# LATEST STORE NEWS! SPAIN SURRENDERS.

We place on sale today the following—all that are left of our Spring Importation of Ladies' Jackets, AT LESS THAN HALF-PRICE . . . .

One Fawn Mired Tweed Jacket, Reefer Front, size 36, was \$7.00. One Dark Navy Covert Cloth Jacket, Reefer Front, size 34, was \$7.25. One Black Belted Russian Jacket, Braided, size 36, was \$5.90. One Dark Fawn Belted Russian Jacket, size 34, was \$5.90. One Light Navy Belted Russian Jacket, Braided, size 34, was \$5.90. One Light Navy Belted Russian Jacket, Braided, size 32, was \$5.90. One Black Serge Blazer Jacket, Moire Revers, size 40, was \$6.90. YOUR CHOICE FOR \$1.50. Order quickly if you want one, as they will soon go. LADIRS CAPES at greatly reduced prices to clear 75c. \$1.00. \$1.50. \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00. 10 DOZEN BLOUSE WAISTS, in light and medium colors, made-up from good, strong, washable cambrics in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Former prices 55c and 75c. YOUR CHOICE NOW FOR 39c.

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

## Queer Economy

It is to be continually rebuilding when . you

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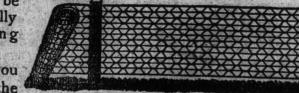
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"Star" 13 har woven wire fencing, 4 feet high, for 60 cts. a rod. When once put up it will last a lifetime.

## Wire Fence Manufacturing Co.,

A. J. Machum, Manager.

Water Street, St. John, N. B.

ler came to the city today to attend

egulations which shall govern the

August 1st. As already foreshadow

ed, it was decided that foreign goods

finished in England, at least one-

ourth of their value to be represent

ed by British labor bestowed upon

their manufacture in the mother coun

try is to entitle them to the 25 per

cent. tariff reduction

ime provinces tonight

ortations under the new British

ferential tariff, taking effect on

## JUST RECEIVED

400 Dozen Pints of the celebrated

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the product of the famous Pabst Brewing Company, Milwaukee, the leading

brewery of America .... .... FOR SALE LOW ....

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#### ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

OTTAWA, July 12.—Hon. Mr. Tarte out of the premiership to receive a will go to the maritime provinces be-federal office, and will be succeeded by fore he visits western Ontario. He will G. W. Ross. spect the harbors of St. John and Halifax. His departure will leave Hon. Mr. Fielding the only minister to England. The officers of the local

Some doubt exists as to who is in command of the militia of Canada. The recent order places the command in the hands of Lieut. Col. Lake, quartermaster general, as senior officer in Canada. An order issued in Februuary, 1897, which has not been can-celled, states in the absence of the commanding officer the adjutant gen-eral will act for him. Both Cols. Lake and Aylmer are therefore officially in command. Col. Lake is away summering, and hence the office is at present being administered by Col. Aylmer.

Premier Laurier's abrupt notice to Carransea and Dubosc to quit Canada has caused much surprise in official circles here. The inference is that the premier acted wholly of his own motion in the matter and without consulting his colleagues. The counsel for the Spaniards when here Curtis was held here today, His Honor satisfied the government that they were not promoting espionage, but enthe army and navy in Cuba, so that bodily harm to George Coughlan. Laurier's brusque decision is only ex-plainable on the theory that he is deplainable on the theory that he is de-sirous to modify the American opin-ion in advance of the Quebec confer-ion in advance of the Cuebec conferion in advance of the Quebec confer-ence. Some of his cabinet, at least, notably Cartwright, are convinced that

## Santiago de Cuba Given Over to the United States.

No Definite Conditions as to the Surrender Known at Washington.

Several Conferences Between the Spanish and United States Officials Before Terms Were Arranged.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The first chapter in the land campaign of the Julied States against Spain closed today, when the Spanish colors gave siderable body of troops, and there United States against Spain closed today, when the Epanish colors gave over Santiago to the American flag. Next will follow the transportation of the Spanish troops back to their native land and the capture of the island of Porto Rico unless peace soon intervenes. The siege of Santiago had lasted two weeks and was remarkable in many respects, and in none more than the heavy percentage of loss through death, wounds or of loss through death, wounds or sickeness of the soldiers and sailors engaged on both sides. Looking back over the record of these two weeks, it is seen that a great ironclad squadron has been destroyed, that nearly thousand Spanish sailors have been drowned or killed by shell and flame, and that an untold number of Spanish soldiers have died in the trenches of Santiago. On the other hand, about 250 American soldiers have been killed, and in round numbers 2,000 more have been sent to the hospitals from wounds, fevers and other all-The fleet had a remarkable exemption from disaster in the many engagements it has had with the forts

Rumors of a dominion election in at the entrance of the harbor with the Spanish squadron.
Next is Porto Rico," said Secretary ate autumn or early in the winter are again rife. Several ministers are urging this, especially if a reciprocity treaty is made with the United States. Alger after receiving the news Santiago's formal surrender.

"And then if need be, Havana. Hon. Mr. Ttarte left for the mari-The secretary was in excellent spirits. He has been more anxious than he dared show as to the condi-The government has a notified the Canadian Pacific railway that in the cases on the Crow's Nest railway cases on the Crow's Nest railway that in the tion of the sick soldiers and looked with apprehension upon the possibility of a prolongation of the struggle in the unhealthy valley of Santiago. The secretary said that the Porto
Rican expedition would go forward
immediately. It will comprise new
men entirely. The warriors in the
trenches before Santiago have distinguished themselves, and it is not
degmed anyment to the state the secretary surgeons the sick can be
best treated by removal to the high
strough anyment to the secretary where The extraordinary session of the On-tario legislature is explained by the fact that Hon. Mr. Hardy is to step deemed prudent to bring them in un-necessary contact with new troops, in General and Mrs. Gascoigne left for Montreal this afternoon on their way view of the danger of spreading contagion. The sick soldiers will be garrisons were at the station to bid nursed back to health and brought the general good by. The intention was to send the bands of the different. to the United States as soon as they can be safely removed. Immune regiments will be ordered to Santiago to garrison the town, and two of these regiments are already under or-

ders to proceeed. -The Porto Rican expedition will be Capt. MacLean, late A. D. C. to the general, receives a commission in the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infanmand at Camp Thomas, is expected to be his main dependence. The size of the expedition will depend upon Gen. Miles' wishes, although it is believed that 25,000 men will be sufficient for the purpose. At San Juan the navy will be of greater assistance The Grand Jury Found No Bill in the Case than it was at Santiago, owing to the possibility of approaching the town more closely without risking contact NEWCASTLE, N. B., July 13.-A

Gen. Brooke is now on his way, to

with mines.

Washington by direction of Secretary to make his views known to the department. The experience gained in despatching Shafter's expedition, it is expected, will aid the officials in their determination to make short work of the Porto Rican affairs. There will be plenty of transports available for the expedition, as the government has devised other means of removing the Spaniards captured at Santiago to Spain than by carrying them on

not a point in it suitable as a basis of operations for an army. Except the Spanish force at Santiago numbering about ten thousand, Mr. Allan stated that there were no Spanne, as it had been overrun by Gares. The Spanish garrisons were at Manzanillo and Holguin, to the west of the surrendered zone

The navy department has not heard up to the close of office hours to what extent the American hee was participating in the Stanish surrender. Holding Santhe go, the way will be clear for Admiral Sampson's fleet to enter the harbor and proceed to the wharves as soon as the torpedoes and mines at the harbor entrance are removed. The fortifications of Morro Castle, Socapa. for iffections of Morro Castle, Socapa, Cayo Smith, and others are included in the surrendered zone. The possession of these fine for tresses, particularly Morro Castle, will afford valueble garrison points for a large number of them. The terms under which these strongholds are surrendered is not yet known in detail, but it is regarded as likely that their big suns pass with likely that their big guns pass with the surrender. While the fleet will soon be free to move up to Santiago city, ome doubt is entertained in naval emplished by such a move, as it ight subject some of the sailors to be contagion existing within the city. where the heat is less severe and where recovery could proceed without

the fear of communicating the disease to the rest of the army. Secretary Alger is anxious to bring the entire army back as soon as it can be done with safety to themselves and without jeopardy to the other troops in Florida and to the general public. The active preparations made to deal with the emergency are such that it is felt the question of diseas commanded by Gen. Miles in person, can be coped with successfully now though Gen. Brooke, how in com- that the military situation has been

> GENERAL WHEELER'S HEAD-QUARTERS, Before Santiage De Guba, July 13, 4 p. m., via Kingston, Jamuslea, July 14, 1.30 p. m.—It appears that on Monday General Shafter did not again demand the unconditional surrender which Toral had refused or Sunday, but he offered, as an alternative proposition, to accept the capitu lation of the enemy, and to transport the Spanish officers and troops to Spain, they to leave all their arms behind and he to accept their parole. It was this proposition which Gen. Toral declined yesterday. This morning it was decided to hold

a personal interview with Gen. Toral. Gen. Miles and his staff, who got no further that Gen. Shafter's headjuar Shafter and his staff, rode out to the front shortly before 8 o'clock under a first of truce. A request for a personal these transports. That the navy is ready to do its share at short notice goes without saying. Porto Rico is not expected to offer a very formidable resistance. It is believed that the moral effect of today's surrender at Santiago will be to discourage the defenders of San Juan. There is, however, always the prospect that peace may ensue before hostilities have progressed against Spanish castern West Indian island.

Rumors were affoat this afternoon to the effect that the Spanish government at last had made everyone. peace may ensure before hostilities have progressed against Spanish and the progressed against Spanish should have believed the sactory were afford this afternoon to the effect that the Spanish government of the effect that the Spanish government was placed frankly before Gen. Town and the direction, but their basis, problems that direction, but their basis, problems that direction of the spanish and the was offered the alternative many was allowed the sufficient to complet the Spanish government to sue for present Santiago, province. The only odd that the surrenders of Torals army. The natural state of the property of the surrenders of Torals army. The natural state of the property of their basis, also does not speak Shglish, these runous to the extent of relaxing the form of the property of their basis, also does not speak Shglish, these runous to the extent of the property of their basis and the surrenders of Torals are surrendered by Gen. Toral is the condition of the property of their basis and the extreme width and pasking is all about for thousand at the flow of the property of their condition to Gen. Toral is stated here to be about one hundred and the miles, and the extreme width and resulted and then the surrendered by Gen. Toral is stated here to be about one hundred and the miles, and the extreme width and resulted and the this stated here to be about one hundred and the miles, and the extreme width and resulted and the this stated here to be about one hundred and the surrendered by Gen. Toral is stated here to be about one hundred and the surrendered by Gen. Toral is stated here to be about one hundred and the through the surrendered by Gen. Toral is stated here to be about one hundred and the surrendered by Gen. Toral is stated here to be about one hundred and the surrendered by Gen. Toral is stated here to be about one hundred and the surrendered by Gen. Toral is stated here

"and I obey my government. If it is necessary we can die at our posts."

