting business principles on the I. C. R., and told how Mr. Harris, having established a local freight tariff, proceeded forthwith to destroy it and was ultimately destroyed himself. This was after Mr. Fraser of

Guysboro came down to St. John and went back to Ottawa with the information that if this thing went on the government would not be able to of the railway. In conclusion, Mr. Hazen amid great applause stated that the conservative party had that day thrown down the challenge not only to the dominion government and its friends, but to the local government. He wanted to know now whether Mr. Emmerson would accept the gage. This was a bad year for local governments. The Contacto ministry had been nearly beaten and was now trying to legislate itself into a longer life. The coalition government in British Columbia had probably been destroyed, and the coalition in this

The last speaker was Mr. Powell, who took only a few minutes' time, in which he whimsically rebuked the previous speakers for firing their shots at an invisible enemy. There was, in fact, no liberal party. It had been altogether lost. Mr. Hawke had announced some time ago that he had made a vain search for it, and had made a van search for it, and had declared with the man of old that he alone remained a prophet of the Lord. We used to have a party against protection. Where is that party now? Once there was a party of economists. Where are they? Once there was a party of purity. It is gore. Mr. Tarte has said that he went into the government as a repre-sentative of the conservatives, and that now he has converted them all into his way of thinking. Mr. Blair is all the party there is left in this part of Canada. When help is want-ed they run to him, whether it is a Killam who wants \$100 for a Jersey cow, or a Greenshields who wants million dollars out of a Drummon railway. In closing, Mr. Powell said that if ever the liberal conservatives had needed encouragement they re-ceived it in full at the convention that had taken place that day.

Mr. Floster proposed three cheers for the Queen, and they were followed by cheers for Foster and the chairman. Thus ended a neeting and a convention that will long be remembered by all that had a share in it.

"Say, pa," asked the little son of a railway conductor, "what's an ex-chequer?" "An exchequer!" exclaimed the ticket-puncher, "Why, that must be a retired baggageman."-Chicago News.

SPRING HILL, Kings Co., July 9, 1896.
LOST—A valuable Overcoat, between the residence of Thos. Scribner and New Canaan. The finder will be amply rewarded. JOHN CALDWELL.

# PRIZES FOR COLLECTORS.

\$150.00 Will be Given in Prizes for

INTERNATIONAL DICHEBUTION

13th to 23rd September, St. John, N. B.

\_\_AT THE\_\_

A competent committee is in charge of the Natural History department of the Exhibition and already assurances of large exhibits from the Dominion and Provincial governments and other public sources have been received.

# Hass Cases Will be Provided for All Perishable Specimens.

All who have collections of animals, birds, fishes, insects, plants, woods or minerals are invited to enter the competition, and everyone interested in nature study is requested to make a collection and compete.

Information as to prizes and directions for collecting and mounting specimens will be found in the Exhibition prize list. For prize lists and all other information address

W. C. PITFIELD, President. 957 St. John, N. B.

Albert county convention met July 14-15th in the Methodist church at Hopewell Hill. The attendance, especially on the second day, was small, owing largely to the rain of the day. The first session began at 8 p. m. Thursday. Rev. Chas. Comben led the devotional exercises, after which Pres. G. M. Peck took the chair. The first on the programme of the evening was an address on the Provincia Sunday School Work by T. S. Simms of St. John, chairman of the provincial executive committee. He review ed the work of the past years since the organization of the association, and told of the work being done at the present time and of the possibilities of the future. Many interesting facts were given. Miss Lucas, provincial secretary, then addressed th convention on the true relationship existing between the Sunday school sore throat she spoke only a few minutes. Rev. Chas. Comben then spoke of the parents' interest in the Sunday

school, and its effect upon the work. The second session opened at 9.30 a m. T. S. Sinms led the devotions, bringing to mind many helpful thoughts on the subject of Bible study and correct teaching. The presider then took the chair and addressed the convention on the necessity of unity of thought and action along S. S. lines, and gave a brief experience of his early years in Sunday school. The corresponding secretary's report was then presented. A great deal of office work had been done during the year, and the convention had been well advertised by the sending of programmes and letters to the superintendents of the county and ample notices to the daily and weekly papers. The secretary's report also showed that of the 34 schools in the parishes of Coverdale, Hopewell, Harvey and Elgin, reports had beeen received from only 21. Of these 21 schools reporting 16 are evergreen. No reports had been received from the parishes of Alma or Hillsboro. These deficiencies in the parish reports made it difficult to give any dequate idea as to the state of Sun day school work in the county. Suggestions were made by Miss Lucas and others as to the value of good and complete reports. Without these facts county officers cannot know of the condition of the work, and thus cannot take measures to supply the needs of the Sunday schools in the county. The only parish officer present to report was G. M. Peck. After his report Bamford Patterson spoke of the work in his school, and to some extent of that in the parish.

Miss Bacon then gave an excellent normal lesson on the Teachers' Les-son Preparation, which was much appreciated by those present.

In the afternoon session and again in the evening there was a much larger attendance. Miss Lucas conducted a children's hour, after which ent conference, in which T. S. Simms and others took an active part. Mr. Simms then was asked to speak of the plan of grading used in his own

he did in a very instructive way.

The officers elected for the coming year were as follows: President, Miss Mary E. Bacon; vice-president, H. H. Tingley; cor. sec., A. C. M. Lawson: rec. sec., Elisha Robinson; supt. normal department, Miss M. E. Bray; superintendent home department, G. Peck; supt. primary department,

In the evening session there was quite a large attendance. Miss Lucas led the devotional, and read several passages bearing upon the thought of using the talents God has given us, and being more earnest in our work. Mr. Simms then led a conference of superintendents. Questions were asked by those present, and Mr. Simms emphasized strongly many qualifica-

tions and much of the work of a good Next Sunday's lesson was then taught by Mr. Murray of Albert. Several votes of thanks were passed, after which the convention closed the benediction by Rev. Mr.

ALB RT COUNTY ASSOCIATION. The Albert Co. association at the present time is suffering somewhat from the disaffection of some of its former active members. The reason for this is that they think it better to devote their time and money to denominational rather than interdenom inational work. This is no doubt owing to misapprehension as to the object of the provincial association, and when it is found, as must be the case, that denominational associations cannot accomplish the work of the minational or provincial association they will doubtle their support again, but in the mean-time the work is hampered and the ools are not making that advance that they should. Normal work, which was undertaken by a few vance as yet. It is hoped, ho that under the stimulus of the late county convention these departments

The new president of the as tion, Miss Mary E. Bacon, is a graduate of the Springfield Bible Normal college, and under her lead these and other departments of the work will doubtless be much ad-

will be advanced

Miss Lucas, although suffering from a severe cold, gave a good account of herself at the convention, and her address on the primary work as also her remarks on the general work were well received.

AN EYE TO THE FUTURE.

At a reception in honor of Presider McKinley last winter, a little girl came with her mother, Instead of just shaking hands, like the grown folk, this little maiden put up her mouth to be kissed. She was a very little girl, and her mouth was very sweet. Before anybody could realize it, the president coped and kissed her.

"Why, Dollie," cried her astonished mother, 'how could you ?" 'Well," said the little girl, I fought it would be interestin' to tell grandchildren."-The Sunbeam.

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN

BEFORE SANTIAGO.

Canada's Military Attache Advanced With the Firing Line

And Rendered Timely Aid to the American Wounded After the Decisive Battle.

(Special Cable to Boston Herald.) WITH THE ARMY BEFORE SAN-TIAGO, in San Juan Trenches, July 6, 1898.—Official return today of the killed and wounded in the battles of July 1 and 2, make the total about 800. Since these days all men have agreed in praising certain officers for exceptionally brilliant work during that battle. No one can say that one man behaved much better than any other, but some were placed, or placed themselves, in

Among these, you hear most of Generals Chaffee and Hawkins, of Col. Roosevelt and his charge; of Colonel Miley, a young engineer on Gen. Shafter's staff, who, while ostensibly representing his chief, gave orders of his own which commanders of brigades obeyed. They and everyone else are now praising him highly. Eight hours under fire, he was cool and col-

ected and intellige Another officer who cannot be sufficiently praised is Lieut. Parker, who ommanded the Gatling guns. He has teen recommended for the medal of When his two gunners were killed he took hold of the gun and worked it as calmly as though he were squirting a garden hose. Then there is Lieut. Harmon of Gen. Sumner's staff, who continued to act as aide, although he was wounded, and brought in the Hotchkiss guns, after the officer in

charge was overcome by the heat.

The only foreign military attache who advanced with the firing line was Capt. Arthur Lee, R. A. He was with Gen. Chaffee at El Caney, and went with the 12th up the hill when they charged the fort. While maintaining his position as a non-combatant he rendered timely aid to the wounded under an incessant fire. He is at present the only attache living in the rifle pits, because they occupy the only ground from which the two armies

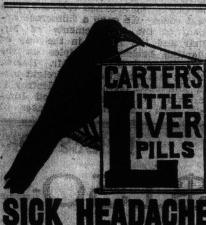
The French attache never got within seven miles of the front. The others are at Gen. Shafter's headquarters in the rear, three miles from the rifle

the army on the victory of July 1 says that Gen. Wheeler was in comman of the cavalry division, and describes his leading the advance. This is an error of statement which is not of importance where the situation is understood, but as it will probably be in corporated in Gen. Shafter's report, it should be corrected. Gen. Wheeler was relieved of his command the day before the battle on account on the day after the battle. General Sumner was in charge of Gen. Wheeler's division, and Col. Wood of the instant passage in the na Rough Riders was in command of president of the United States. When Gen. Young's brigade. All orders to advance and attack were issued by first fort the plucky little Hoey-wan Gens. Sumner and Kent. The attack tself was led by lens. Hawkins and Sumner. Col. Roosevelt and Gen. summer met at the top of the hill, and

shook hands there. Gen. Wheeler came out while fight was on, but did not lead his division to the front. I saw him just after the 6th had placed its flag on the hill which it had taken, and informed him of the fact. He was then seated with his staff and surrounded by wounded under a large tree at

An officer came up and said: "Gen Wheeler, we have taken the hills, and it is now possible for you to come up to the front." I went on and climbe the hill, accompanying the artillery. It was not until the artillery had fired its few shots and retreated that Gen. Wheeler rode up.

In my despatch written from the San Juan blockhouse at that time, I em-mber mentioning the fact of his rrival, which was quite an hour after the hill had been topped. This, of ourse, does not in any way reflect on en. Wheeler, who, had he been good health, would have been as far in the advance as any one. But Gen. hafter is doing an injustice in giving all the credit to a gallant officer who does not need new laurels. It is an nijustice to take credit away from



Positively cured by these

ligestion and Too Hearty Eating. A per-t remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsi. ness. Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. ulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetal Small Pill. Small Dose.

Substitution

See you get Carter's, Ask for Carter's,

the fraud of the day.