Gen. Toral is a man of sixty years of age, with a strong, rugged face, and fine, soldierly bearing. His brave words inspired a feeling of respect and admiration in the hearts of his adversaries. Nevertheless, the Spanish general's anxiety to avoid further sacrifice of life in his command was manifest, and he did not hesitate to ask for time to communicate the situation to dent, who has unusual sources of intime to communicate the situation to Madrid, although he dubiously shook his head when he spoke of the probable response.

During the course of the

During the course of the interview Gen. Toral said the bombardment of Sunday and Monday had done little damage. He admitted the shells from the guns of the fleet had destroyed four houses, but he asserted that only half a dozen soldiers had been injured. He also volunteered the information, when Gen. Miles gallantly inquired after Gen. Linares' condition, that the

Gen. Miles at the interview did not attempt to assume the direction of the egotiations, but as general of the United States army, he vouched for the conditions Gen. Shafter offered. Upon the return of the commanders to the American line an important

consultation was held at Gen. Wheeler's headquarters.

Gens. Garcia and Castillo, with their staffs, had ridden around from the extreme right to see Gen. Miles. It was a notable group gathered under the protecting awning of Gen. Wheeler's tent. Gen. Miles in blue fatigue uniform, with the double star on his shoulders and his campaign hat encircled by a single strand of gold braid, looking the ideal soldier, sat on an empty ammunition but and formed

the centre of the party.

On the right of Gen. Miles sat Gen.
Shafter and on his left was General
Garcia, in mud-spotted white uniform, with heavy riding hoots and jingling spurs. The Cuban general wears a large weather-worn Panama hat, and at his side was a silver mounted machete. Gen. Garcia has a strong swarthy face, with a deep, bullet scar in the forehead. In a general way he is rot unlike a Cuban edition of Gen.

Gen. Wheeler, with grizzled beard. small of stature and in a brown camraign uniform, faced the three officers mentioned, while about them sat the aides-de-amp of the four generals. Assistant Naval Constructor Hob-

sen, the hero of the Merrimac, who had come to headquartetrs with messages from Rear Admiral Sampson, was also present.

The situation was discussed with the aid of a profusion of maps and at the conclusion of the conference

beans, hard-tack and coffee After this meal, Gen. Miles, Gen. Shafter and Gen. Garcia, with their staffs, rode off to inspect the position of the right flank. They all agreed that Gen. Toral was securely wedged in and that escape was impossible. But, (wing to the delays and the possibly ncidental loss of life which was certain to result from an attempt Lurry the town by assault, the danger to our troops from fever and disease, and above all the fact that the Spanish fleet was destroyed, which has been the real object of the camraign, it seemed to be the general disposition to allow Gen. Toral to evacuate Santiago. This would give a mihtary and naval base, permit the starving refugees to return to their homes, and would allow the immedi-ate embarkation of the bulk of the arriy for the Porto Rico campaign.

The rain falls in sheets every day, drenching the soldiers, washing out the roads and swelling the stream.

into torrents. In fact, the base of supplies is actually threatened by the mountain streams. Two bridges were carried away this afternoon after a downfall in which an inch and a half of rain fell. The Aguadores river is The water, shoulder deep, is run-

ning like a small Niagarar. A mule ambulan e, filled with refugees, which attempted to cross the river, was carried 200 yards down the stream to

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, is one of those who believe the army is threat-ened with a great disaster unless emed with a great disaster unless Gen. Toral and his troops are allowed to depart. Two of Gen. Randolph's batteries reached the front today and were posted in the centre of Gen. Lawton's division on the extreme right, where they can command the town beyond the lines and ever the churches, hospitals and other public buildings, flying the Red Cross flags at the eastern edge of the city. Already the movements of the army for the future, as outlined, are based on the fallen city. The plans of the general are not to allow the troops to enter the city except a garrison of immunes which will remain here, proof against the yellow fever.

dent, who has unusual source says the European chancellors are eventual intervention of the powers in adds, have advised their govern respecting Germany's line of policy which seems quite settled. Germany would prefer the maintenance of the status quo, but if as a con

terested in the islands would each be called on to protect its own interests. The correspondent adds: "This is logical outcome of the Monroe employed by Europe in order to pro tect itself against American interference, and, unless appearances are deceptive, Great Britain, in spite of the talked of Anglo-Saxon alliance,

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Quantaname Bay, July 14—A French gunboat of about 2,000 tons displacement attempted to come into the harbor al dusk tenight without permission met with a surprise party. The cruiser Marblehead fired a blank shot as the gunboat came into the en-trance to the harbor, but no attention This, too, was disregarded, boat coming along under full stear For a few minutes it looked as nuarters and another shot was sent across the gunboat's bows this time in uncomfortable proximity. That warning was sufficient, however, and

It is against naval custom for a war vessel of one nation to enter a port which vessels of another nation are blockading unless permission is given. The captain of the French gunboat was either in ignorance the American occupation or chose disregard it until forcibly reminded of the fact by Commander McCalla. the fact by Commander McCalla.

The gurboat was allowed to ancien the lower harbor for the night.

dicating his willingness to accept the terms of surrender proposed yester-day, and asking the American commander to appoint commissioners to meet the Spanish commissioners to arrange to send the Spanish troops back to Spain.

This will be promptly done. The surrender of Gen. Toral not only means the fall of Santiago, but by the terms of surrender the whole eastern end of the island falls into the hands of the United States without firing a shot.

The surrender is to include all the Spanish troops at Santiago, Guantanamb, Caimaera and Sagua, composing the fourth corps of the Spanish

The portion of the province of Santiago de Cuba that lies east of the line from Sagua, via Las Palmas to Assercadores, is surrendered to the United States.

LONDON, July 15.—The Madrid correspondent of the Datly Mail says: "A despatch from Havana to El Imparcial says that three thousand Americans have landed near Cienfuegos, under cover of the guns of the U. S. cruiser Montgomery."

El Correo doubt the truth of this re-

Gen. Toral cables that the losses of the last few days have been 400 killed and wounded and taken prisoners. He says that he has 12,000 trrops left in

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## DUNN EDGE TOOL COMPANY

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

CLIPPER, FINEST OUTLERY STEEL, DOUBLE RIBBED DANDY

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

#### Judge Tuck presiding. The prisoner was charged with the wilful murder gaged in the purchase of supplies for of Garfield Astles and intent to do The grand jury, after remaining out

regiments of the city to accompany

the major general to the depot, but he

declined to accept, preferring to de-

NOT GUILTY.

pecial sitting of the court to dispose

of the case of the Queen v. William

part quietly.

he time is entirely wasted.

OTTAWA, July 13.—Premier LaurScotch dialect." "Is his book a problem novel?" "Yes;
and a hard one. It is in the worst form of

#### THE TWELFTH.

#### Celebration at Fredericton by Provincial Grand Lodge.

A Large Procession and Speeches by Prominent Members of the Order.

Nova Scotia Orangemen Have a Grand Celebration.

FREDERICTON, July 12.-The Orange demonstration here today marked the fiftieth anniversary of the institution of Graham Lodge, No. 20. The city was crowded with visitors from St. John, St. Stephen, Calais, Wood-stock, Houlton and various other It seemed as if the entire lation of York and Sunbury counhad moved into the capital for the day. The weather was perfect, a cool breeze prevailing throughout the day. The principal streets were attractively decorated with flags, wreaths and streamers. The Carieton county Orangemen, accompanied by hundreds of excursionists, arrived first. McAdam Junction and Fredericton Junction sent in the next lot, and the Charlotte county delegation followed soon after. The St. John contingent, numbering in all one thousand people, arrived by the Victoria about o'clock. The St. John Orangemen were escorted to the Oddfellows' hall, which was their headquarters. other brethren found comfortable quarters at the curling rink. There were upwards of 1,500 Orangemen in the city. The reception committee, which consisted of Imperial Grand Secretary H. H. Pitts, Junior Deputy Grand Master Rossborough, and Past County Master Wm. Anderson, County Master J. J. Libbey and County Sec-retary A. D. Thomas, did the work assigned them in an eminently satisfactory manner. A better conducted erowd was never seen here; in fact, it was a matter of remark that there was not seen on the streets a man under the influence of liquor, which is a highly creditable record, with such

The visiting bands discoursed choice music on Parliament square before the time set for the formation of the procession. It was formed on Parliament square shortly after two o'clock. and was made up as follows:

Mounted police officers.

Grand Master David Hipwell, mounted on a white charger.

Grand Director of Ceremonies J. W. Hoyt, mounted.

First barouche, drawn by four white horses handsomely decorated with orange—Deputy Grand Master of B. A., A. J. Armstrong, P. G. M.; Imperial Grand Scentary, H. H. Pitts, P. G. M.; Grand Lecturer of B. A., R. A. C. Brown; Deputy Grand Lecturer of B. A., Go. E. Day.
Second barouche, drawn by four white horses with orange decorations—Senior horses with orange decorations—Senior little to celebrate the glorious little. The order was never in a more house of their thoughtfulness in watering the streets. Orangemen were loyal to the core, law abiding citizens, who loved their Queen and country. It would be a dark day when Orangemen failed to celebrate the glorious little. The order was never in a more house of the city were entitled to thanks for their thoughtfulness in watering the streets. Orangemen were loyal to the core, law abiding citizens, who loved their Queen and country. It would be a dark day when Orangemen were loyal to the core, law abiding citizens, who loved their queen and country. It would be a dark day when Orangemen were loyal to the core, law abiding citizens, who loved their queen and country. It would be a dark day when Orangemen were loyal to the core, law abiding citizens, who loved their queen and country. It would be a dark day when Orangemen were loyal to the core, law abiding citizens, who loved their queen and country. It would be a dark day when Orangemen were loyal to the core, law abiding citizens, who loved their queen and country. It would be a dark day when Orangemen were loyal to the core, law abiding citizens, who loved their queen and country. It would be a dark day when Orangemen were loyal to the core, law abiding citizens, who loved their queen and country.

horses with orange acceptations.

Deputy Grand Master, Dr. J. H. Morrison;
Junior Deputy Grand Master, Wm. Rossborough; Grand Secretary, N. J. Morrison;
Past Grand Treasurer, R. G. Magee; P. D.
G. M., Thos. H. Colter.

Third barouche, drawn by four black horses
—Past Grand Lecturer, Geo. S. Gray; Past
County Master, Wm. H. Anderson; Past
Grand Lecturer, Robt. Maxwell; Past
Deputy Grand Master, D. McArthur; Past
Deputy Grand Chaplain, A. W. Macrae.

Fourth barouche—Past County Master, Willard Kiltchen; County Secretary, A. D.
Thomas, John Macpherson and Jos. Walker.

Carleton Cornet Band, Bandmaster Burrill

Thomas, John Macpherson and Jos. Walker.

Carleton Cornet Band, Bandmaster Burrill in charge.

Past Grand Master James Kelly, mounted on a black charger, in command of the Royal Black Knights of Ireland.

Queen's Preceptory, No. 62, of St. John, with banner; C. W. Stockton, W. P., (mounted).

Trinity Preceptory, No. 507, of St. John, with banner, Wm. Rodgers, W. P.

Whitestone Preceptory, No. 308, of Fredericton, with banner; Angustus

Tweedale, W. P.

Woodstock Preceptory of Woodstock; A. F.

C. Stackhouse, W. C., in command.

St. John County Royal Scarlet Chapter; E.

C. Stackhouse, W. C., in command.

St. John District Lodge, Wm. Simpson, D.

D. M.

Portland Fife and Drum Band.

Verner Lodge, No. 1, of St. John, with banner, Theo, Marshall, W. M.

Eidon Lodge, No. 2, of St. John, with banner, Samuel Ross, W. M.

York Lodge, No. 3, of St. John, with banner, Geo. McHarg, W. M.

Gideon Lodge, No. 7, of St. John, with banner, Geo. Jenkins, W. M.

Johnston Lodge, No. 24, of St. John, with banner, R. H. Rubins, W. M.

Dominion Lodge, No. 24, of St. John, with banner, R. H. Rubins, W. M.

Dominion Lodge, No. 10, of Fairville, Capt. Hanlyn, W. M.

Emmanuel Lodge, No. 60, of South Bay, Geo. Godfrey, W. M.

Officers of Lalles Ocange Benevolent Association in carriages.

Johnston, No. 19—Mrs. Worden, Worthy Mis-

John Sweet, Lecturer; Mrs. S. Legan, Inmer Guard.

57th Battalien Band.
Carleton County Royal Scarlet Chapter, D. O. McIntosh, Acting County Master.
Woodstock Lodge, No. 33, of Woodstock, with banner, Wm. Roiston, D. M.
Jubilee Lodge, No. 80, of Woodstock, with banner, J. A. Lindsay, W. M.
Benton Lodge, No. 66, of Benton.
Hartland Lodge, No. 61, of Hartland, Allan Rideout, Asting Master.
Richicond Lodge, No. 61, of Richmond, Wm. Blise, W. 56.
Waterville Lodge, No. 65, of Waterville, Ed.
Lipsett, W. M.
Ryder's Band of St. Stephen.
Charlotte County Scarlet Chapter, W. S. A.
Douglas, C. M.
St. Stephen Lodge, No. 61, of St. Stephen,
With banner,
Baillie Lodge, No. 61, of St. Stephen,

Walker Lodge, No. 35, of Fredericton, with banner, J. O. Cowie, W. M.

Extraville Bund.

Pickard Lodge, No. 40, of Maryeville, with banner, Freeman Labby, W. M.

Boyne Water Lodge, No. 54, of Williamsburg, with banner, D. Fullerton, W. M.

Pitts Lodge, No. 71, Mouth of Fox Greek, with banner.

Morning Star Lodge, No. 136, of Tay Settlement. Milburn Lodge, No. 12, with banner, E. C. Otts, W. M.

The procession moved down Queen and around the Cathedral square, up Brunswick to Church street, out Church to George, up George to St. John, in St. John to Brunswick, up Brunswick to Regent, in Regent to King, up King to York, out York to Brunswick, up Brunswick to Westmoriand, out Westmoriand to Char-lotte, up Charlotte to Smythe. Here a halt was made and the brethren regaled themselves with lemonade and other refreshments. The march was then resumed down Brunswick to Northumberland, in Northumberland to Queen, down Queen to Parliament square.

The square was crowded with people and the bands seemed vieing with each other to suit the assembled multitude. Mr. Pitts called the crowd multitude. Mr. Pitts caned the crowd to order, and mounted on the seat of one of the barouches, delivered a brief address in which he expressed the hope that the day had been enjoyed by the Orangemen and the reople generally. The visitors would, he trusted, take away with them kindly feelings towards York county and its people. He then introduced Grand Master Hipwell, who was

loudly cheered.

The grand master said he was a worker rather than a talker. He thanked the brethren of York for the lwarm reception extended to the visitors. He was glad to see such a large gathering on this anniversary on. He felt proud of the conduct of the Orangemen. The society was living down the prejudices which used to exist with regard to it. If Orangemen lived up to their obligation, lived up to the principle of the order, God would be with them. He returned thanks to all for the sympathy and kindly feeling shown him. The Orange society was one that would not be downed. It numbered among its members the best men in every part of the country, the men who were shaping the policy of the country. He advised all. Orangemen to live so

that their conduct would redound to the credit of the order. Cheers were given for Mr. Hipwell, and then Deputy Grand Master Armstrong of British America was introduced. Major Armstrong was cheered enthusiastically. He had always endeavored to do his duty towards the order, which he dearly loved. He congratulated the committee who had arranged the celebration on the excellent way that everything had passed off. It had been a great success. The

cially than at the present time. One of the bands struck up the Protestant Boys, after which Mr. Pitts called on Dr. Morrison, S.D.G.M., for a speech. Dr. Morrison was brief. After a few words relative to the Orange order, he thanked the people of

Fredericton for the cordial reception given the visitors. Mr. Pitts regretted that Past County Master Anderson was not able to address the crowd. He felt rather in-

disposed after the procession. Cheers were given for the Queen, William of Orange, Mr. Pitts, the St. John Orangemen and the other visit-

The crowd then dispersed for sup-Clarke Wallace lodge of McAdam looked well. Their new banner has on

one side of it a photograph of Hon. Mr. Wallace. Their band, a new organization, played admirably. Queen's Preceptory had their new banner with them. It is a handsome affair. It is made of tlack silk, with a heavy gold border and fringe. On it contains the emblems of the order from the Royal Black to the Red Cross, and on the other.

usual lettering. The officers of Verner lodge wore their new collars, made by James Robinson of Union street.

photograph of the Queen, with the

The St. John contingent left Indian town on the steamer Victoria at 7.30 Tuesday morning. There were about one thousand people in the party. The accompanied by the Carleton Cornet and Portland Fife and Drum bands, marched from the Orange hall to the steame. The sail up was an excellent one; in fact, nothing more enjoyable could have been desired. The bands supplied music and the young The return trip was made in about six hours, but over half an hour was lost on account of a raft getting in mittee of Orangemen have every reason to congratulate themselves on the success of the excursion. It was by all means the best held in late years.

Graham Lodge was instituted on July 12th, 1844, with twelve charter members, none of whom are now liv-ing. Thos Hill was the first master ing. Thos Hill was the first master George Anderson, who was deputy master under him, succeeded him The latter's brother, Wm. H. Anderson, served as master of the lodge for eighteen years. Mr. Anderson, was in Tuesday's procession and talked for quite a time that night to a Sun reporter regarding the Orange order. It was Mr. Anderson who purchased the Orange hall at Frederioton from John A. Beckwith. It was formerly used A Beckwith It was formerly used as the Central Bank Mr. Anderson was county master of York for

AMHERST, N. S., July 12.— The glorious twelfth was celebrated tongemer, at Springhill. From an rived in town from the country



womanly organ-isms. I/c promptly wrote to an emi-nent and skillful physician, with a world-wide repu-tation, instead of trusting their cases to some ob-scure physician with but limited

with but limited practice and experience. There are many reasons why a wise woman follows this course. The chances are that an obscure physician of small practice will not diagnose troubles of this nature properly. If he does, he will insist on the obnoxious examinations and local treatment from which every sensitive, modest woman shrinks.

ment from which every sensitive, modest woman shrinks.

The specialist referred to is Dr. R. V. Pierce, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. Thirty years ago he discovered a wonderful medicine for diseases peculiar to women, that may be used effectively in the privacy of the home, and does away with all necessity for examinations and local treatment. This medicine is known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs concerned in wifehood and motherhood. It makes them strong, healthy and vigorous. It allays infiammation, heals ulceration, soothes pain and tones and builds up the nerves. Taken during the period of prospective maternity. and tones and builds up the nerves. Taken during the period of prospective maternity, it banishes the usual discomforts and makes baby's coming easy and almost painless. It insures the little new-comer's health and an ample supply of nourishment. Over ninety thousand women have testified to its marvelous merits. Medicine dealers sell it

It is a druggist's business to give you, not It is a druggist's business to give you, not to tell you, what you want.

Any alling woman may write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and get free advice. By inclosing 31 one-cent stamps in her letter, to cover cost of customs and mailing only, she may secure a paper-covered copy of the "People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." Cloth bound, 50 stamps.

ersons went from here by special train, including Amherst and Northlort lodges. New Glasgow, Truro and other lodges were also largely represented. J. W. Marshall of New Glasgow acted as grand director of ceremonies. W. B. Embree, marshal for Cumberland West, Charles Tucker of Northport for Cumberland East, The procesion formed with three bands. After parading several streets it returned to a field, where speeche were delivered. Among these who addressed the very large audience were: H. J. Logan, M. P., who welcomed the excursionists; Charles Ren-nie of Springhill, W. R. Fraser of Trenton; Wm. Stewart of New Glas gow, Jno. Bryenton of Amherst, and Rev. James Bleasdale.

Bicycle and foot races were held, in which the Springhill boys carried off most of the prizes.

THE CAT ASSAYED \$18.31. It Hadn't Been Scrambling About in a Gold Mine for Nothing.

BUTTE, Mon., July 5.—An amusing min-ing story comes from the Mocking Bird mine in the Warm Springs district. L. J. Rowen, who owns and works, the mine, also owns a pot cat. This cat. climbs up and Nowen, who owns and worst the line, say owns a pet cat. This cat climbs up and down the shaft, through drifts, crosscuts, slopes and levels, and lives down there most of the time, being fed by the uniners from the contents of their dinner palls.

A brilliant idea struck Rowen the other day. He took the cat into the ore house and weshed the hair as clean to the skin as it could possibly te washed. Then he panned the dirty water to the highest percentage, and the entire cat assayed \$18.31 on an assayers' scales. It is doubtful if any mine in the Rocky Mountains can assay better than \$18.31 to the cat.