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

those who bore the responsibilities and the danger of that day. The error probably arose from the

fact that Gen. Shafter was three miles in the rear during the battle, prostrated on his cot with the heat. He did not see the battle, nor direct the battle, nor was he consulted by those who did.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

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

BLOOD THICKER THAN WATER The Pei-Ho Fight, in Which Tatttnal

Helped the English. This is the story of a naval battle. notable not because it was one of the most desperate in modern warfare but because it revealed, as in a flas of white light, the kindred ties that bind the two mighty nations of An-glo-Saxon blood. On June 24, 1859, twenty-one ships of war, the allied fleets of England and France, rode a anchor in the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, off the mouth of the Pei-ho River. They had come bearing the newly appointed ministers to China who were to ratify the treaties negotiated in the preced ing year. According to agreement they were to proceed up the Pei-ho River to Tientsin, where the diplo mats were to receive safe escort to the mperial court at Pekin. Upon their arrival, however, they found that the Chinese had blocked the fairway with booms and sunken hulls of fat old junks and fortified the shores with seven formidable forts, so that a captain's gig could not have passed in safely. Admiral Hope of the British leet sent a boat ashore and demand ed the instant removal of the obstruc tions. A gigantic coclie, the officer in command, grovelled and expostulated, but the fairway was not clea For such offences England knows only one remedy.

"I will give you until June 25 to open the river." wrote Admiral Hope "If the work is not done by that time shall blow up your forts.'

A bar five miles wide filled the river mouth like the stopper of a bottle preventing the passage of the larger ressels. On June 24 Admiral Hope and the French commedore marshaled thirteen of their smaller gunboats in line of battle and steamed boldly up the river. While they were preparing to make a demonstration, Capt. Jos iah Tattnall, flying the blue flag of an admiral in the United States navy came up across the bar on the unarm ed steamer Toeywan. He had left his flagship, the Powhatan, in the bay out-side. The allied fleets parted to let he was almost inder the walls of the rammed her nose into the mud and heeled over heavily with the falling tide. Capt. Tattnall sent messengers ashore, but they were hardly allowed to land, the gigantic coolie still refusing passage. Admiral Hope now saw the danger of the American ship, particularly in her exposed positio under the forts, and he sent the gun boat Plover with his compliments to drag her off. But the chain parted and the Toey-wan lurched still further over. At this the gallant admiral despatched another vessel.

"Tell the American commander," aid, "to hoist his ensign aboard and keep her as long as he desires."

But a favorable wind having arisen Capt. Tattnall declined the courtesy,

and during the night he was able clear the shoal. Shortly after 2 o'clock on the following day the allied fleets cleared for action. The gunboat Plover ran up the river under a full head steam and drove headlong into first boom. It snapped like a cotton

cord and the Plover spun shuddering into the clear water beyond. All this time the seven grim forts had given no sign. Not a gun had shown itself above the ramparts. No flags were displayed and the gun embrasures were webbed with matting.
The coolie commander had assured the English that the forts were quite

Of a sudden, while the Plover was trimming for a plunge at the second boom, the ramparts above swarmed gunners. An instant later a hundred guns, trained with merciles: cunning, belched out a stream of fire and solid shot. Nearly every ship in the fleet was hit. The little Plove staggered and fluttered, riddled with hot. A ball carried away a gunner's read and mortally wounded three

This was the beginning. The ad-miral drove his little fleet close in where the fire was deadliest oured broadside after broadside into the enemy's forts. But the Chinese beat their torn-toms and continued to fire frantically. At 5 o'clock two of the British ships had been sunk and four others were aground, hopelessly wrecked. Admiral Hope and three of his captains were wounded, and the flag had been twice changed and now flew from the masthead of

Capt. Tattnall had seen all this fro the bridge of the Toey-wan. His masts had swarmed with seamen, cheering the British gunners, but the law neutrality forbade any interference At sunset three small boats out from among the English ships and made across the river in a storm and made across the river in a storm of shot. Before they had gone half way two boats went down, plerced through, with all their crews. The third, bringing an English midshipman, ran alongside the Toey-wan. The officer leaped on board and reported that out of a crew of thirty-seven men on the flagship only six remained, and that Admiral Hope lay desperately wounded on the quarterdeck-and the little midshipman looked wistfully down across the

where the larger ships of the fleet swarmed with reserves. Small boats had been put out, but owing to the swift current and the receding tide they could not cross the bar.
"Tell your idmiral," said Captain
Tattnall, "that the American ship

will bring up his reserves." Two officers objected-it was con trary to the law of neutrality; but Capt. Tattnall looked across the river where the helpless English ships were peing battered to pieces under the

"Blood is thicker than water," he said.

And while the English seamer cheered and the Americans answered them from the tops, he dropped back with hawsers veered astern, and when the boats of the reserve had grappled Rumors Concerning the Pope's Health fast he drove his vessel across the river through a whirlwind of shot and shell.

Having delivered the reinforcement the Toey-wan dropped back, out Capit. Tattnall was not yet satisfied with

"After anchoring," he said in his report, "I thought of the admiral and his chivalrous kindness to me on the day before, which, from an unwillingness to intrude on him when he was preparing for action, I had in no way cknowledgel"

Having decided that it was his duty to pay his respects, the gallant captain forgot about the hundred guns still thundering from the forts. Twen-ty seamen manned a barge and, ac-companied by Flag Lieutenant Trenchard, he was rowed across the shotswept river. As they approached the English flagship a Chinese shot struck one of the oars, crushed through the boat, and tore its way out below the water line. Flying splinters mortally wounded Coxwain Hart and injured the flag lieutenant. The crew scrambled from the sinking barge and were dragged aboard the gunboat. Here they beheld a terrible scene of carnage. More than half the gunners lay dead and the decks were slippery with blood. While Capt. Tattnall paid his respect to the British admiral, the American eamen, quite contrary to orders

of approval and with renewed hope worked side by side with the Americans. On his return to the Toey-wan Capt. Tattnall called the smoke grimmed gunners to account for disobeying orders and taking part in ac

sprang to the British guns, rammed

home the shells, and the flagship

spoke again to the enemy's fort. Th

exhausted gunners set up a wild cheer

"Beg pardon, sir," said one of them, "they were short-handed at the bow gun, and so we giv'd 'em a help fer fellowship sake."

tual hostilities.

And for the first time in Captain Tattnall's service disobedience went

unpunished. The Toey-wan now returned to the task of bringing up the British reserves, continuing far into the night.

At 8 o'clock a storming party of 600 marines were landed on the muddy shore. They waded three terrible trenches sown with caltrops and eered half way up the embankment in the face of a murderous fire of lingals and Minie balls. Hours later 400 of them came struggling back, a full third of the force having been killed or wounded.

Again the American ship came to

the rescue. It gathered up the maim-

ed, mangled and muddy bodies of the English marines and with its own lead coxwain dropped back across the bar in the gray of the early morning. In the meantime Capt. Tattnall had sent Lieut. Johnson with the Powhatan to the aid of the British ships outside the bar, and all night of the 26th he served under the union jack, carrying the defeated marines and vounded seamen to places of safety. Of 1,350 men of the allied fleets who went into action, 450 were killed and wounded, including twenty-nine officers. In the course of the battle the British admiral shifted his flag no ewer than three times, "evincing incomitable valor," reported Capt. Tattnall, "under very disheartening and almost hopeless surroundings."

Cart. Tattnall's act was a distinct violation of neutrality, but the Amer ican people received him on his return from China with honors such as have seldom fallen to an officer of his rank. Later he was formally thanked by the English secretary of state for foreign affairs in the name of her majesty and the lords commissioners of the British admiralty.

"Gallant Americans!" apostrophized a writer in Blackwood's Magazine You and your admiral did more that day to bind England and the United States than all your lawyers and pettifogging politicians have done to Lart us.

A BRITISH TRAITOR. Stole a Naval Signal Code to Sell to Foreigners.

LONDON, July 16.-A sensation was created here by the report published that William Matthews, a signalman on the British training ship Ganges, has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment and dismisse from the service with disgrace for stealing the confidential signal book to sell to a foreign power.

The news agency which circulated the report is the authority for the statement that the foreign power whose representatives had tempted Matthews with a big bribe is the United States, and that the transaction took place at Falmouth when the cruiser Topeka and the torpedo-boat

Sumemrs was lying there. The actual transfer of the signa book never was accomplished, as Mat-thews got remorseful or frightened stroyed the book and deserted. A high British admiralty official declares that the United States was not the power referred to, but that, as a matter of fact, Matthews stole the book at Malta, and he believed France was the power concerned.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

ZOLA WRITES AGAIN

To the Premier of France on the Dreyfus Case.

International Penny Postage—A Liberal Member of Parliament Bolts Against Home Rule.

-Warm Weather in England.

LONDON, July 18.—The inevitable revival of France's scandal is now tormenting all classes in the republic to the verge of madness. It is hardly worth while to describe all the latest features of the Dreyfus-Esterhazy case, but the moral position of those who defend the illegal condemnation of Dreyfus becomes more hopeless than ever. M. Zola, undismayed by obloquy and persecution, publishes a second J'accuse, directed this time against M. Brisson. It is no less denunciatory than his first philippic, and leaves the unhappy radical premier defenceless before the principles of justice and fair play. This is some of his language:

"I thought you too well advised, M. Brisson, not to be convinced that no ministry can live so long as this affair is not settled. There is something rotten in France and normal life can only be re-established when the Dreyfus trial is revised. You committed suicide when you thought you were establishing your power solidly and for a long time. The worst is that shortly, when you fall, you will have lost poli-

tical honor." M. Zola further reproaches M. Brisson with having allowed the truth to be murdered under his eyes. "You have just killed the truth. It is a crime. Everthing has its reward and you will be punished. It is painful to me to think that you possessed so lit-tle intelligence as to have a shadow of doubt of the innocence of Dreyfus; but to admit for a moment that you sacrificed the truth and that you consider a lie necessary to save France appears to me still more insulting. You are making the government utterly ridiculous. Germany is not the only country to be amused. Russia is also convinc ed of the innocence of Dreyfus."

In conclusion M. Zola, after remark. ing that all politicians are ambitious. expresses surprise that there are not among them men who, seeing the real game, play it boldly. "Not one of you," he concludes, "appears to sus-pect that the man who three years hence will enter the Elysee will be the man who has restored the worship of truth and justice in France by revis-

ing the Drevfus trial.' THE BALTIC NAVAL PARADE. Exceptional interest attaches to the in Baltic waters, said to be preparing for the autumn. Nearly forty with fourteen battleships and fourteen Christiania, Stockholm, and Copenhagen. No Finnish port is mentioned, though the Russians asume that the thing is intended exclusively for their benefit. Apparently it is not quite settled whether this huge squadron shall put in an appearance also at Kiel, where the German naval manoeuvres will occupy the first fortnight of September. William wants it to come, and in many other ways has been of late exhibiting a manifestly sincere desire to revive warm relations with England. But some things will have to be explained and a good many others discussed and arranged before England embarks in any fresh enterprise with the kaiser.