#### DEATH TO MOSQUITOES.

(The Empire.) An Anglo-Indian sends us the following tip for those who are troubled by those very troublesome creatures, mosquitoes: "Throw a bit of alum, about the size of a marble, into a hands and face and any exposed parts lightly with it. Not a mosquito will approach you. They hum about a little and disappear. I never had any and am glad to think that I can perhaps benefit others (travellers in particular) by this little bit of informa-

FROM SUMMER WIDOWERS, DELIVER

Temptations invidious
Contrived by the devil for pulling mendown,
There's none so delusive,
Seductive, abusive,
As the snare of a man with his wife out of town.

## **20 YEARS OF BONDAGE**

Dr. Chase's K.-L. Pills Loose the Shackles of Constipation and Stomach Disorders.

In summing up the causes of human misery it will be found that by far the greatest sources of disease originate in derangement of the Stomach and Bowels.

Pills.

Mr. Thos. Miller, Lucknow, Ont., says that he was afflicted with Stomach Trouble and Constipation for about 20 years, during which time he tried almost everything he heard of, but to no purpose. Mr. H. Day, the popular druggist, sent him a sample of Dr. Chase's K.-L. Pills. The first does he took did him good, and they have proved so effectual in his case that he recompaged them to all these afflictions.

#### I. O. FORESTERS.

Nearly Six Thousand Members in the Province of New Brunswick.

Chief Ranger's Message and Reports of Officers—The Committees Appointed.

Important Announcement by Oronhyatekha-Public Meeting in the Mechanics' Institute Wednesday Evening.

The fifteenth annual session of the N. B. High Court of the Independent Order of Foresters was called to order in the Mechanics' Institute at 10.3 Wednesday morning. The high chief ranger, His Honor Judge Wedderbain, was in the chair, and the other officers present at roll call were: P. H. C. R., Wm. Kinghorn (inspector and organizer); H. V. C. R., W. J. S. Myles; H. Sec'y, F. W. Emmerson; H. T., E. P. Eastman; H. Phys, B. M. Mullin, M. D.; H. Coun., E. R. Chapman; H. Auditors, J. V. Russell; Thos. Murray; H. Mess., A. W. Eb. bett; H. Con., S. L. T. McKnight; H. Mar., A. Hastings; H. S. W., H. Nadeau; H. J. W., W. G. Fraser; H. S. B., W. M. Weldon; H. J. B., R. W. Mitchell; H. J. S., John Farley. Rev. Silas James was appointed chaplain pro tem. Dr. Geo. A. Hetherington, P. H. C. R., occupied a seat on the platform, as did E. J. Todd, brigadier general of the Royal Foresters. The following is a list of the dele-

gates present: East Florenceville—B. Frank Smith.
Salmon River—T. W. Gilchrist.
Kingston, Kent—Jas. L. Hutchison.
Loggieville—D. W. Stothart.
Point de Bute—Harry Lawrence.
Clair Station—Alphonse Laliberte.
Port Elgin—Dr. H. R. Carter, W. W. Y.

M. P. P.
Glassville—William Simpson.
Greenwich—W. S. Belyes.
Grand Bay—D. M. Hamm.
Golden Grove—Geo. E. Day.
Derby—John Betts.
Hillsboro—A. Sherwood, Dr. Marven.
Hampton—J. A. Lindsay.
Harvey, Albert Co.—J. E. Bishop.
Kars—Miles G. Jenkias.
Keswick—T. H. Colter.
Norton—D. B. Haifield.
Sussex—Ora P. King.
Apohaqui—Major H. Montgomery Cam Norton—J. B. Hatted.
Sussex—Ora P. King.
Apohaqui—Major H. Montgomery Campbell.
Kingston, Kings—L. T. Crawford.
Florenceville—A. D. McCain.
Marysville—Thos. Morrison.
Andover—E. H. Hoyt.
Gagetown—Jas. A. Stewart.
Bloomfield, Carleton—H. A. Stokoe.
Sussex—H. R. MoMonagle.
Chatham—P. C. Johnson.
Havelock—J. R. Price.
Belleisle—Geo. G. Scovil, M. P. P.
Bathurst—L. R. Hetherington.
Berry's Mills—B. A. Trites, R. Currie.
Burit's Corner—Elwood Burtt.
Bate Verte—Rev. Silas James.
McAdam Junction—M. H. Goodspeed.
Clearview—Geo. Green. Dalhousie—J. R. McKenzle.
Middle Sackville—A. E. Wry.
Cross Creek—Wm. G. Humble.
Dorchester—A. A. Steeves.
Dosktown—Otto Hildebrand.
Rolling Dam—J. E. Peacook.
Carleton—S. A. Morrell, Chas. J. Morrison
St. Martins—W. E. Skillen, J. P. Mosher.
Febryille—Ler. Stant

Norton—C. M. McLean
River — James Currie.
Millville—E. H. Estey.
Fredericton—H. C. Creed, Dr. Bridges.
Moncton—Geo. Scott, W. F. Sears, J. W.
Duke, R. A. Borden.
Meductic—A. E. Pearson.
Kilburn—Jas. Stewart.
Bath—H. Squires.
Summerfield—Wm. Post.
Newcastle—J. S. Flemming, Rev. P. G.
Snow.

Maugerville—A. A. Tredwell.

Nanhwaak—Chas. A. Sloat.

Bloomfield, Kings—O. A. Wetmore.

Oromocto—Alex. B. White.

Oak Bay—W. R. Simpson.

Petitoodiac—J. N. Steeves, H. McCully.

Bass River—Geo. A. Coates.

Perth Centre—Douglas Baird.

Campbellton—W. W. Doherty, M. D.

Armstrong's Corner—W. H. Allingham. Campbellton—W. W. Doherty, M. D. Armstrong's Corner—W. H. Allingham. Edmundston—Hector Nadeau. Sheffield—B. Willmot Chase. Shemogue—Chas. Siddali. Hoyt Station—A. H. Worden. St. Marys, York—A. Brown, R. Foster, Davion.

Upham—R. H. Crother. Black River Bridge—John A. W. Mc-

Cody's—Wm. J. Southern.
Young's Cove—B. H. Smith.
St. John—Reverdy Steeves, W. M. Mc-Lean, W. B. Hammond, A. A. Wilson, H. F. Sharp, M. B. Grass, James Seaton, John A. Sincleir, D. H. Melvin, A. Markham, J. R. Armstrong, D. G. Lingley, J. A. Brooks, F. B. Hayward, John I. Robinson.

When the delegates from the various subordinate courts had been ad-Credentials-High Secretary Emmerson, Dr. Doherty, J. Stout, H. L.

Creed, Dr. Carter, Geo. A. Coates, J. S. Atkinson

Finance—D. G. Lingley, J. V. Russell, Douglas Baird, H. M. Campbell, State of the Order-E. R. Chapman W. W. Wells, M. P. P., Elwood Burtt, A. P. White, Alphonse Lali-

Constitution and Laws-A. W. Mac Constitution and Laws—A. W. Macrae, Ora P. King, W. R. Simpson, Wm. Simpson, John Bats.

New Business—Rev. J. G. A. Beiyez, Albert Brown, A. J. McLean, E. H. Hoyt, G. H. Church.

Appeals — LeB. Coleman, M. A. Goodspeed, H. O. Ryan, D. M. Hamm, R. Currie.

Reception—Wm. Kinghorn, W. J. S. Myles Thos. Murray B. M. Mullin, M.

Myles, Thos. Murray, B. M. Mullin, M. D., E. J. Todd.

High Chief Ranger Wedderburn de-livered his annual address as follows: Chambers of the High Court of New Brunswick, St. John, N. B., July 13th.

My Dear Brothers—As I rely upon and refer you to the more important reports of the high secretary, the high treasurer and the inspector for dein New Brunswick during the official year just ended, I shall content my-

elf by presenting only a few general

mony has prevailed throughout the jurisdiction of high court, as well as everywhere within the general circle of the order at large. I have not been called upon to interfere officially to decide any questions of constitutional practice, or touching any disputes or disquietude in subordinate courts. At the same time, this obviously happy state of our internal affairs has not arisen or resulted from stagnation; for, on the contrary, we have enjoyed peace with active progress and pros-

perity. Keeping within sound of the bugle notes all along the line of the I. O. F. observing with keen appreciation and fraternal solicitude the wonderful progression and expansion of the various divisions in the immense operations of the entire order-our own moral and material advance has been uniform and unwavering, as we have kept time to the drum beat of the advancing hosts in the great army of the general jurisdiction; so that today, if we make a fair and legitimate comparison of territory, population and surrounding possibilities, we rightly claim a high place in the from ranks-in the very vanguard of the Let us, therefore, my brethren, de

voutly acknowledge our deep indebt-edness to Almighty God, who has not only permitted peace and prosperity to attend the footsteps of our order everywhere, but has also overshadowed us with His gracious guidance and protection, and has preserved us in health and happiness to meet again in high court. Let us not be unmindful at the same time of the fact that during the year many of our brethren have been summoned by the inevitable messenger. I am sorry I am not able to make their record here-but in the sweet and catholic spirit of our Christian and fraternal institution, we will all hope that, while their surviving families have felt some of the blessings which flow from our order, their own names have been found in the Lamb's Book of Life. Let us remember also that they have only a little while preceded us; and as we thrust they do now, so shall we pray that we too like them at last may, enjoy the rest that remaineth for the people of God. In the mean-time let us be admonished, and whatsoever our hands find to do, not alone within the circle of our fraternity but among the activities of honorable manhood and Christian citizenship, do with our might, for the night cometh wherein no man can work. So shall we live, that when the shadows of eventide lengthen to-wards the gathering gloom of the descending night, "sustained and sooth-ed by an unfaltering trust" in the merits and mercy of our Elder Brother, we may pass with joy beyoud the stars into the ineffable radiancy of the unbroken circle of concord in the courts of our Father, to go no more out forever. "And there shall be no night there.'

A year ago, my brethren, you electof the year I should be pe retire from office, and I then an-nounced that I would not be a candidate for re-election. In a little while, manent disability benefit in the provtherefore, I shall return the regalia of office into your keeping, and for the investiture of my successor. am very sorry that the year has gone by only too rapidly, and that, while I have been able to perform some work, there is much I have been unable to accomplish. I have been taught by experience that he who attains this office should realize at the threshold of his term that the duties have grown so large and important and in some respects so exacting, that he should not underestimate them, as I have done, but should be prepared to reciprocate the confidence of his brethren by honoring a large draft upon his time, his labor and his devotion. In setting up this standard I acknowledge I have fallen far short of it myself. It is true I have visited many courts and localities and as often as I could, and have endeavored to the best of my ability, and with some success, but far below the level of my intentions and desires, to promotte the commonwealth of our beloved brotherhood. But many courts and many brethran have my promises yet unhappily unfulfilled. them on the list," and I hope yet to be able to redeem them all-and to make and perform many others.

Let me before I close this message to you, however, add a few words which afford me unmingled pleasure. I have to thank, as I do most heartily, my colleagues of the high standing and counsel and most generous and unwearied consideration; the inspec-for for information readily afforded me and for the zeal and industry and ability which have marked his con-duct in his field of 'abor; the press for the marked degree of forbearance and for the immense labor and kindness which have been readily and gratuitously given to the order, and in my own behalf. I feel I owe, and you owe, much to the press of the province. Liet me say, lalso, that vherever I have gone I have been received by the brethren, not only with the full honors due to this office, but with undisguised affection and lavish hospitality often participated in by many not members of our order.
These things, which make the burdens of office gracious and light, I
have beenly felt and appreciated.
How very trivial any little, self-sacrifice becomes in the presence of such and so many kindnesses. On behalf of high court, and with deep and heartfelt personal gratitude, I thank them all.

I now leave you to your delibera-tions. Let liberty of thought and specific characterize your labors; let benevolence in its full and benign inerices animate and direct you; and et concord, the very bond of peace and the best and surest cement and support of every estimable society, soften and chasten both thought and language even in your most independ-ent criticism and differences of opin-

Children Cry for CASTORIA

ion, if and when they arise. Above Observations at the present time.

I am glad to be able to say that hareverywhere, to the divine bemedic-

Faithfully and fraternally yours, WM. WEDDERBURN. High Chief Ranger

Prolonged applause followed the reading of this impressive address. During the reading of the third paragraph the whole court stood. The reports of the officers, on motion of A. W. Macrae, were accepted as read, and printed copies were distributed.

HIGH SECRETARY'S REPORT.

High Secretary Emmerson's report showed that he had received during the year ending June 30th, 1898, for supplies, high court dues and charter fees the sum of \$4,82.64. There was due the high court from subordinate courts on that date \$3,390.84. The following are extracts from the report: "At Campbellton last year the high court made a radical change in the method of prosecuting its work in this province, which I believe has on the whole proved wonderfully successful, particularly in the growth of weak ourts many of whom now are on strong basis and will do good work hereafter - Courts Doaktown and Blissfield have been, at their own motion, united under the name of Court Doaktown. The court I referred to in my report of last year as being the first to suspend since 1887 has been re-organized and is now, I believe, on

a better basis than ever. "Since we net at Campbellton last year Bro. Kinghorn has instituted six new courts, viz., Court Bayside at Woodpoint, Westmorland county; Court Rocky Glen at Armstrong's Corner, Queens county; Court Glen Avis at Middle Southampton, York county; Court Fish River Rapid at Clair, Madawaska county; Court Maugerville at Maugerville, Sunbury county; and Court Cross Creek at

Cross Creek, York county. "Bro. LeBaron Coleman has organized one court, viz., Court Midgic, at Midgic., and the high secretary has organized four courts, viz., Court Alnwick at Church at Church Point, Court Fairhaven at Loggieville, Court Verndale at Black River Bridge, and Court South Esk at Red Bank, all in Northuniberland Co. We have now 152 subordinate courts in New Brunswick, with about 5.700 members-an increase of 10 courts and 600 in membership in the entire province since we met at Campbellton last July. The increase in membership has been chiefly in weak and existing courts and not in the organization of new courts.

"While we have been growing both in membership and in the number of our courts, the angel of death has not been idle. Many of our courts have been called to mourn for beloved brothers, among whom were two who at several times have been active representatives at our high court. I refer to Bro. Thomas Miller of Court Loyalist, and Br. Wm. McConnell of Court Hillsboro. Both of these brothers were active Foresters and great workers for the order they loved so well ed me to this honorable position. It Bro. Miller was with us last year. All was then understood that at the end the endowment claims of our deceassupreme court. Several of our brothers have received the total and per-

High Treasurer Eastman reported cash on had at last report; \$1,420.08; received from high secretary during

year ending June 30th, \$4,882.64-total, The disbursements during the year nding June 30th were as follows: Salaries H. C. R., H. Sec., H. Treas., Salaries H. C. R., H. Sec., H.
and H. Aud.

Expenses high court meeting
at Campbellton, printing reports, making badges, etc...

Mileage and expenses of offi-

Hall rent and grant to local 35 00 court .. ..... 

Printing ... 108 75
Mission work (Dr. Mullins and Bro.
Murray)
Office expenses Rent, telegrams, expressage, telephone, freight, postage, exchange, paper, twine, etc... 211 70 24 00

Salance on hand 14th January, 1897.. 1,420 08

. \$ 668 97

3,390 84 \$4,843 89 198 74

\$ 432 44 8,690 9

.\$1.152 9

\$4,843 89

INSPECT inspector Kinhe had during new courts, held for membership, and held meeting bult sixteen of power to advan order. He repor he found the co ing condition. were on a good have organized fused to do so firmly established following statem

"My actual ex the year has been other bills for th properly should such account. making a total salary, will make high court the an offset to this subordinate cour credit for alt th would be \$480. handred and membership prev high court dues year. Also eigh previous to July give a revenue sum of \$21.75, m sum of \$21.75, ma \$554.75. This wor against the office attention been work rather th isting courts I showing would After some rou the submission mittees, the h went to the depo chief ranger.

AFTERNOON E. P. Bastman port of the dis and A. W. Macr mittee on cons These were adop A. M. Belding. Grass and Geo. ed a press comm Harvey Atkin ham, J. S. Flem P. P., and A. C. ed a committee printment of an

Dr. Oronhyate chief ranger, has troduced by P. welcomed on beh chief was greek plause, and was the members. Dr. Oronhyatek to meet with th

their deliberation good of the orde ings from the we that the order that it does to most gratifying Brunswick. Las ded the largest ever added in a history—over \$7 they were on the tion in the cos The chief disa changes in the O. F. He then i legates' in the u order, and added vations in a qu that provoked la

D. G. Lingley port of the final congratulated while the cash than last year, supreme court \$731.30. The sur a net gain of \$ ate courts to hi little decrease, effort be made They recommer travelling expen shown separately well as in the d report was ador nstructed to pr On a disuessi court, the supre his attention we that delegates court in arrears. recognize those

enient in that striving to get to pay up. The section would be Mr. Coates of the importance nission to the or vere strongly en

to sit and vote

It was pointed and the high se

court had alway

Col. Markham the fast that th was due to sta cleck, and the djourned. The delegates at the head of

a complete circu enjoyed the trip led about one PUBLIC A large assem hear addresses Rev. W. B. Hin

His honor Jud peakers, were I crae, W. J. S. I . Chapman, fullin, J. Broo While the aud

nd our order

DDERBURN. Chief Ranger, followed the sive address. the third parastood. fficers, on moonies were dis-

S REPORT. nerson's report eceived during 30th, 1898, for ues and charter 1.64. There was m subordinate 90.84. The folm the report: change in the its work in this ve has on the ally successful. owth of weak do good work oaktown and their own moname of Court referred to in as being the

ampbellton last instituted six rt Bayside at county: at Armstrong's y; Court Glen ampton. York River Rapid at county: Court rville. Sunbury Creek at an has organ-

1887 has been v. I believe, on

Court Midand the high four courts. at Church at Loggieville ck River Bridge, at Red Bank, all We have now in New Bruns and 600 in memprovince since last July. The ship has been sting courts and of new courts. n growing both the number of of death has not our courts have for beloved broere two who at en active repreh court. I refer of Court Loyal-Connell of Court these brothers and great worey loved so well. us last year, All ptly paid by the of our brothtotal and perefit in the prov-

PORTS. stman reported report; \$1,420.08; secretary during a. \$4.882.64—total.

during the year e as follows: \$1,470 00 guarantee 30 00 655 75 organizing 695 72 organizing 392 00 , H. Treas., 515 00 etc...\$ 90 72 618 10 4 H. J. 60 00 local .... 35 00 - 1,049 92 - 29 56 ly, 1897, and 31 98 tings, Au-

H. Sec., H. 120 67 108 75 and Bro 66 49 \$5,609 75 24 00

....\$2,680 86 .... 768 38 .... 1,593 40 ary, 1897. 1,420 08

\$6,302 72 ring year... 5,633 76 a ist Jan...\$ 668 97 at shows the assets court on July 1st.

.......... 3,390 84

enses, \$427.83; 11.75; fer paid

\$ 422 44 8,690 99 .. \$1,152 90

INSPECTOR'S REPORT. Inspector Kinghorn reported that he had during the year instituted six new courts, held 93 public and 13 pri-

vate meetings, taken 193 application for membership, and visited 19 courts and held meetings. He had visited all but sixteen of all the courts in the province and had done all in his power to advance the interests of the order. He reported that on the whole he found the courts in a good working condition. The courts organized were on a good solid basis. He could have organized three others, but re-fused to do so until they could be firmly established. He submitted the following statement of expenses, etc.: "My actual expense account during the year has been \$454.39. I have paid

other bills for the high court, which properly should not be charged in such account, amounting to \$158.96, making a total of \$613.35, which, with salary, will make the total cost to the high court the sum of \$1,113.35. As an offset to this I have organized six cubordinate courts, which, giving me credit for at the usual commission, would be \$480. I have secured one hundred and six applications for membership previous to January the first, which would give a revenue in high court dues the sum of \$53 for the year. Also eighty-seven applications previous to July the first, which will give a revenue for the half year the sum of \$21.75, making a total credit of \$554.75. This would leave a balance against the office of \$558.60. Had my attention been given to organizing work rather than to stimulating existing courts I know a much better

showing would be made.' After some routine work, including the submission of the reports to committees, the high court adjourned and the high standing committee went to the depot to meet the supreme chief ranger

AFTERNOON PROCEEDINGS. E. P. Eastman submitted the report of the distribution committee, and A. W. Macrae that of the committee on constitution and laws. These were adopted. A. M. Belding, D. G. Lingley, M. E.