WARM WEATHER IN ENGLAND. England on Saturday had the first warm weather of the year, the thermometer ranging from 70 to 90 degrees There were several deaths attributed

to sunstrokes. PENNY POSTAGE

An article by W. T. Stead, editor of the Review of Reviews, entitled, The Next Step in the Anglo-American Reunion Should be Penny Postage With the United States, has just been pub-

lished in the Chronicle. The pith of the article is the sugges ion that penny postage should be exended to the United States. He concludes as follows: "The United States for years have had a penny postage with Canada. We are now to have a penny post with Canada. Why should we not have a penny post with each other? If we have not penny postage with the United States it will be chea er for up to post letters for New York to Canada, and then have them reposted to destination in New York from Canada, which is absurd. both the English-speaking people are waiting for just now is an outward and visible sign of a conscious growth of the sense of unity. Neither side want this sign to take the shape of an entangling alliance, but what more conspicuous, iseful and inno symbol of the fact that in heart we stand closer together than any other nations, than the fact that it costs 150 per cent. more to send a letter to any other nation than it does to send a letter from any part of the United States to any part of the Queen's dominions of course always excepting Austra

A LIBERAL M. P.'S REVOLTS. "Domestic politics have been enlivned by the revolt of G. Doughty, lit eral member for Grimsby, against home rule. His protest against liberal campaigning, conducted for the purpose of putting the party in power to hold office during the pleasure of the Irish members, logically carries him out of the unionist side, but it is not certain that he will resign his seat and seek a re-election. So many good radicals share his view that the libral party ought not to commit itself o the home rule bill, that strong par-y pressure will be brought to bear ty pressure will be brought to bear upon him to retain his seat. Mean while, the Irish local government bill s on the eve of passing, a complex re-

(Mr. Doughty was elected as a home ruler at the last general election by 181 majority over Right Hon. Edward Heneage, unionist.)

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

In consequence of the persistent and sinister rumors in circulation the physician of the Pope has issued in Rome an emphatic denial of the report that the pontiff is suffering from a paralytic stroke. On the contrary, the doctor asserts, his holiness is in good health. Despite this denial, a despatch from Rome to the Daily Mail says the fact is that his holiness is suffering from extreme prostration, and syncope is possible at any moment. He had several fainting fits on Friday,

PRINCESS CHIMAY STILL LIVES. There is no truth in the announcement telegraphed to Paris that Clara L. Ward, formerly of Detroit, Mich. the divorced wife of Prince Joseph de Ohimay and Caraman, is dead. She is in Buda Pesth, and is in good health. The publication of Harmsworth's new three penny (six cents) magazine is incidentally causing a revolution among the news agents, and threatens to overthrow the monopoly which is held by Smith & Son, who control rearly all the railway bookstalls of the United Kingdom. The Smiths declined to handle the magazine unless the Harmsworths gave them special rates. The Harmsworths refused, and other publishers of newspapers who have suffered from the Smiths' monopoly, are flocking to the Harmsworths' stanlard. In the meanwhile the magazine is getting a tremendous advertising, and nearly a million copies of it have been sold

THAT BRITISH SPY. The United States embassy here at solutely repudiates all knowledge of the alleged transaction with the British naval signalman, William Mathews, who has been imprisoned for stealing a confidential signal code from the training ship Ganges, and some indignation is manifested that the story should be persisted in by newspapers here, and that the allegation against the United States naval officers in charge of the cruiser Toreka, and the torpedo destroyer Somers at Falmouth, last April, should be allowed to pass without official contradiction by the British admiralty.

A correspondent of the Globe writes: Although the prisoner's confession was not allowed to be made public no doubt is entertained that he planned to sell the book of naval signals to the American naval officers who were at Falmouth in April, when Matthews was serving on the training slip Ganges. A emarkable coincidence in dates confirms the belief. On April 20, Matthews was reported absent from the Ganges, that being the lay on which America delivered her ultimatum to Spain. War had then become inevitable. Preparations were immediately commenced to get together a crew for the American torpedo boat destroyer Somers, then at Falmouth. On Abril 26 the government intervened no prevent the vessel leaving. Three days later, when all hope of the destroyer proceeding to America was abandoned, Matthews surrendered in Ireland, extracts from the signal book having, it is reported already been conveyed to the Americans. In view of the fact that Mat thews in his defense suggests that the money offered him was a large sum the question is whether the negotiations were carried on without the knowledge of higher American powers. There is no doubt in naval circles that revelations of Matthews in the confession were far more serious than the actual proceedings of the trial showed, and for this reason

every precaution was taken to prevent any disclosure." This story has attracted much noice and apparent credence. Probably the attention of the British admiralty will be directed to it by the United States naval attache here with a view of securing its formal remidi-

CABLE NOTES Admiral Candiani of the Italian fleet has been instructed to await the as-sembling of the Colombian congress of Bogota on July 20, and the election of a new president of Colombia, before taking any definite action with

reference to enforcing the Cerruti Vladimir Tchertkoff, at one time Count Tolstoi's coadjutor, is finding homes in the English county of Essex for many doukhobortsi, or spirit wrestlers, who are undergoing presecution at the hands of the Russian government because they refuse to ubmit to military service. They reused the Russian government's offer

to transport them to Siberia or China, Mr. Zangwill is writing a play for kichard Mansfield. The centre figure of the drama will be his most imrudent majesty, the King of Schnor-

George Alexander will soon produce a one-act play by John Oliver Hobbes, entitled A Repentance. The period is 1855, and the scene is Hubert Parry will write the music.

The Robert Louis Stevenson mem-orial has reached \$7,000 only. The mural monument is to be placed in St. Giles's cathedral, Edinburg.h The trustees of the late William Morris have begun to issue a posthumous series of booklets of the Morris public lectures.

Two English benedictines have just eccived the degree of bachelor of arts from Cambridge university, being the first Catholic ecclesiastics to obtain a degree in course from either of the two great English universities since the reformation. They are much older than the ordinary undergraduates, and took the degree under the new errangements made for advanced

Emile Zola has been drawn out by young German woman, who has writing to several authors of books not intended for the young, such as Ibsan and Hauptmann, to a-k which of their works they think suitable for young girls to read. Zola's answer was: "Young girls should read only what their parents allow them to; an author has no authority to point out which of his books ould be forbidden and which per-

Children Cry for CASTORIA TWO They W man and h

toiled for se who had s manhood. "If you ca rested for the worst, man endea and failed "I've not gate, sr., "a The youn "I underst that soone

money you son. I don' should do thought I'd ing myself not compel scrape. I k "You've l boy;" and opened the from it h ed at it a Perhaps yo my position. name to a row. I have counted it.

renewed. rat, I fear, today it wi and I am r "Will you confess the little by lit "I don't put a paral feel the gro would have

if he were "My poor could you h "It's no it's done no believe me in a mome at the time absolutely to take up presented. that tale, a nunishment Only I thou once, for I Paston in I go there at life for me, make it a the face w voice pleadi you first cal deed. I will

love." The old r den in his and fro in I shall be to forget Still the sat rocking "I know

father, £500 you, but en "Do you r senior look deepened as "Indeed I to you long

but I hope ment that I of knowing name." soon could "In a wes tonight." "I will it

Old John Times and vertisemen "The Un leaving S morning's office; if ask for th the young penciled a I beg him

have to me "Yes, fat "Now, I or you in ret ever. You municate than this, from Engla to see ever to receive friend. Yo exiled." "Yes, sir, again.

Mr. Cair from the s "Take th "Good-by Think less and he off not seen, rocking be hands aga went quietl

It was young Joh see the pas steamer. T beth was worst of and, true not look Then, as a voice h the first t many a da Dunkley.

> It was a fore he left "Who wo

"John C

as elected as a home general election by Right Hon. Edward

E'S HEALTH. of the persistent and circulation the phyhas issued in Rome of the report that fering from a parathe contrary, the holiness is in good is denial, a despatch Daily Mail says the oliness is suffering tration, and syncope moment. He had ts on Friday,

MAY STILL LIVES. th in the announceto Paris that Clara y of Detroit, Mich. of Prince Joseph de man, is dead. She is d is in good health. of Harmsworth's (six cents) magazine ausing a revolution agents, and threatens monopoly which is Son, who control ailway bookstalls of om. The Smiths dethe magazine unless gave them special msworths refused. ers of newspapers ed from the Smiths king to the Harms In the meanwhile etting a tremendous nearly a million

been sold. RITISH SPY. ates embassy here ates all knowledge ransaction with the siznalman. William

as been imprisoned fidential signal code ship Ganges, and s manifested that be persisted in by and that the allega-United States naval of the cruiser Topedo destroyer Somlast April, should be without official con-British admiralty. of the Globe writes: risoner's confession to be made public. tertained that he the book of naval erican naval officers outh in April, when ving on the training emarkable coincidirms the belief. On s was reported abges, that being the erica delivered her ain. War had then Preparations were aced to get tothe American torr Somers, then at bril 26 the governprevent the vessel ys later, when all royer proceeding to andoned Matthews land, extracts from ving, it is reported, eyed to the Amerithe fact that Matse suggests that the was a large sum. ether the negotia-

higher American no doubt in naval tions of Matthews vere far more seriual proceedings of and for this reason was taken to pre-

ed on without the

attracted much nocredence. Probof the British adected to it by the al attache here with its formal repudi-

NOTES. of the Italian fleet ed to await the ascolombian congress 20 and the election at of Colombia, befinite action with

orcing the Cerruti

off, at one time adjutor, is finding sh county of Essex bortsi, or spirit undergoing preses of the Russian they refuse to service. They re government's offer Siberia or China. writing a play for The centre figure be his most im-

King of Schnorwill soon produce hn Oliver Hobbes, ice. The period is, e is Spain. Sir write the music. Stevenson me \$7,000 only. The to be placed in St. the late William

to issue a posth-

dictines have just of bachelor of arts iversity, being the astics to obtain a om either of the universities since ney are much oldundergraduates, under the new for advanced

en drawn out by woman, who ha veral authors of works they think girls to read. "Young girls that their parents author has no auwhich of his books

Cry for ORIA.

and which per

# TWO SHORT STORIES.

THE FORGER.

They were alone together, the old man and his son, the one who had toiled for so many years, and the one who had spoiled his few years of manhood.

"If you can't find £500 I will be arrested for forgery. Now you know the worst, father." And the young man endeavored to appear indifferent, and failed to do so.

"I've not £50 left," said John Cairn-gate, sr., "and you know that, John." The young man laughed unmerrily. "I understand," he said; "you mean that sooner than part with your money you would rather I went to prison. I don't blame you; perhaps I should do the same in your case. I thought I'd appeal to you before giving myself up, but of course you are not compelled to help me out of this scrape. I know that well enough.

"You've had all my money, my poor boy;" and the old man stood up and opened the office safe, and, taking from it his banker's passbook, he handed it to his son. The latter looked at it and threw it down impa-

"You wouldn't have shown this to me if your money was at the bank. Perhaps you do not quite understand my position. I have forged my friend's name to a bill. It becomes due tomorrow. I have seen the man who discounted it, and tried to get the bill renewed. He won't do it, smells a rat, I fear, and if I don't take it up today it will be presented tomorrow, and I am ruined.'

"Will your friend help you if you confess the truth and I pay him back little by little?"