Grass and Geo. E. Day were appointed a press committee. Harvey Atkinson, Lt. Col. Markham, J. S. Fleming, G. G. Scovil, M. P. P., and A. C. Gibson were appointed a committee on the subject of apprintment of an inspector for another

Oronhyatekha, the supreme chief ranger, having arrived, was introduced by P. H. C. R. Creed, and welcomed on behalf of the high court by the chief ranger. The supreme chief was greetted with great applause, and was invited by the H. C. R. to take the chair and to address

Dr. Oronhyatekha said he was glad to meet with them and trusted that their deliberations would be for the good of the order. He prought greetings from the west, and the assurance that the order never stood stronger that it does today. He had heard most gratifying reports from New Brunswick. Last month the order added the largest sum to the surplus ever added in any one month in its they were on the threshold of a reducin the cost of their insurances. The chief discussed some proposed changes in the constitution of the I. O. F. He then instructed the new delegates' in the unwritten work of the order, and added some general observations in a quaintly humorous vein that provoked laughter and applause. D. G. Lingley submitted the first re-

port of the finance committee. They congratulated the high court that while the cash on hand is \$751.11 less than last year, the indebtedness to supreme court has been reduced by \$731.36. The supplies on hand showed a net gain of \$322.19. They regretted that the amount due from subordinate courts to high court showed but little decrease, and urged that greater effort he made to reduce the same They recommended that in future the travelling expenses of the members of shown separately in the summary as

well as in the detailed statement. The report was adopted and the committee instructed to prepare a further report. On a disuession of the question of arrers of subordinate courts to high court, the supreme chief said that if his attention were directed to the fact in the matter, but had no doubt they that delegates were present from a court in arrears, it would be his duty under the constitution to refuse to recognize those delegates as entitled to sit and vote as such.

It was pointed out by A. M. Macrae and the high secretary that this high court had always been disposed to be lenient in that regard, though always striving to get the subordinate courts to pay up. The high secretary pointed out that the enforcement of the section would be something of a hard-

Mr. Coates of Kent county spoke on the importance of a strict medical ex-mination for candidates seeking admission to the order, and his rermarks were strongly endorsed by the supreme

Col. Markham directed attention to the fact that the street car excursion was due to start at exactly five o'cleck, and the high court accordingly adjourned.

The delegates took three open cars at the head of King street and made a complete circuit of the line The enjoyed the trip immensely. It occur pled about one hour.

PUBLIC MEETING. A large assembly gathered in the Mechanics institute last evening to hear addresses by Dr. Oronhyatekha, Rev. W. R. Hinson, Mayor Sears and

Premier Emmerson.

His bonor Judge Wedderburn presided. On the platform, besides the speakers, were H. C. Creed, Ald. Macrae, W. J. S. Myles, E. J. Todd, E. R. Chapman, E. P. Bastman, Dr. Mullin, J. Brooks and C. W. Stewart. While the audience was being seat-

ed and before the speeches Harrison's orchestra played a fine programme of music.

The chairman observed in opening that there were three eminent mempers of the order on the platform, and

he would himself be brief. He paid fine tribute to Dr. Oronhyatekha, whom he first introduced.

Dr. Oronhyatekha returned the compliment by gracefully alluding to Judge Wedderburn as the silver tongued orator of the order. For himself, he was no stranger to a New Brunswick audience. One characteristic of New Brunswickers he had found, he said, even in foreign climes, and that was their unbounded rospitality. The I. O. F., he said, is one of the younger fraternal benefit organizations, but it has succeeded in gaining a position in Canada, the United States and Great Britain of which the members were indeed proud. Speaking of its benefits, he said it takes care of its members when ill, or in accident; takes care of them when they are old and of their families when they are gone. There is a sick benefit of \$3 per week for two weeks, then for ten weeks there is \$5 did not necessarily mean only 24 weeks in any one year. There is also

per week; then for twelve more \$3 per week, making a total of 24 weeks in any one illness, but that a funeral benefit of \$50. There are also insurance benefits, such as are given by insurance companies all over the land. It is as good as the best of them. The order its 24th year on the 17th of June last. and today stands stronger financially than ever before. It has never failed to fulfil its obligations. The order had its time of beginning, when nobody paid much attention to it: then a period when it was roundly abused by friends of the old line companies, and its downfall predicted. It was said the order would be bankrupt before it was fifteen years old. But that date found it more vigorous than Then it was declared the order could not last twenty years. He had no doubt those gentlemen would pre-dict on the morning of the millenium that the order would come to an end that day. And that, said the chief, is when it will come to an end. (Laughter). The mortality last year was a little over five and half in a thousand. As the average mortality in the country is fifteen or sixteen in the thousand, the moment you be-

come a Forester you will only die onethird as often as your neighbors. (Renewed laughter). Proceeding, the chief dwelt on the care taken in the medical selection of candidates, which accounted for the low average of the death rate. The examination, he contended, was superior to that of any insurance company in the land | Premier Emmerson was the last because of the fact that there is first a medical selection, and then the candidate must pass the scrutiny of members of the court, who know him chief ranger. He had himself been well, an to his moral character. The

corresponding age. more dues or assessments of any kind, and at the end of six months thereafter he is placed permanently executive has determined to recomorder to practically restore the annuity benefit, but applying it only to persons totally and permanently disabled at 70 years. That would practically include all members of the order. The executive also proposes to create an old age pension benefit Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the brilliant colonial secretary of Britain, has been trying to get the fraternal henefit societies and insurance companies to take this up. The I. O. F. proposes to solve the problem for Mr. Cham-berlain by providing that every Forester at 70 years can get a pension.

vide \$100 to pay for funeral expenses. in printing on the other side.

The press had said that it was pro-letters, "No more paint!" posed to increase the premium rates of the I. O. F. He had no doubt there would be a readjustment to enable the conduct, and signed themselves, as order to meet, as in the past, all its they did officially, "Your affectionate obligations. He could not say exactly what the supreme court would do would legislate to make the I, O. F. letters unless he was given more an order still more to be coveted in paint, and signed himself, in turn, membership. It is extending in the "Your affectionate friend, John Philli-United Kingdom very successfully, had grown more rapidly in the first higher class of men in the order in Canada than he found last year in the old country. It is also extending in friend, John Phillimore. were now eight courts in Norway. Sweeden and Denmark, Belgium and Companion, France would follow and the order would become the greatest international organization in the world.

This institution paid more in benefits last year than any other insurance organization in Canada. There were about 4,600 applications for membership in June, of which about 4.000 were accepted and policies issued. This was more than any old line insurance company except one had issued in the whole year past. The order paid about \$992,000 in benefits during 1887, or over \$3,200 per day for every day, except Sundays and holidays, throughout the year. At the approaching meeting of the supren work of the order Applause.) He trusted all the representatives from trusted all the perferentiatives from New Brunswick would go there to vote to throw the doors open to their wives, daughters and sweethearts. (Applause.) When that is done the order will advance by leaps and bounds. The supreme chief paid an loquent tribute to the ladies. His very interesting address was bright-ened by flashes of humor that were keenly appreciated.

Thomas Murray of Sackville, high

auditor, was next introduced, and his cinging of Bonnie Mary of Argyle so delighted the audience that he had to respond with The Wooin' o' It.
Mayor Sears was next called on. He

paid a tribute to the Order of Foresters and expressed his pleasure at being present to speak to them as the chief magistrate of St. John. His worship delivered a thoughtful and very interesting address. What shall

we do to be saved? is the question of the hour, not only in the spiritual hut in the material and social order. The work of the I. O. F., as he understood it. was in the direction of the solution of the problem. The principle of in-surance, the benefit to the individual, to the family, and other benefits were touched upon. The order was one of the strongest of the fraternal organizations, and he hoped that it would

continue to grow and prosper. Judge Wedderburn, on behalf of the order, thanked Mayor Sears for his words. He added that he had no doubt the supreme chief ranger would be most happy to make his worship a Forester at sight. (Laughter and applause.)

Rev. W. B. Hinson, who was greeted with hearty applause, began in a humorous vein, and by his allusions to politiciars and some other people convulsed the house. The popular Moncton clergyman was in a happy mood. and his address was heard with in-tense pleasure. Taking Forestry as his text, he observed that he would say three words about it. First, it stands for protection—the protection of the individual now as well as whe he is 70 years old. It also relieves him from anxious care and distress of mind, in the consciousness it gives him that he has made provision for his family. Second, it is correction as we'll as protection—correction of the evil of selfishness, which underlies all our iniquities. In this connection Mr. Hinson made an impressive allusion to the conduct of the men on the s. s. Bourgogne and compared it to that of the men of the Birkenhead. The third word he had to say of Forestry was unification. The order had a unifying influence upon the sons of men. He dwelt eloquently upon this point. In conclusion Mr. Hinson, alluding to the work of the I. O. F. among the English speaking people, referred amid applause to Anglo-Saxon unity. Anything, he said, that draws the British and American people closer tgoether has the heartlest sympathy of every member of the order of Forestry. (Loud) applause.) His word picture of the union jack and stars and stripes joined in protection of a prisoner sentenced to death in a foreign land stirred the enthusiasm of his auditors to a high pitch.

The orchestra gave a selection, after which Tom Murray sang with great spirit The March of the Cameron Men. He was encored and bow-

ed his acknowledgements. speaker and was given a cordial reception. He had listened with great pleasure to the address of the supreme connected with the order since its inmembers are thus selected men in the ception in this province. The order truest sense. The order had experi- needs no defence in New Brunswick enced a lower rate of mortality than Its worth is too well known. He was the best insurance companies of a he remarked, in the insurance business himself. He wanted to ensure At the age of 70 the Forester ceases the people of the province good govhistory—over \$70,000. The surplus is now \$24 per capita, and it looked as if

Foresters. The orchestra, at Judge burn's word, struck up the air of the on the free list and receives one-half national anthem, and the audience, of the face value of his policy. The lead by Thomas Murray, joined heartily in the words. The meeting was a mend to the supreme court of the very successful one in all respects.

#### NAVAL IMPUDENCE

Fifty years ago the allowance of paint in the British navy was very small, and sometimes the officers had is a hummock from the top of which to pay large sums in order that their an unobstructed view is obtained, and ships might maintain a decent appearance. One of them resorted to a humorous expedient, either to soften the heart of the navy board, or if that proved impossible, to exor if that proved impossible, to express his opinion. Sir John Phillimore painted one side of

his old yellow frigate black and white, They would also create a fund to pro- and used the rest of the black paint in printing on the other side, in large The navy board wrote to call his attention to the impropriety of his

> friends." To this Sir John replied that he could not obliterate the objectionable

The navy board then called his atfive years there than in the first five tention to the impropriety of his sigyears in Canada. He never found nature, to which Sir John replied that more confidence or enthusiasm or a he regretted that the paint had not been sent, and ending: "I am no longer your affectionate

Norway, and he expected a high court | His frigate was allowed to retain would be organized there before the her original yellow; and perhaps the meeting of the supreme court. There havy board did right thus to punish Sir John's impertinence.— Youth's

#### PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found the report of patents recently granted to Canadian inventors by the Canadian and United States governments. This report is prepared specially for the Sun by Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents and experts, New York Life building, Montreal :

Canadian Patents. Canadian Fatens.

604,02—Ignace Panama, Santa Ana
Rep. San Salvador, Improvements
in methods for planting trees.

604,15—S. B. Johnson, Winnipeg, Man.

604,18—Dominat Quintal, Isle Dupas

cow milking apparatus

American Patents.

806,334—John M. Downer, Toronto,
bicycle brake.
606,456—Charles Harnden, Bowmanville, dental mouth mirror. 606,392—Finlay W. Ross, Birtle, Can., automatic switch .

606,367-Wm. M. Tegart, Yorkton, car-

rier for bicycles. Bagley—Dou you recollect that \$5 I let you have about a year ago? Brace—Perfectly. Bagley—That's good; I see your memory is all right; how's your eyesight?—Harlem Life.

Children Cry for

#### THE SAGAMORE.

A Discussion of War in Some of Its Aspects

Has a Singular Effect on the Old Man and the Reporter.

The Streets of St. John are Graded With an Eye to Deadly Work.

The sagamore and the reporter sat, each by an open window, in the reporter's den on Canterbury street. The clay pipes which have taken the place of cigars under grit rule, and the Quebec tobacco which has replaced a better article in the pouch of the poor man under the same fiscal dispensa-tion, had established as friendly a feeling between the two as could be expected, and they smoked and talked. Now and then an American tourist passed along, bleached and and drinking in great draughts of the racing air of the world's best sum-

"Mr. Paul," said the reporter, "the Telegraph on Monday had an article on the Horrors of War." "That editor," queth the sagamore -"he's been 'way up country. He seen

"Black flies?" queried the reporter.

The old man nodded. see the editor of the Telegraph making a midnight sortie on the enemy. I would like to hear his battle cry, and see the black-fly fly. I would like to observe his tactics if the foe should return to invest the place of his repose, or if a detachment of sappers and miners should come to their assistance." "You mean fleas and bugs?" queried

"You are a gentleman of discernment," replied the reporter, " and I have no doubt you have been the hero of many battles."

Mr. Paul moved over and brought his back into contact with the window "I been in good many fights," he ob-

served, with a strategic movement "I arn not itching for it," said the reporter, "but we all have to come to the scratch sometimes."

And he too affected a junction with sident of the C. P. R. has frequently stinct. There was probably no enemy nearer the pair of them than the Cuba Libre orator of last winter is to the seat of war, but the thought of what may have caused the Telegraph man

They re-seated themselves, but it seemed impossible to get away from warlike themes.

"Observe that street." said the reporter, indicating the thoroughfare under the windows. "Does it not suggest to you how an enemy might be harrassed if one attempted to advance along it? Observe those rifle pits at frequent intervals. Yonder is a hollow that would hide an ammunition wagon and fifty riflemen. Yonder from which a machine gun would rake the avenue for a quarter of a mile. advanced in superior force, the defenders could withdraw under cover to either side and pour a deadly fire into their flanks. St. John is in an exceptionally favorable position for defence. There is not a street in the city, I am proud to say, that is not lined with entrenchments. It is, of course, a little inconvenient for persons riding along in carriages-but what of that? The city is safe. The city fathers are patriots first and utilitarians afterwards. What matter if a few necks are broken, and joints dislocated, in jolting over the streets. if only we are in a position to entrench an army in every street without having to do a particle of extra exeavation? In these warlike times it is well to be prepared, and the streets of St. John and every avenue approaching it are, I am proud to say, in a perfect condition for defensive operations. In fact, the enemy would be so tired by the time they reached the city proper that the fight would be

Mr. Paul looked at the street and looked at the reporter,
"I'm glad you told me that," he observed. "I been always want to know what makes them aldermen spend so much money on them streets to make them warre. them worse. I see now. I'm glad you

"There is only one difficulty," said the reporter. "There is just a possi-bility that if they keep on for a few years more the streets will be so thoroughly fixed for war purposes that ordinary every-day travel will have to be by balloon. Balloons are expensive. Some of us will have to crawl—at the Some of us will have to crawled the risk of our lives."

"Mebbe," said Mr. Paul, "I better

start now to git away."

A minute later the reporter saw him tolling up and sliding down the sides of the fortifications in the direction of King street, making a bee-line for the wilderness.

A SHIRT-WASHING GENERAL. (From the Allahabad Pioneer.)

From the Allahabed Floneer.)

I have seen a private letter from Gen Gencere to a friend in a high place, in while the general describes himself as perfectly happy in the Soudan. He had only one shir to his back, which he washed for himself from time to time; he lived on tinned meat and occupied a straw shelter without form ture and with nothing more than a blaske to cover him, but he was in rude health and the best spirits, and all his men were the same.

ure and with nothing more than a blanket company. It may be said, however, or cover him, but he was in rude health and he best spirits, and all his men were the ame.

More Martial Spirit.—"Our baker's boy, akes great interest in his job nowadays."

And for why?" "He calls his morning deliveries roll calls."—Indianapplis Journal.



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AN OCEAN FAST LINE. William Van Horne's Theories Regarding One.

(Montreal Witness.)

When it was reported the other day that the Hon, Mr. Blair had intimated that in all probability the C. P. R. would have to take hold of the fast Atlantic service question, sooner or later, little surprise was expressed. In view of the difficulties which have attended the efforts alike of the conservatives and the liberals to realize this undertaking, the apparent impossibility of outsiders being able to create a feeling of confidence among English capitalists, and the failure of Petersen & Co. to carry out their contract, there has grown up the feeling in the minds of many that the C. P. R. must find the solution of the

problem of fast Atlantic service for It may be said, without any breach of confidence, that Sir William Van "I would like," said the reporter, "to Horne has for some time contemplated the possibility of the company building this new line. The position of the company would give the latter an enormous advantage. It is at this moment operating the most gigantic railway system in the world with signal success. It established in the face of great opposition and the keenest competition, a line of steamers on the Pacific route which today is one of the most successful feature of the complex system, whose extensions and ramifications seem to know no end. It is not apprehended that there would be the slightest difficulty on the part of the C. P. R. in securing abundant capital to fulfil the conditions of the government contract. It is well known that Sir William Van Horne holds advanced views on this subject of the fast Atlantic passenger and freight service which are to be kept quite distinct in the mind. In conversation with his friends the prea window casing. It is astonishing expressed his views upon this mathow war talk arouses the fighting in- ter. Sir William is a firm believer in the idea that in order to make money you must spend money-lavishly, if need be. Thus, he would make the Atlantic service superior to anything that floats. The steamers would be bigger and better than any that ply both with a flerce desire to crush an imaginary fee against the window casing.

Every sort of accommodation would be increased. The appointments be increased. The appointments would be carried to the point of perfection. The officers were making a search of the property seems to throw a package was sometiment of the property sort of accommodation would be increased. The appointments what charged, but were readily identify the officers had considerable difficulties. fection. The decorations would apreal to the refined taste. There would not be a rough corner anywhere to chafe the skin or irritate the temper. While mere extravagance would be eschewed, each steamer must be so perfect in power, in comfort, in the sense of ease and repose, that every passenger would be impressed with the conviction that the new Canadian line was the best affoat. This completeness would have the most urgent appeal for American travellers. The latter while they work will exert themselves to the utmost. On the contrary, when they take a rest or a holiday, they want to oe ministered unto. They like every device which smooth over difficulties and enable them to take their pleasure with the minimum amount of exertion. Boats of the description hinted at would, it has long been Sir William's opinion, attract the best class of American travel, for besides the general superiority, there would be the practical consideration that by taking the St. Lawrence route over two days of J. H. MORRISON, M. D. a sea voyage would be avoided. This would have enormous appeal to persons who like, first, rapid travelling second ,the utmost comfort and se

curity which can be secured for oney. In a word, such boats would advertise themselves, from the first, and would be an unqualified success. As to the freight service, this would he of the nost ample and adequate description. As Sir William once said in informal conversation, the country has spent hundreds of millions of dollars upon railway systems which are nearly all true air lines, which converge on Montreal, thus creating, so to say, an immense hopper, for the contents of which there is no adequate outlet to the sea. We have no lake boats, in the first place worth anything; and after September, when business is at its heaviest and best, no accommodation can be obtained for grain. The season is thus rendered shorter than it need be. Old boats are picked up for a thousand pounds or so, given a coat of new paint, and called new. Their accommodation is painfully limited; the service is irregular, and, in fact, for our export grain rade there has never, according to trade there has never, according to the conviction of Sir William and his colleagues, been any attempt to provide facilities to correspond with the outlay made by the country upon its highways in the interior. With a proper freight service every farmer in the country would be benefited to the extent of ten per cent., while the aggregate profit to those who are doing something tentatively in the handling of grain, would be thirty per cent. over present possibilities.

of grain, would be thirty per cent over present possibilities. Of course, the C. P. R. could not be the first to make a proposition to the government. It is believed that so far Messrs. Petersen, Tate & Co. have falled to find the necessary capital; but this fact has not been officially announced, nor has the government taken any further step looking to the taking up of the project by any other company. It may be said, however,

lacking on the score of efficiency, promptitude, equipment and adequacy may be fairly deduced from the record which the company has already made in colossal undertakings.

ONTARIO BANK ROBBERS

Parties Concerned in the Burglary of Dominion Bank at Napanee Nearly a Year Ago Captured.

BOSTON, July 13.—By the arrest of Caroline Saucier in Montreal last Thursday, followed by that of Edward Pare, her brother, in Mannhester, N. H., on Satuiday, and finally by that of William Henry Holden in this city today, it is believed that the parties who were concerned in the robbery at the Dominion Bank at Napance, Ont., on

hended.

In the possession of all three of the persons arrested were found bills stolen from the bank, but of the \$33,000 taken less than one-third has as yet been recovered. A greater part of this money is in Dominion Bank bills, \$10,000 of which was stolen, with the signature of the cashier missing but on Bank bills, \$10,600 of which was stolen, with the signature of the cashier missing, but on the bills recovered the signature is forged.

The balance of the Dominion bills have been put in circulation in Canada and this country, and are constantly turning up.

For a long time there was no clue to the robbers, although shortly after the robbery the teller of the bank was arrested on suspicion. He was afterward discharged, and the matter was apparently dropped until three months ago. The bank officials, however, had called to their aid the Pinkerton agency, and its men have been at work on the case for some time.

A greater part of the stolen bills turned up in Montreal and Manchester, N. H., and after a month or more of hard work Caro-A greater part of the stolen bills turned up in Montreal and Manchester, N. H., and after a month or more of hard work Caroline Saucier was arrested on July 7th in her cigar store in a suburb of Montreal. In her possession was found 103 of the Dominion bills, three of which had the forged signature of the eashier. It was learned then that the Saucier woman had a brother named Edward Pare, alias Geo. E. Beianger, alias Howard, living in Manchester, N.H.