"I don't think so for a moment. I put a parallel case to him in order to feel the ground, and he said that he would have no mercy on a forger, even if he were his own brother.' "My poor boy, my poor boy, how

could you have done it?" "It's no use discussing that, father; it's done now. Possibly no one would believe me if I said that it was done in a moment of great pressure; that at the time I believed that I should be absolutely certain to have the money to take up the bill long before it was presented. I suppose all forgers tell that tale, and I am going to bear my punishment without making excuses. Only I thought you would help me this once, for I have an offer to join Frank Paston in Port Elizabeth, and I would go there at once. It would be a nev life for me, and I would try hard to make it a better one. Father"-and the face was softened now, and the voice pleading-"give me this chance. Remember me as I was to you when you first called me into the world. Indeed, I will strive to deserve your

The old man sat with his face hidden in his hands, rocking quietly to

and fro in his chair. "I will work to pay you back, father. I shall be out of the way of tempta-tion in Africa, even if I was inclined

my life is not to be wasted." Still the old man said nothing, but sat rocking to and fro, to and fro. "I know that at your time of life. father, £500 may mean a great deal to you, but every penny shall be paid

"Do you mean this. John?" And the senior looked up, the lines on his face deepened and the gray of it more pal-

"Indeed I do. I ought to have come to you long ago, and told you of this but I hoped until almost the last moment that I could spare you the shame of knowing how I had disgraced your

"If I managed this for you, how soon could you start, John?"
"In a week, father." "It is not soon enough. It must be

tonight." "I will if I can."

Old John Cairngate opened the Times and looked at the shipping ad-

"The Union line has a steamer leaving Southampton by tomorrow morning's tide. Go to their London office; if they haven't a berth left ask for this gentleman"-and he gave the young man a card, on which he penciled a name—"tell him as a favor I beg him to find you one, even if you have to mess with some of the crew." 'Yes, father."

'Now, I only want one promise from you in return. You and I part for ever. You must not seek to communicate with me in any way. Mor than this, you must cut yourself off from England for a time, and refus to see even an English newsp to see even an English newspaper, or to receive a letter from an English friend. You understand that you are

"Yes, sir," the voice was heard again.

"How much money have you?" "Just enough for a second class

Mr. Cairngate brought a small box from the safe and took £5 from it. "Take this, and now go, and keep your promise. "Good-bye, father, and thank you

Think less hardly of me some day," and he offered his hand, but it was not seen, and the gray head was rocking between the withered old hands again, and so the young man went quietly out.

It was twelve months later, and young John Cairngate was waiting to see the passengers in from the Caposteamer. The new life at Port Elizabeth was not altogether a pleasan one, but he was prospering. The worst of it was it was deadly dull, and, true to his promise, he would not look at an English newspaper. Then, as the few passengers landed, a voice halled him by name. It was the first time he had heard it for many a day, for here he was John

"John Cairngate, old fellow-" It was an old club friend, whom he had last seen in London shortly be-

"Who would have thought of see comer, and then as he stepped ashore he shook hands with the exile. Of course I understood why you

went and did not leave your addre added Barton; "but none of the fellows think worse of you for what happened. It wasn't your fault, old chap; one can't be responsible for one's relatives. You needn't have left

as you did." John Cairngate's eyes asked for in formation, and there was a fear in them that was evident to the other

"Good heavens, Calrngate, you don't mean to say you don't know, and that I-"

"Why do they say I went away?" "Well, old chap, your father, of

"What about him? Tell me

"I thought you knew, of course." "I know nothing. Tell me at once."
"How could they have kept it from you? He forged a bill for five hundred. Was convicted on his own confession. There, old chap; don't give way. I wish I had bitten my tongue out before I had told you."—Pick-Me-Up.

LETTERS. We had been three months married and lived in the blessed expectancy of a secretaryship which I had been ment did not want to find out, but the preliminaries dragged, and I found myself doomed to a period of enforced idleness which did not imrove my temper, and I fear tried my wife's sorely, for though happy, were human. Our first, and, thank heaven, our only tiff took place one meriorable day when we were both gardening on a plot of soot-blackened ground attached to our modest dwelling. In making a border I had planted a number of carnations and picotees together, contrary to my wife's directions, and on discovering the mistake she said what I suppose nine out of ten women would have said. I answered tartly, being preoccupied with bitter thoughts, and so acrimonious did our discussion become that

Edith went into the house. After some minutes' reflection I felt the childishness of my conduct and followed to make it up. She was not in the little attic-like boudeir at the top of our mansion, so I descended to search for her in the drawing room, which had doors opening on the conservatory and hall. By chance I chose the first, and had almost entered the room when I heard the sound of a well-remembered voice, and drawing the portiers aside cautiously say my wife face to face with Arbus-

"I daresay you know who I am?" the latter way saying. Edith denied the implied honor.

"Then is your state the more graclous," retorted Arbuscula. your husband does, and that is the chief point. The servant told me he was at home." She looked just as splendid as ever and swept our modest little apartments with a scornful

"My husband is engaged," said dith. "Anything you have to say ay be said to me." Edith. "Indeed?" replied Arbuscula. "Well, I have got a good many things to

My wife folded her hands, and inding one of her gardening gloves on, pulled it off and threw it on the

table. "Guard!" thought I. "And first." continued Arbuscula I want to say that your husband is he writer of those letters." And she deposited a formidable bundle on the table beside the glove. "They were written to me-you may read them if

you choose. "I have no desire to do so," replied y wife valiantly. "They would interest you," the

other went on. "You could compare them with those he has, I daresay, written to yourself." "I fear you misunderstand, though the error is a naturarl one-for you,"

replied my wife considerately. A spot of light shone in Arbuscula's "They would be useful," she continued, "if you wanted to make things hot for him—as you undoubt-

My wife was silent; she played with her wedding ring. them in the public press," the other added, viciously. "I know a literary chap who would dress 'em up well; they'd want a little draping, for a

paper I know of." "I conclude, then, that the lawyers have marked 'no case'?" observed Edith, and Arbuscula glanced curi-

"I do not take my - wrongs to law court!" she said magnificently. "In that you show your wisdom, replied my wife. Arbuscula looked at her again with something approaching respect, but there was a sparkle eath the evelids

"Come, what will you give to prent it?" she asked.
'Nothing," responded Edith quiet-

He would be of a different opinn!" observed Arbuscula. "Hardly," said my wife; "he is not

"You are the first woman who ever said that of him," retorted Arbus-

"I do not doubt it!" replied my wife, with much significance, and the other reddened slightly. "Under the guard !" thought I.

"All women are the same to him," continued Arbuscula, recovering herself. "What is the difference between you and me? A wedding ring."
"And all it symbolizes," rejoined

mv wife softly.

"That's a house on a fifth-rate terrace, with only one stopcock for eight of ye, and the lady next door cuts off the water when she has a few words with you over the hedge—I know it!" sneered the other.
"Oh, it symbolizes more," said Ed-

ith, but her tone was weaker; the thrust had gone home, for the study of hydrostatics has been forced upon us of late.

"And what is that, pray?" demanded Arbuscula insolently. "To explain would be to insult you intelligence — and yourself," replied Edith. "Beat in carte, lunge in tierce!"

thought I.
"Oh, I am not thin-skinned!" laugh-

Forty Chirst-Quenchina. Refreshina and health=

for Sixty

Cents.

Are you worried by thirst and heat these warm days? Most people are. Most beverages seem to only satisfy for the momenttheir effect is not lasting. Iced drinks, unless taken carefully, are injurious to the system. What should one do? Take a teaspoonful

# Abbey's Effervescent Salt

in a tumbler of water. It cools the system, quenches the thirst, and has a decidedly beneficial effect. It refreshes and livens you when worn out by oppressive heat. Abbey's Effervescent Salt is cheaper than Soda or Mineral Waters, besides being decidedly more beneficial.

The Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal says: "A morning draught of this stimulating preparation will send a man to his daily occupation invigorated and ready for any task." The Canada Lancet says: "This preparation deserves every good word which is being

consulate showing an average death

"There is no doubt that, notwith-

standing the blockade, supplies of

provisions in small quantities are

reaching the city. During the last

three weeks several ships have suc-

ceeded in evading the American squad-

ron. One vessel, a 10,000 ton Spanish

night, had a large cargo of food sup-

plies. I do not think the American blockade is as effective as it might be

subjects left in the city and a few

Americans and Germans. The Ameri-

cans will undoultedly suffer hard

BASTERN BAPTISTS

Hold Their Annual Association Meet-

ing at Midgic.

MIDGIC, Westmorland Co., July 19.

The Eastern N. B. Baptist Associa-

tion closed its annual meeting here

vesterday. The services began on

Friday, were well attended and inter-

esting throughout. Rev. C. C. Bur-

gess was moderator, and F. W. Em-

is pastor at Midgic. The annual ser-

mon, preached by Rev. W. B. Hin-son, M. A., of Moncton, was a very

able discourse. The circular letter by

Rev. Milton Addison was well re-

ceived. Addresses on missions were

given by Rev. J. W. Manning. Rev.

J. E. Tiner, Rev. J. H. Hughes and

others. Papers on Sunday school work were read by Rev. John Miles, C. E.

Lund and Rev. J. E. Timer. Educa-

tion was ably presented by Rev. C. C. Burgess, C. C. Jones, instructor in

Acadia college, Rev. Dr. Steele, Rev. Dr. Keirstead and Rev. W. B. Hin-

lness, was ordered to be sent to

The reports from the churches were

of an encouraging character. The next meeting is to be held at Elgin.

The Woman's Bartist Missionary Union was addressed by Mrs. M. S. Cox, provincial secretary for New Brunswick. The guests were very

The country here is very heautiful

merson clerk. Rev. J. G. A. Belvea

"There are about 150 to 200 British

steamer, which ran in during

Sold by Druggists everywhere at 60 cents a large bottle. Trial size, 25 cents.

"I made allowances," rejoined my BEGGING FOR FOOD.

Arbuscula's lips became a thing line of scarlet. Then they parted, and she smiled. I knew that she had always possessed a most unfeminine sense of humor, but I was not prepared for its ssertion at this supreme moment The two women stood looking at each other across the table, Arbuscula's dazzling smile lighting her face, my wife's pale, yet never so beautiful I thought, though no.v, enlightened by the contrast, I noted the lines of anxiety which had been creeping, there during the past months, and violet shadows under the sweet eyes. The other gathered up the letters and began to shuffle them as one would a

back of cards "You are dying to read them!" she My wife's voice said "No": as not so explicit. "Here's one-it's poetry." continued

Arbuscula. "It was written for a stays I invented, the Arbuscula busk-you might have heard of it?" "No, it must have been before my time," said Edith innocently.

"Possibly, you came rather late in ne day," retorted the other. "But came to stay," answered my wife

Arbuscula laughed. Edith put he "You, surely, will not compel me?" she said. "I have been very patient." "You'll want all the atience you have in the good time coming," rejoined the other.

"And you, what will your future be vithout patience?" ssked Edith. "My future can take care of itself," cried Arbuscula, laughing a laugh short as the snap of a breaking sword blade, "I'm a woman with a past, the sort morality humbugs chatter about, but if I had a future like you, by -I'd fry to get something better than the butt end of a roue!" "Using the

the butt end of a roue!" hilt," though I. My wife laughed gayly now. "You know the old adage," she said, husband is a reformed rake. Men's follies often serve as beacons to guide them past the other shoals and shallows of life. Experience enables them to appreciate things-it is a good

ight for a man." "And a useless one for a woman," answered Arbuscula, with a sudden change of tone. "It's like the pooplight which shows the foam upon the reef that has just torn the poor ship's side out—much good, when the masta are going by the board!"

She gathered the letters together. Whatever had been her purpose in oming, I could see her grasp upon was gone. Catching at that moment the reflection of my own fact in a mirror opposite, I was so ill pleased by the sight that I stole downstairs, hearing another hacking laugh and I returned to the garden and com

enced to patiently dig ap the border. Presently Edith came out, also with en armful of plants she began to sort, singing a cradle song I much ad-I went over to her. "I got those

carrations up," I said, "but for the life of me I can't say which is which! She ran to the border. "Ah, you took far too much trouble, dear," she said softly. "And after all your labor, too! I'm so forry!" She pressed my arm, and the touch covered more than the words.

"But the line was not straight?" I answered, averting my eyes.
"Well, draw a straighter one, now, you and I," she whispered. I passed my arm about her wais and kissed her. She put both her own around my neck.

"My wife!" said I. "You old goose," she whispered, biting my ear. "I saw you all the time.—William Buckley in Black and

Children Cry for

(N. Y. Herald's Special Correspond-

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 9,-Starration and disease are working dire riving today by the British cruiser Talbot reiterate and confirm the tale of suffering. Food for the poorer people is scarcely obtainable, deaths from starvation occur daily, while the Spanish soldiers stalk famished through the streets, going from house to house of the wealthier classes

begging for food. The Talbot took anchorage at Fort Royal and the passengers were brought up to Kingston in the dock yard launch. In an interview with Albert Henderson, an Englishman and late clerk at the English consul-

ate, Havana, he said: "I arrived at Havana on March ! and am now returning owing to ill health: When the Talbot left Havans on July 6 the town was quiet, and but for the presence of the Spanish soldiers in the city and the American blockading fleet outone would scarcely have known a war was on. The town is gay, and the ordinary amusement still go on; but this serves merely to veil the real misery and despair

"The condition of the lower class is simply fearful. Starved, pinche faces, stamped with hunger and des pair, are seen on every side. Human skeletons with their clothes hanging loosely around them prowi about the markets and wharves gathering odds and ends from rubbish heaps to serve as food.

SOLDIERS IN RAGS.

"The soldiers themselves are in little better plight. The majority are hungry. I have seen many come to the English consulate begging a pe-seta in order to buy food. They are on half rations now and expect soor to be put on quarter rations. A gree deal of fever and dysentery exists a present and, living as they are o bad and insufficient food, much sick

"The majority of the soldiers resid in the barracks, but large number are quartered in private houses, scat ered through the city. As an illustra tion of Spain's treatment of her sol diers I will tell you an incident. Th esidence of Mr. Jerome, the pre British vice consul, is situated in the uburb of Vidado, three miles out of the city and directly opposite to the man sion of a Spanish grandee. This Span lard was requisitioned to give up house in order that it might be c verted into a barrack for troops. He at first refused, but had to give way on an imperative order from Blanco to yield possession or go to prison. Seven hundred soldiers were quartered

twenty deaths from dysentery. I say the bodies of several unfortunate men in their ragged regimentals dragger by ropes to an adjacent common and left there without bards for the buzzards to feed on. The is the

MANY STARVING TO DEATH. "I know it has been denied that ac- three aeronauts and starvation exists in in your and were suffocated.

such reports to be exaggerated. Before I left Havana I saw an official

starvation.

Henderson, Former Clerk in British Consulate, Describes Suffering in Havana.

Poorer Classes in Great Distress-Official Reports Put the Daily Number of Deaths from Starvation at Seven.

son. About \$300 were subscribed for the forward movement fund. Among the ministers present were Rev. E. E. Daley, Rev. H. G. Esta brook, Rev. A. F. Brown, Rev. E. C. Corey, Rev. O. N. Keith, Rev. Mr. Gardner, Rev. Dr. Black, Rev. T. A letter of sympathy with Rev. S W. Keirstead, who was absent through

in rags, without boots, unpaid and ness must soon prevail. They are ut-terly disheartened and any fight they nake will not be from courage bu

Chronic Eczema Cured. One of the most chronic cases of Ec ema ever cured is the case of Miss Gracie Ella Aiton, of Hartland, N. B. On a sworn statement Mr. Aiton I hereby certify that my daughter Gracie Ella was cured of Eczema of long standing by using four boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment. William Thistle, druggist, of Hartland, also certifies that he sold four boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment which cured Gracie Ella. TAX-COLLECTOR'S UNPAID TAX. (Sheffield Daily Telegraph.) Yesterday morning a well known

Newchurch farmer, named Enoch key, was summoned at Leigh, at the instance of the inland revenue commissioners, for keeping an uniformsed carriage. Defendant pleaded that he there. "In a few days' time there wer only used the conveyance for collecting taxes, and it was hard that he was to be summoned for doing the Queen's work. The superviser contended that this was an admission of the charge, and Sankey was fined is. and costs.

a balloon was 26,160 feet; two of the three aeronauts who made this ascent

the British consul general has stated FARMERS' INSTITUTE MEET-INGS. The summer series of farmers' inreturn in the office of the British

stitute meetings will be continued un-

der the management of the New rate of seven per day from actual Brunswick department of agriculture and the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association at the dates and places indicated below: August th-Balmoral, Restigouch Co., 7 p. m. August 9th-Petit Rocher, Glouces ter Co., 7 p. m.

> August 10th-Grand Anse, Glouces er Co., 7 o. m. August 11th-Caraquet, Gloucester August 12th-Tracadie. Gloucester Co., 7 p. m. August 15th-Rogersville, Northumerland Co., 7 p. m. August 16th-Acadiaville. Kent Co.,

August 17th-St. Louis, Kent. Co., 7 August 18th-Restigouche Village, Kent Co., 7 p. m.
August 19th—St. Marys, Kent Co., August 120th-St. Paul. Kent Co. 7

August 22nd-Cocagne, Kent Co., 7 August 23rd-Cape Bald, Westmorland Co., 2 p. m. August 23rd-Upper Aboujagane. Vestnicrland Co., 7 p. m. August 24th-Barachois, Westmor-

land, 2 p. m. August 24th-Scoudouc, Westmor land Co., 7 p. m. August 25th-Memraincook, Westnorland Co., 2 p. m. August 30th- Upper St. Francis, ladawaska Co., 2 p. m. August 30th-Lower St. Francis Madawaska Co., 7 p. m.

Aug ist 31st—St. Hilaire, Mada-

August 31st-Edmunston, Madawas-Sept. 1st - St. Jacques, Madawaska Sept. 1st-St. Bazile, Madawaska Co., m.

aska Co., 2 p. m.

Sept. 2nd-Ste. Anne, Madawaska Sept. 2nd-St. Leonard, Madawaska

The above meetings will be address d by Hon. C. H. LaBillois, commissioner of agriculture; Dr. W. Grignon, a prominent agriculturalist of the province of Quebec, and L. Cyriaque Daigle, dairy superintendent.

HOLDS MATRIMONIAL RECORD

Joseph M. Nowak, a lawyer, at Cleveland, holds the matrimonial record for Ohio. He returned to the city Wednesday from New York with his bride. It was their second honeymoon together and Mr. Nowak's fourth. The present Mrs. Nowak was divorced from Nowak about a year ago. His first marriage lasted ten years. Then a seamstress entered the family. Mrs. Nowak secured a divorce and Nowak married the seamstress. In 1896 they were di-vorced. Soon after Nowak met his first wife and they were married. In less than a year they were again di-vorced. Then Nowak hunted up the scamstress wife and journeyed to St. Louis, and a few days ago married

BIG NAVAL STATION FOR NEW ZEA-

#### The Transfiguration of Jesus, and Its Lesson to Men.

And He was transfigured before them.—St. Matthew xvii, 2.
The word "transfigured" is here used of that noble incident of our Lord's life when the divine and gloriside of His nature came view on the mountain top and shone out with the brilliant lustre of pure In general Jesus was known rather by His usual features. He was "Jesus of Nazareth," they knew His town. He was of "Galilee," they knew His province. He was "the carpenter's son," they knew His occupation. They said: "Whence knoweth this man letters, having never learned." They knew His school. His brethren they knew. His name, hab-its, features and temper were familiar,

And by these things they judged of what He was and did, so when He wrought miracles they classed Him among the necromancers who did wonders as was believed by Beelzebub, the prince of the devils. When He spoke of His kingdom, they thought of Him as no more than any other patriot insurgent who was trying to attract attention and stir up a political revolution. When He said: "Destroy this temple and I will build it in three days." He seemed to them as threatening the institutions of His country, and in their estimate of Him they were right. Judged by His obvious features He had no more claim to their consideration than any other adventurer upon the public's attention, and the common policies of government with adventurers was to put

In this Jesus fared as only every person of exceptional character must when he enters upon life. The world is a great leveller. It has a place only for the average man, and seeks to reduce all to that level. The school, the army, labor, politics, tend to bring all they include to about the same grade. Farm life has one level, village life has another, city life another. If any man will rise above it he must do it by exceptional efforts, by showing dis-tinctly that he has hidden underneath his exterior another side, unobserved, which entitles him to special recognition. He must have the power transfigure himself and to bring to sight what otherwise is not obvious. If he cannot do this, he cannot do exceptional things or win exception attention. It was inevitable that if Jesus was to become the Lord of glory in the eyes of His followers, some time and somewhere He must be

med for it, is to be as-What it was for a man of genius to be misunderstood, and to be treated as an average man, we know. There had been many such, and they have written autobiographies. The agony of being misjudged and unap-preciated is part of the literature of all ages and countries. But no man can know what it was for Jesus to live in the cold scorn of the world, seeking a sympathetic heart to which He might reveal His inner identity, and His joy when He brought those three choice souls to the height ot Hermon, and was transfigured before them. Neither He nor they ever for-got that scene. It was significant for Himself. He went up into the mountains apart "to pray," Luke tells us. and prayer with Him must have been what it is with so many ripe souls, a communion of souls with other souls of like sympathy. He sought the high ins in part for Himself. have escaped from the world's rejec-tion to God's communion must have been welcome indeed. There his inner self gained freedom, and burst out in one white stream. "As He prayed, the fashion of His countenance altered." We have seen something of this same transfiguration in its measure on human faces vibrated by love or by joy or by victory, when even homely features become beautiful and the soul shone out for those who had insight to understand. What it must have been with Jesus we can-not tell, but it might have been glori-ous beyond our loftiest thought of Him. It transfigured His face and His garments, and all the mountain top. They became "white and glistening." The heavy sleepers around Him, tired with the long six hours' climb of the day, awakened at the sight, and so glorious it seemed that Peter asked to make it permanent by making three tabernacies, and to invite in the heavenly guests who came to see. And a responsive voice spoke out of a bright cloud, which overshadowed them, saying, "This is My beloved Son in whom I am well pleased." Jesus was again in heavenly company, and though the cross on Calvary was in full view, this vision could not be taken away from Him. It was His Father's an swer to His deep soul's desire. It was the bursting into view of that divine side of Him which so few knew, and which was a revelation of God. But

ter became a Christ. It was not be-cause He had attended the village school—He was the truth. Though it was midnight He was the light. That calciosure was of His larger self, and once seen by those disciples they became the messengers of it to their age and to the world.

Now, what was important for Jesus s important for us, to extract our better selves from the monotony and degradation of circumstances and to find some elevated or quiet place

where our unobvious side may dis-

it was significant for His disciples al-He was "transfigured before

this disclosure, and though it was hidden in its full meaning from them for

a time, in the day of His resurrection they remembered it, and it strength-ened their faith in Him. They saw His other and far more glorious side.

His other and far more glorious side. The Galilean transformed Himself in-to the messiah of Israel. The carpen-

They were the audience of

that we know. But how poor a chance we give it! What we really are, what we are here for and what we are living into, needs a more careful consideration. No man becomes great who does not exploit his soul. Lefsure, retirement, prayer are essential of lasting worth for usefulness. What is obvious is commonly passing, only the unobvious is eternal. To discover our inner selves and to disclose that before people who can understand, is

wills in his soul his flesh does, makes unting tools and war weapons. What the scientist's soul wills, his flesh does, gives him a keen eye and delicate hearing and makes him powerful enses. What a saint's soul wills, his tody does in loving kindness graceful speech. We need soul culture to turn from the glaring practical (which is the most unpracticable thing in the world, when we come to think about it) to the spiritual in man, to discover it and to reveal it to others. Then the things worth being and doing will be possible. So may we not sincerely pray with Robert Lowell-

Show me the true light as in Thine Son, Breathe through our flesh the Holy

Then earth's strongholds are stormed and won.

Then man dies faithful at his post.

# 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

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

Among the gifts received by churches in the Grand Falls mission, last year, were two very handsome white panners for pulpit and lectern, which were presented to All Saints' Episcopal church by Mrs. Medley of Fredericton.

sident of Indiantown, Gilbert D. Whe penter, had been in poor health for nearly two years. He resided with his son-in-law, Captain Kenney, on Mair street. He leaves five daughters and one son.

The death occurred on Sunday evening of, probably, one of the oldest people living in this county, in the erson of Mrs. Mary Crowley of Hanwell Settlement. She had passed her 99th birthday and was nearing one hundred. The funeral took place this forenoon, Rev. Fr. O'Leary officialing.-Fredericton Gleaner.

At the residence of L. I. DeVeber Newburyport, Mass., on Thursday last, Lewis A. Clapp of Bthaca, N. Y., and Miss Lilian M. DeVeber were united in wedlock by Rev. H. C. Hovey, D. D., paster of the Old South church. Mr. and Mrs. Clapp left on an afternoon train for a she tour, after which they will make their home in Ithaca, N. Y. The groom is publisher of the Weekly Ithacan, and stands high in business and social circles in Ithaca. The bride is a daughter of William DeVeber of Mau-

On Saturday last, while Moses Dykeman, a prominent farmer of Upper Jemseg, was on his way to the boat, he was thrown from a wagon the wheels passing over his body. He sustained such injuries that they proved fatal Sunday night. Deceased was sixty-eight years of age, an ac tive member and deacon of the Baptist church. He lived a very exemplary life and was highly respected by all who knew him. A sorrowing widow, two sons and one daught survive him, who have the deepe sympathy of the community. The funeral, which took place Tuesday, was one of the largest ever seen in Jemseg. The service at the house was conducted by the pastor, Rev. W. J. Blakeney, assisted by Rev. Mr. Follemor (Episcopal). After the burial a sermon was preached in the Bap-tist church by Mr. Blakeney from the words: "He hath done all things well."—Mark 7, 36.

Dr. R. F. Quigley on Wednesda; notified the Street Railway company that he had been retained by Prof that he had been retained by Prof. Hesse of Providence, R. I., to look after his interests, and if necessary begin proceedings for damages because of the injuries sustained by the professor in Sunday's accident. Dr. Quigley asked the company to instruct their physician to confer with Prof. Hesse's physician. Dr. Brod-prof.

Samuel Lackey, an inmate of the alms house, committed suicide or Wednesday by cutting his throat with Wednesday by cutting his throat with a razor. Coroner Herryman held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered exonerating the alms house authorities from any blame of carelessness. Lackey was an old resident of Portland, having at one time been a member of the police force. He will be well remembered by many in this city. He entered the alms house on May the 12th of this year, having been in the institution once before. He was about seventy years of area.

# SUNDAY SCHOOL.

# THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON V .- July 31. GOLDEN TEXT.—Thou shalt not over thy neighbor's house.—Ex. 20; 17.

before people who can understand, is the secret and spendor of living.

Our materialistic age needs this gospel. Soul is king still. It is the spirit that rules the body. What the savage jah sought, and at the steps of Ahab toward his door and to jah sought, and at the steps of Ahab toward his doom and toward the destruction of the idolatry he upheld."

HISTORICAL SETTING. - Time Probably five or six years after the reformation on Carmel, B. C. 900, common chronology; cr 858, revised chronology.

Place Samaria, the capital and me tropolis of Israel; and Jezreel, twenty five miles to the north. Rulers-Ahab, king of Israel: Jehoshaphat, king of Judah. Ben-hadad II., king of Syria, now a prosperous

Monuments-From the Moghite stone we learn that Moab was tributary to Israel at this time! "pages to Elijah, accompanied by the young Elisha as his assistant, is living in retirement, probably it work among the schools of the prophets, which seem to have been revived (2 Kings 2: x3-5: 1

NABOTH'S VINEYARD .- 1 Kings 21

4-16. Read chapters 21 and 22.

Kings 20: 35).

Commit verses 4-6.

1. And Ahab came into his house beavy and displeased because of the word which Naboth the Jezreelite had spoken to him: for he had said, I will not give thee the inheritance of my fathers. And he laid him down upon his bed, and turned away his face, and would eat no bread.

5. And Jezebel his wife came

him, and said unto him, Why is thy spirit so sad, that thou eatest no bread 6. And he said unto her, Because spake unto Naboth the Jezreelite, and aid unto nim, Give me thy vineyard for money; or else, if it please thee, I will give thee another vineyard for it: and he answered, I will not give thee my vineyard.

And Jezebel his wife said unt him, Dost thou now govern the kingdom of Israel? arise, and eat bread and let thine heart be merry: I will give thee the vineyard of Naboth the Jezreelite.

8. So she wrote letters in Ahab's ame, and sealed them with his seal, and sent the letters unto the, elders and to the nobles that were in his city dwelling with Naboth. 9. And she wrote in the letters say

ing. Proclaim a fast, and set Naboth on high among the people: 10. And set two men, sons of Belial before him, to bear witness against bim, saying, Thou didst (a) blaspheme God and the king. And then carry him out and stone him, that, he may

elders and the nobles who were the inhabitants in his city, did as Jezebel had sent unto them, and as it was written in the letters which she had sent unto them.

12. They proclaimed a fast and set Naboth on high among the people. 13. And there came in two men, children of Belial, and sat before him: and the men of Belial witness against him, even against Naboth, in the presence of the people, saying, Na both did (a) blaspheme God and the king. Then they carried him forth out of the city, and stoned him with stone

and he died. 14. Then they sent to Jezebel, irg, Naboth is stoned, and is dead. 15. And it came to pass when Jezebel heard that Naboth was stoned, and was dead, that Jezebel said to Ahab Arise, take possession of the vineyard of Naboth the Jezreelite, which he refused to give thee for money, for Na-both is not alive, but dead, 16. And ft came to pass, when Ahab heard that Naboth was dead, that Ahah rose up to go down to the yard of Naboth the Jezreelite, to take

REVISION CHANGES. Ver. 10, 13. (a) Curse.

ssion of it.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT.

For several years after the event of the last lesson we hear nothing from Elijah. Ahab wages successful wars against Syria; and in the succeeding peace he turns his attention to the beautifying and enlarging the grounds of his palace at Jezreel. Close by is a vineyard belonging to Naboth, which which Naboth refused to part with. 4. Ahab came to Samaria from Jez

reel. The inheritance of my fathers—
It was contrary to Jewish law to par
with it, except till the jubilee year (Lev. 25: 23-28). 8. She wrote letters in Ahab's nam And therefore he was responsible for what she did, as he gave her permission by yielding up to her his seal. ealed them with his seal-In the east all letters and documents are stamped with a seal, instead of signing the name as we do. Elders and ... nobles The popular assembly that tried such

cases (Deut. 16: 18).

9. Set Naboth on high-i. e., bring nim before the assembly.

10. Two men—Because the law rejuired two witnesses before any one ould be executed (Deut. 17: 6). Sons of Belial—Belial is not a proper name, but means worthlessness. They were worthless, reckless fellows. Blas-pheme God—Had reviled, spoken evil-of the God of Israel. And the king— He probably had condemned Ahab's dness and idolatry. That he may die—His sons also were put to death (2 Kings 9: 26). So that he would have no heirs, and, as was a common justom, the property reverts to the

GUIDING QUESTIONS.

Subject: Vioces From Naboth's Vineyard.

I. The Working Out of Elijah's R. forms (1 Kings 19: 19-20; 43). What change as to persecution do you notice

What parable was told to Ahab, and its meaning to us? (1 Kings 20: 35-43.) What sign of repentance? (1 Kings

II. Discontent in a Palace (I Kings 21:1-3).—Where was Ahab's summer palace? What kind of a palace did he palace? What kind of a palace did he have? (1 Kings 22: 39.) Whose garden did he desire? (v. 2.) What did he offer for it? Why did N-both refuse? Was it wrong for him to sell this inheritance? (Lev. 25: 28-28.) Had he as good a right to it as Ahab to his palace? Which of the Ten Commandments did Ahab break? Repeat it. What is it to covet? What is the evil of covetousness? Mic. 2: 2; Eph. 5: 5; 1 Cor. 6: 10; Jude 11.) Will any amount of possessions keep us from being discontented and covetous? How can we be saved from these sins? (Luke 12; 15; Heb. 13: 5; 1 John 1: 7;

5; 4; 1 Tim. 6; 6-8.) III. Bad Counsel at Home (vs. 4-7). -Who tried to comfort Ahab? Why was it false comfort? What did Jezebel promise the king? Was Ahab to blame for what Jezebel did in his name? Was she any worse than he? Are we guilty of the sins we wish others to do for us, when we dare not do them ourselves?

IV. A Double Tragedy (vs. 8-16).— Describe Jezebel's plan of gaining the vineyard. What was the object of pro-claiming a fast? Why might a good man be likely to speak against such a king as Ahab? What was the Jewish punishment for blasphemy? (Lev. 24: 11-16.) What was done with Naboth? Who were stoned with him? (2 Kings 9: 26.) How would this bring the property into Ahab's possession? How many of the commandments were broken in obtaining possession of this

vineyard? What other tragedy naturally followed? Describe Ahab's meeting with Elijah. What was Ahab's doom? How was his doom mitigated, and why? (1 Kings 21: 27-29.) How and when was it fulfilled? (1 Kings 22: 34-38; 2 Kings 9: 24-26.) How was Jezebel included in this punishment? (1 Kings 21: 23; 2 Kings 9: 30:37.) What lessons can you learn from this history?

# LATE HECTOR MACLEAN.

The Funeral at Bridgetown Thursday Afternoon Largely Attended.

BRIDGETOWN, N. S., July 21.-The funeral of the late Hector Maclean took place this afternoon and was very largely attended. The service was conducted at the house by the Rev. W. M. Fraser of Halifax, assisted by the Rev. J. R. Strothard and the Rev. John Cameron. Many friends were present, including Harold Parker, the other member of the firm of Parker & Maclean, and Mr. Hutchinson, one of the members of the brick and tile company from the states, and Judge Savory and Sheriff Gatez from Annapolis, and A. J. Morrison from Middleton, and Warden Roop of Clementsport. The body was interred in the Bridgetown cemetery with Ma-

Admiral Sampson, chief in command of the United States navy, has many relatives in Cape Breton. His father was born at L'Ardoise, Richmond Co. and when a young man left that place for the United States, where he married, the admiral being one of his sons.-North Sydney Herald.

# BIRTHS.

AUSTIN—At White's Point, Queens Co., N. B., on July 10th, to the wife of Samuel J. Austin, a daughter.
CUTHBERTSON—At Moncton, Saturday, July 18th, to the wife of Shepherd Cuthbertson, A daughter.

HENRY-At Salisbury, N. B., June 23rd, to
the wife of W. B. Henry, twins, sons.

# MARRIAGES.

ACHESON-HERBISON—At the Presbyterian church, Bo. abec, Charlotte Co., N. B., on July 17th, by Rev. Donald Frazer, Cyrus H. Acheson of Elmsville, N. B., to Martha K. Herbison, of Bocabec, GLIDDEN-NOBL7—At the Baptist parsonage, St. Stephen, N. B., July 2nd, by Rev. J. E. Goucher, Joseph F. Glidden to Edna Noble, both of Calais.

HAMILTON-YOUNG—At the home of the bride's mother, York street, Fredericton, N. B., July 13th, by Rev. J. D. Freeman, Hazen A. Hamilton, of Petersville, Queens Co., to Miss Lucy Young of Fredericton. ericton.

HUNTER-BURPEE—At the Methodist parsonage, Fredericton, N. B., on July 7th, by Rev. J. J. Teasdale, James Chesley Hunter of Scotchtown, to Helena Augusta Eurpee of Burton, Sunbury Co.

NIKON-TURNER—At the residence of the bride's father, Milltown, N. B., July 7th, by Rev. S. Rice, Frederick J. Nixon to Miss Olivia Turner.

WALKER-BRYCE—At the Free Baptist parsonage, July 13th, by Rev, F. C. Hartley, Allen H. Walker to Miss Olive R. Bryce, both of Marysville, N. B.

# DEATHS.

AMAN—At Charendon, N. B., July 19, John Allan, aged 86 years.
CUNNINGHAM—At Moncton, N. B., July 19, of cholera infantum, Joseph Ansell, youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Cunningham, aged 6 months.

DARRACH—At Canoe Cove, P. E. I., on June 10th, Margaret McLeod, widow of Argus Darrach, aged 84 years. Her end was peace. June 10th, Margaret McLeod, Widow of Margas Darrach, aged 84 years. Her end was pease.

HANNAN—At Pomeroy Ridge, N. B., July 15th, Levina A., aged 80 years, 6 months, 9 days, wife of Alexander Hannan.

HUGHES—At Charlottetown, P. E. I., July 15th, John J. Hughes, son of James A. and Alice Hughes, aged 6 years and 4 months.

KINGSTON—On July 18, at Chaplin—Island Road, Newcastle, N. B., Mary Burnett Etta, infant daughter of Samuel and Mary Kingston, aged 2 months.

LACKEY—In this city, on July 20th, Samuel Lackey, aged 67 years.

MADDEN—July 16th, at her late residence, corner of King and Pownal streets, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Mrs. Elizabeth Madden, widow of the late Michael Madden, in the first year of her age.

McINTYRE—At 229 Havre street, East Boston, Mass., July 17, Mary Mcintyre, beloved wife of John McIntyre. (P. E. I. pepers please copy.)

MoMILLAN—At Wood Island -Light house, P. E. I., July 18th, after a lingering illness, Mary McMillan, in the 40th year of ther age. wife of Matthew Bullyn, of her ege.

NORRIS—At St. Andrews, N. B., July 13th.

of brain fever, Kittle, third daughter of Charles H., and Marie B., Norris, aged 10 years, 9 months, 7 days.

WILLISTON—At Newcastle, N. B., July 16, Balant Norman Graham, only and beloved been in the institution once before.

He was about seventy years of age.

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN.

Forms (1 kings 18: 12-20; 43).—What Robert Norman Graham, only and beloved child of Duncan and Jennie A. Williston, aged 5½ months.

Kings 2: 3, 5, 7? What new helper did the state of th

# SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived.

July 19—Sch Marion, 123, Reicker, from New York, John E Moore, coal. Sch Edna, 282, Donovan, from New York, master, coal. Sch Louise A Boardman, 94, Shaw, from Boston, A W Adams, bal. Sch Rondo, 123, Spragg, from Boston, Peter McIntyre, bal. Sch Flash, 93, Flower, from Bridgeport, master, bal. sch Flash, 93, Flower, from Bridgeport, master, bal.
Soh Progress, 93, Erb, from Providence, A W Adams, bal.
Soh Harvard H Havey, 91, Scott, from Boston, G K King, bal.
Soh A P Emerson, 221, Odell, from New York, R C Elkin, coal.
Sch Romeo, III, Campbell, from New York, P McIntyre, coal.
Coastwise—Schs Jessie, 17, Spicer, from Harborville; Restless, 25, Graham, from Sandy Cove; Gertle H, 32, Thompson, from do; Porpoise, 32, Ingersoll, from Grand Manan; Thelma, 48, Milmer, from Annapolis; Little Minnie, 14, Theresult, from Annapolis; Starry Wave, 9, Bancroft, from Grand Manan; Ocean Bird, 44, McGranahan, from Margaretville; Forest Flower, 26, Ray, from do; str Alpha, 211, Crowell, from Yarmouth. July 20—Sch C J Colwell, 32, Colwell, from Providence, master, bal. Providence, master, bal.
Sch Hunter, 187, Kelson, from New York,
D-J Purdy, coal. D J Purdy, coal.

Sch Roger Drury, 307, Dixon, from New
York, R C Elikin, coal.

Sch Reporter, 121, Gilchrist, from New
York, R C Elikin, coal.

Sch Georgia, 333, Odell, from New York, D
J Seely, general.

Coastwise-Schs Ada, 29, Griffin, from Grand
Harbor; Garfield White, 99, Ward, from Apple River; Helen M, 62, Hatfield, from Hills-boro.

ber Kiver; heren a, c., Hathert, Hom boston, C July 22—Str Cumberland, from Boston, C E Laechler, mdse and pass.
Str Dalmelly, Leconstre, from Genoa, Wm Thomson and Co, bal.
Coastwise—Schs. Bear River, 37, Woodworth, from Port George; Citizen, 46, Woodworth, from River Hebert; Wascano, 115, Balser, from River Hebert.

July 19-Sch Wendall Burpee, Beardsley,

July 19—Sch Wendall Burpee, Beardsley, for Salem f o. Sch Saarbuck, Reid, for Boston. Sch Riverdale, Urquhart, for Rockport. Sch Beulah, Wasson, for Thomaston. Coastwise—Schs Jessie, Spicer, for Harborville; Sarah M, Glaspy, for Quaco; Sparmaker, Livingstone, for Advocate Harbor: Corinto, Kennie, for Harvey; Restless, Graham, for Sandy Cove; Dove, Ossinger, for Tiverton; Glide, Tuffts, for Quaco; Forest Flower, Ray, for Margaretville; Ocean Bird, McGranahan, for do; Louisa A Boardman, Shaw, for Apple River; Chapperat, Mills, for Windsor.

Shaw, for Apple River; Chapparai, Mills, for Windsor.

20th—Str Tremont, Colby, for Boston.
Bark Monte Moro, Roncalls, for Cardiff.
Coastwise—Schs Rex, Sweet, for Quaeo;
Ada, Griffin, for Quaeo; Little Minnie, Thereault, for Back Bay; Gertie H, Spicer, for Sandy Cove; A Gibson, Barnes, for Apple River; Annie, Gale Wolfe, for River Hebert;
Lena Maud, Giggey, for Apple River; Annie Blanche, Randall, for Parrsboro; Tilts, Comeau, for North Head.

21st—Str Plates, Allen, for Manchester.
Ship Monrovia, Hubbard, for Liverpool.
Sch Three Sisters, Price, for Boston.
Coastwise—Schs Brick, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor; West Wind, Post, for Digby; Thelma, Milner, for Annapolis; Citizen, Woodworth, for Bear River; Urbain B, Llewelyn, for Parrsboro; Temple Bar, Longmire, for Bridgetowu.

# CANADIAN PORTS.

Arrived. At Point du Chene, July 17, bark Foroget, Johannssen, from Liverpool, salt; loads for J A Black and Son.
At Bale Verte, July 16, bark India, Sorden, from Barbados.
At Moncton, July 19, sch Henry Nickerson, Brewster, from St John via Hopewell Cape. At Hillsboro, July 18, sehs Cox and Green, Thompson, from Boston; St Maurice, Mer-riam, from New York. At Kingsport, July 28, bark Skoda, Lee, from Mobile. HALIFAX, July 20—Ard, bark Marie Principia, Salimone, from Marseilles; scha Charles Jeffrey, Theali, from New York; Maud Carter, Webber, from Boston; Nannie C Bohlin, from Gloucester; and cld for New Seattle Banks.

Sld, strs Halifax, Ellis, for Boston; Beta, Hopkins, for Bermuda, Turk's Island and Jana ca; Corean, Stewart, for Philadelphia. At Chatham, July 18, brigt Skooldmoen, Svedsen, from Preston; 20th, barks Vermont, Covetto, from Marseilles; Ellida, Gronn, from Cardiff; Kings County, Williamsen, from London.

At Windsor, July 15, sch Gypsum King, Knowlton, from New York; 16th, sch Fred A Small, Thompson, from Boston; 18th, sch Christina Moore, Smith, from Boston; Newburgh, Masters, from New York; Phoenix, HALIFAX, July 20-Ard, bark Marie Prin

burgh, Masters, from New York; Phoenix, Newsombe, do.

At Shediac, July 18, bark Forsogat, Johan-nessen, from Liverpool; 20th, barks Respit, Jensen, from Hamburg; Eugenie, Andersen, from Moss. Cleared.

At Chatham, July 16, seh Onyx, McKinnon, At Chatham, July 16, sen Only, merkander, for New York.

At Hillsboro, July 18, sch Annie M Allen, Demings, for Cartaret.

At Kingsport, July 18, ship Forest King, for Liverpool.

At Hillsboro, July 20, sch St Maurice, Merriam, for New Haven.

# BRITISH PORTS.

Arrived. At Leverpool, July 17, bark Petitcodiac, Johnsen, from Dalhousie. At Manchester, July 17, bark Bergslein. sen, from Dalhousie.

Manchester, July 17, bark Bergslein, sen, from Pugwash.

Plymouth, July 18, bark Orion, Steff-At Plymo At Plymouth, July 18, bark Orion, Steffenson, from Halifax.

At Belfast, July 17, bark Uranus, Jorgensen, from Pugwash,
At Antigua, June 22, bark Nora Wiggins, McKinnon, from (Barbados) (to load for New York or Boston.)

HULL, July 20-Ard, bark Captain Dan, from St John (?)

At Kingston, Ja, July 7, sch Zeta, Barnes, from Lunenburg. At Garston, July 19, bark Galvall, Han-sen, from Pictou.

At Newcastle, NSW, July 18, ship Cum-berland, Irving, from Melbourne, At Dundalk, July 18, bark Tsra, Andersen, from Baie Verte.

WEST HARTLEPOOL, July 18-Sid, stretunia, for St John, NB. From Liverpool, July 17, bark Sagona. Berg, for New Brunswick.
From Sunderland, July 16, str Simonsia.
Jackson, for Quebec.
From Southames andreason, for Dalhousie.

From Preston July 17, bark Ruth, From Preston, July 16, bark Somerset, Sormsen, for New Brunswick.
From Glasgow, July 16, str Concordia, for LONDON, July 20—Sid, str Brazilian, for BELFAST. July 19—Sid, snip Harvest Queen, for St John.
SHIELDS, July 20—Sid, strs Briardent, for Halifax, and Hola, for Montreal.
Fram Kingston, Ja, July 6, sch Leonard Parker, Christiansen, for Black River; 11th, str Delta, Kennedy, for Halifax via outports.
From Barbados July 6, sch Opal, Foote, from Yarmouth, NS, for —; 8th, sch Dawn, Leselleur, for Arichat; 9th, sch Nevå, Boudrot, for Quebec.

# FOREIGN PORTS.

At New York, July 17, barks Golden Rod, McBride, from Buenes Ayres; Glenation, Mundy, from Macoris; brist Clyde, Strum, from Axua; sch Cathle C Berry, Gayton, from Perth Amboy for Lynn:
At New York, July 18, ship Canara, Swat-ridge, from Buenes Ayres.
At Salem, July 17, sch Luta Price, from Dorchester for orders.
At Apalachicola, July 16, bark Westmon. Dorchester for orders.

At Apalachicola, July 16, bark Westmor.

At Apalachicola, July 16, bark Westmor.

Ind. Virgie, from Barbedos.

At Philadelphia, July 17, str H M Pollock, son of J. A. Lindsay of Woodstock, with the property of the literary, 986 in the Walter Miller, from Port Johnson for Halimusical and 952 in deportment.

fax; Quetay, from do for St John; Nellie Reid, and Cato, from New York for Charlottetown, PEI (last two sailed); Erast T Lee, from Calais for Peekskill, NY; Ina, from St John for New Hayen; Beta, from Machias for New Yark; Avalon, from Norfolk, bound east; Maggie Smith, from Chatham, NB, for New York; Wm Jones, from Hillsboro for Newark; Terapin, from Calais for Patchogueli. for Patchoguell.
CALAIS, Me. July 19—Ard, schis Hannah
J. Grant, from Buckeport; Wm H Card, from POSTON, July 19—Ard, str Prince Edward, rom Yarmouth, NS; seh Sarah Hill, from

from Yarmouth, NS; seh Sarah Hill, from Calals.
Cid, sch Acacia, for La Have, NS.
Sid, str Yarmouth, for Yarmouth; schs Rondo, for Liverpool, NS; Seraphine, for Lunenburg, NS; Ellie, for Louisburg, CB; Patriot, for Paspebiac, PQ; Neilie J Crocker, for St John, NB; Lizzie Wharton, for Belleveau Cove, NS; Nuggei, for Bridgetown; Cumminger, for Isaac Harbor, NS.
CITY ISLAND, NY, July 19—Ard, sch Lizzie Cochran, from Minersville, NS.
Bound south, schs Hattie E King, from St John, NB; Centennial, from do; Pefetta, from do; Sallie E Ludlam, from Diligent River, NS; E V Glover; from Sherbrooke, NS; L A Plummer, from Hillsboro: A E Perry, from Downing's Cove, NS; Mary Stewart, from Advocate, NS; Emma, from St John, NB; Earl of Aberdeen, from Windsor, NS; Omega, from Cheverie, NS; Wentworth, from Hillsboro, NB; Harold Borden, from Windsor, NS; Glantstone, from Douglastown, NB; Fostina, from Windsor, NS, Glantstone, from Douglastown, NB; Fostina, from Windsor, NS, Glantstone, from Douglastown, NB; Fostina, from Windsor, NS; Glantstone, from Douglastown, NB; Fostina, from Two Rivers, NS; Neihe King, from Walton, NS.
NEW YORK, July 19—Ard, str Straihmore, from Willer, July 19—Ard, str Straihmore, from Mallier, July 19—Ard, str Straihmore, from Allier, July 19—Ard, str Straihmore, from Allier, July 19—Ard,

Vineyard, from Two Rivers, NS; Nelke King, from Walton, NS.

NEW YORK, July 19—Ard, str Strainmore, from Hallfax.

Cld, schs Earl of Aberdeen, for Windsor, NS; Nelkie I White, for Port Gleville, NS; Parthenia, for Hallfax.

At Providence, July 17, sch Ada G Shortland, McIntyre, from St John.

At Buenos Ayres, June 21, barks A thena, Dill, from Mobile; Linwood, Douglas, do. At Antwerp, July 16, str Storm King, Crosby, from Baltimore.

At New Haven, July 18, sch Frank L P, from St John.

At Gloucester, July 18, sch Serene, from Meteghan.

At Antigua, June 22, bark Nora, Wiggins, At Antigua, June 22, bark Nora Wiggins, At Antigua, June 22, bark Nora. Wiggins, from Pernambuco via Barbados.

At Boston, July 18, sch Ruth Robinson, Theall, from Newburg.

At New York, July 18, brig Emma R Smith, Walley, from St Croix; brig Irma, Taylor, from Monte Christi; schs Bartholdi, Grafton, from Vieques, PR; A R Keene, Keene, from Hillsboro; Helen Cotton, from Sand River.

SALEM, Mass, July 20—Ard, sch Two Brothers, for Weymouth, NS to Salem for orders.

ders.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass, July 20—Ard, sch Thomas B Reed, Edgewater, for Digby, NS; Ploassatville, from Jordan River, NS, for New York; D J Sawyer, from Hillsboro for Chester, Pa.

Sid, schs Avalon, Marion, Walter Miller and Quetay.

DIEPPE, July 17—Ard, bark Nagpore, from Helifar.

At Ponce, July 18, barktn Grenada, Gardner, from Barbados.
At Ponce, July 18, barktn Grenada, Gardner, from Barbados.
At Rio Janeiro, July 16, Coringa, Davison, from Pensacola.
At Richmond, Va, July 19, sch Sadie Wilcutt, from Hillsbero.
At New York, July 19, ship Angona, Ellis, from Hayre via Falmouth, where she put in through stress of weather.
At Baltimore, July 19, ship Selkirk, Crowe, from Boston. Cleared.

SAVANNAH, Ga, July 19—Cld, sch Etta Stimpson, for St John, NB (and sailed). At Gloucester, July 18, bark Josya, for St John.
At Boston, July 18, barktn Florence B Edgett, for Montevideo, f.o.
At New York, July 18, bark Unanima,
Rabadan, for Pernambuco; brig Harry Stewart, Brinton, for Elizabeth, NJ; schs Sabrina,

Salled. From New York, July 17, bark Howard D From Ponce, PR, July 12, brig Sceptre, Dexter, for Boston.

From St Johns, PR, July 14, sch Bravo, Emeno, for Provincetown, Mass.
From New York, July 18, schs Cathle C
Berry, for Lynn; T B Reed, for Digby.
NEW YORK, July 20—Sld, str Germani, for Liverpool. FALL RIVER, July 20-Sid, sch Canary, for St John.

EASTPORT, July 20—Sid, schs Maggie Miler, for St John; Polar Wave, for Boston.
From Babia, Jure 15, bark Cap, Pederson,
for Sheet Harbo; 17th, sch Grace, Chadder,
for Cape Breton; 23rd, sch Mary P Benoit,
for Barbados; 27th, bark Staut, Pedersen, for

MEMORANDA.

Passed out at Miramichi Bar at 5 a m on the 18th, str Mantinea, bound to Rouen.

Passed Sydney Light, July 19, strs Boxgrove, Mably, and Strathdon, Philip, from Sydney for Moutreal; brigt Edward E Hutchings, Cane, from Sydney for Windsor; 18th, strs Cape Breton, Reid, with barge, from Montreal for Sydney; Broomhaugh, Bays, for St Nazaire, and Somerhill, Davis, from Pensacola for Sydney.

CAPE SPARTEL, July 18—Passed, bark Leon Pancaldo, from Helifax for Marseilles.

Passed Cape Henry, July 13, ship Selkirk, from Boston for Baltimore (in tow of tug Cumberland.)

In port at Hong Kong, June 20, bark Muskoka, Crowe, for New York.

Passed Tarifa, July 1, bark Conte Geza Szapary, Pericich, from Marseilles for Halifax. MEMORANDA. CITY ISLAND, July 20-Bound south, schs exington, from Parrsboro, NS; Ella Clif-on, from South Gardiner, Me, via Fall Riv-Ard, schs John Stroup, from Newcastle, N B: Viols, from do; Stephen Bennett, from do; Orozimbo, from Calais, Me.

In port at Rio Janeiro, June 25, ships Kings County, Saler, from Norfolk; Loanda, Dodge, from Cardii: for Hong Kong; Z Ring, Grafton, from Pensacola; barks Landskrona, Starratt, from New York; Pass of Brander, Ryder, from Antwerp; Cambria, Rousseau, from Pensacola; sch Eagle Wing, Van Horn, from New York.

SPOKEN Ship Kambira, from Queensboro for Nor-folk, July 15, let 38:25, lon 74:25. Ship Durham, Dofl, from Middlesboro for Calcutta, June 12, lat 4:30 8, lon 87 W. Ship Euphemia, Kinney, from Pensacola for Buenos Ayres, June 23, lat 29 N, lon 81 W. Bark Famiglia Cavallo, Cavallo, from Ab-erdeen for Miramich, June 30, lat 48, lon 17. Sch Sidney Smith, Williams, from Ayr for St John (2 St Johns, Nfid, July 14, lat 50 lon 21. Ship E J Spicer. Cochran from Trapanior Gloucester, July 14, lat 42.34, lon 50.25.

# C. P. R. FATAL ACCIDENT.

BANGOR, Me., July 21.-A struction train on the Canadian Pa-McAdam this morning and the conductor and brakeman, fearing a derailment, jumped off. The conduc ose name was Fitzgerald, was kill-

The bark Eugenle, now at Shediac, was built at St. John and was form-erly the Elgin. Her present com-mander, Capt. Andersen, the Sun's Shediac correspondent writes, has her looking as well as ever, in fact he puts her down as a credit to her mas-ter and the Norwegian fleet.

At the examination in the Halifax School for the Blind for the year ended in June last, out of a possible 1,000 ed in June last, out of a possible Lindsay,

 $\mathbf{O}_{\mathbf{H}}$ rebuild fences can buy

A. J.

LONDOI replied in lay to T asked who the states Graham i Gazette, a was due gunners from the Mr. Go miralty h tinuing. with refe ment of steamer \$ a letter ed States States n ding the zens of the

who had

come nati

ter, the

will retur

LONDO

by the st pleted the to this co that New ly repres ence on and the self will colony. Sir Jan satisfacto lord of th regard to corps in The Br reached shore and LONDO ary by-el to fill the of the lat Murdoch, liberal ca formerly was an the sect last gene cornered maston o date came Quelch, e

Emperor V BERLIN brother-in-l

was an f

pluarlity,

3,906;