Pare has a prison record, baving served five years at Concord, N. H., for burglary, and the recorde place him as a safe robber.

Pare was arrested at 2 o'clock on the morning of July 9th, in his house, 44 Bridge street. None of the stolen money was found on his person, but in the supports on the four corners of a tool cheet in his room, which had been hollowed out, 55 of the bills were found. By some means the officers traced an associate of Pare, one William H. Holden, to this city, and after considerable difficulty he was located as living on Hunneman street, Roxbury, where he was arrested this afternoon.

In the room at the time were his wife and

Preparatory—"Our new pastor, the Rev. Mr. Allwell, preaches a great deal about heaven. You remember deal about heaven. You remember the good old Dr. Scarus, his predecessor, was always preaching about the other place." "Yes: he was blazing the way for Brother Allwell.— Chicago Tribune.

Mistress—"Did any one call while I was out?" Servant—"No one, ma'am, exceptin' a tramp. He wanted somethin' to eat, but I told him there was nothin' ready, an' he'a have to wait till the lady of the house got back from the cookin' school, an' mebbe she'd make him somethin'." Mistress—"Of all things! Did he wait?" Servant—"Na, ma'am, He runned.—New York Weekly.

Some men never respect the things they are unable to understand.

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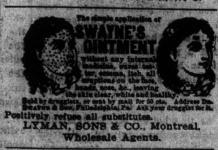
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

(e): \$ (e) : (e) b) 4 ( e) c THE HAUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 28, 1895, says:

"It I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, a likely to be most generally useful, to the scolusion of all others, I should exclusion of all others, I should exclusion of all others, I should exclusion of the complex of the complex of the related a large number of simple allments forms as beet recommendation."

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#### THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 16, 1898.

Forty-three years ago J. W. Johnston, then leader of the conservative party in the province of Nova Scotia. introduced a bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor. The bill was discussed at some length, passed the second reading and committee by a fair majority, but was dropped at the close of the session on the third reading. Among those who opposed the in his humorous vein, yet full of eloquent passages: Mr. Howe's argument was not the one most in use now, that prohibition does not prohibit. He frankly and boldly defended the use of liquor. He asserted that every king, every statesman, every warrior, the apostles, the prophets, the orators, the artists, the jurists, the poets of ancient and modern times drank wine. He wanted to know what genius had ever been produced in Maine, and was sure that Bruce be- If the government gets \$1,500,000 out fore Bannockburn, and Tell before his of the tea tax, the people who drink shooting exploit, "tasted a glass of whiskey or a stoop of wine."

This speech, with its wit and its eloquence, its absurd logic and its lively personal references, failed to convince the house, which passed the sec ind reading by a vote of 29 to 19. The subsequent history of the bill is much mixed up with the cider question. The measure which stood over in 1865 would probably have come up again at a later session but for the repeal of the law in New Brunswick.

The subject is ancient history, but is recalled by the fact that Mr. Howe's speech has been reprinted and is now circulated by the thousand as a campaign pamphlet. The arguments are hardly those which would be advanced today by an opponent of prohibition, is English. The people who like the but with the weight of Howe's name British system might welcome the Eng-

#### CHIEF COMMISSIONER OGILVIE.

The appointment of William Ogilvie to the position of chief commissioner for the Yukon district is a good one. Mr. Ogilvic was sent to the Yukon by the late government. He worked there several years, locating gold lands, arbitrating disputes, marking out claims, and surveying districts Finally he came out of the country without having held an interest in a single claim or gained a dollar out of the gold boom. With his knowledge of the place he could have gathered in the best there was, and resigned his position to become a prince among the gold miners. He preferred to remain at his post and do his duty.

The difference between men is shown by the fact that Mr. Sifton recently appointed two friends of his own to positions-in the Yukon. One of them was made a gold commissioner, the other crown attorney and legal advisor. The first thing heard from them was that they had obtained elaims for themselves which they valued at \$40,000. This was easy enough. They could go about the country at the expense of the public. They had their supplies furnished. Their position gave them early information of gold discoveries. They were brought into official relations with miners taking out licenses, and with men who were trying to make good their titles. Mr. Ogilvie, who had to deal with these matters officially, thought that it would be improper for him to specu-late in gold mines. The only interests in which he allowed himself to be engaged was the interest of his employers, the Canadian public. That is where he differs from Mr. Wade.

The Toronto Globe points out that Mr. Ogilvie, the new chief commissioner, has not taken any part in politics, but that he has always been known as a liberal. The party organ thus admits that the late government continued in the public service a good it is "perfectly obvious" that, like the liberal because he was an honest and efficient man. The late ministers old not send a partisan commissioner to the public purse are made by these investigate Mr. Ogilvie, and to ascertain whether his brother or his cousin might not have been an active politidence as to whether Mr. Ogilvie himself might in some private gathering have spoken against the tory party. They found him a good honman, and though he was liberal and the appointee of liberal government they kept him, asking no questions about his politics. Now that he is promoted of Canada use on an average more the new appointment is commended

strain the greed of the adventurers whom Mr. Sifton has sent on ahead

THE PROPOSED TEA TAX

The chief Ottawa correspondent of

he government press sends out an interesting forecast of the prospective duty on tea. His despatch, which we copy from the Montreal Witness, and will be found in another part of this paper, is interesting reading for the taxpayer. The correspondent gives reasons why the government is estabshing a new system of tea standards and prepares the public mind for the re-imposition of the tea duties which were abolished by Sir Leonard Tilley JOSEPH HOWE AND PROHIBITION sixteen years ago. It is pointed out that a re-imposition of the duty collected by the Mackenzie government revenue. On the valuation of last year this would be a tax of fifty per cent. As the merchant must have profit on the money he pays in duties as well as on the cost price, the consumer would have to pay more than a price and a half for his tea. With a ng air the government corres pondent reminds us that a tea tariff should be acceptable to loval Canadians because it is British, and that it will ensure the consumer a better article. That it will ensure the consumer a better article is not true, unless the consumer is willing to pay a higher price for the article in addition to the duty. If he is willing to pay the er the British Columbia election has price he can get good tea now. The only difference will be that he must pay the price with the duty and the profits on the duty added to the price. tea will pay it all and more.

The loyalty argument is more entertainting. The British people pay a high tax on tea, which is one of the prices paid for free trade in all other food, well as in clothing, and other articles except liquor and tobacco. The rest of the price is contributed in higher excise duties and various direct taxes. The late Canadian government made tea and coffee free, repealed such stamp taxes as we had, and imposed protective and revenue duties on articles such as are produced in this country. The Fielding government retains the old taxes and proposes to restore the tea tax, and its organs ask us to welcome the tea tax because it behind them they no doubt serve a lish tax if it were accompanied by the English exemptions. But a system adds to them the free trade taxes is a double-barreled weapon against the

unfortunate taxpayer. But notice the reasons given by the government organs for the proposed new tax: "The growth of public expenditure has made it necessary that the administration should devise means of raising additional taxa-"tion. During the last two years the ordinary expenditure has gone on "by a couple of millions annually, while the capital outlay has been "augmented at the rate of four or five millions."

This is a candid, clear and true statement of the case. The government organs can talk about overflowing revenues, about economies and surpluses, when they are making a general glorification. But when it comes to the explanation of ways and means in detail the actual facts cannot be concealed. The current expenditure in increasing by millions. The capital expenditure is increasing by millions. The debt is increasing by millions. The taxation must be increased by millions. As we know, that process has dready begun.

Turn again to the statement of the organs: "New duties on spirits, tobacco and sugar have been levied, and although these have materially helped to swell the revenue, it is calculated that they will not more than compensate for the cut of a quarter in the tariff which has now taken effect. It is therefore perfectly obvicus that with an expending expendi-"ture and larger schemes looming up in the future, the government has "to look for another source of revenue to meet the demands on the 'public purse."

Yes, it is "perfectly obvious." What ever the "larger schemes" may be that Mr. Tarte, Mr. Blair and the oth ers have "looming up in the future," old ones, they will make "demands on the public purse." When demands on rulers of ours the people must meet the demands: Sooner or later the tax-gatherer comes with his bills. The eal opponent. They did not take evi- newspaper postage tax is not mentioned by the correspondent, but it is a coincidence that the late government abolished newspaper postage and the ten tax at the same time, and it appears that they are to be restored together.

The Mackenzie duty on tea was five and six cents per pound. The people than twenty pounds of tea per family, by conservatives as well as liberals, and the laboring people, who have

It will be a good thing if he can re- fewer luxuries of other kinds, use more than the average allowance. The new tax, when it comes, will take at least one day's work in the year out of the working man. When he pays it he will be much interested to read of the alleged million dollar surplus.

A SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN.

tion of a series of United States triurophs in this war. The destruction of two Spanish fleets, the capture of a strong post, and the removal from the field of a large part of the Spanish army have taken place in a conflict of three months. Though sanguine politicians at Washington looked for more rapid conquests, it is surprising that so much should have been accomplished in so short a time by a nation so would give Mr. Fielding \$1,500,000 of utterly unprepared for war as the United States was when the declaration was made. The history of the conflict shows the great adaptability of the American people, and it is a proof of the enormous resources of the nation that matters should be in the present shap at this time in the campaign.

> indicate that the election has resulted in a tie. In that Premier Turner will hardly able to hold on, while Mr. Semlin or Mr. Martin will probably find it difficult to form a government. The Sun has been repeatedly asked whethany political significance. The only significance that we can discover is that the fate of the Turner ministry is a warning to other coalition goveruments in Canada.

> Sir Donald Smith has won his first victory in the house of lords. His deceased wife sister bill was adopted on the second reading by a vote of 129 ber 46, against the vote of the premier, the lord chancellor, and the archbishops of Canterbury and York. The majority included the Prince of Wales and his son-in-law, the Duke of Fife, and two members of the government, the Duke of Devonshire and the Marquis of Lansdowne. The other ministers who are peers, voted with Lord Salis bury against the measure.

> It is still a disputed question whether the Spanish troops in Santiago deliberately fired on the wounded United States soldiers as they were aken to the rear in litters. In favor of the garrison is the evidence that one or two shots struck the litters, which goes to show that they were aimed at something else.

> the fortunes and reputations of the who took part in it. Dr. Jameson is a candidate for the assembly and a prospective minister in the Cape Colony. Hammond, the mining engineer, who was sentenced to death, but es caped with a fine and imprisonment, has received an honorary degree from Yale University.

It is said that the war with Spain is costing the United States \$2,000,000 a day. Great Britain has borne the expense of the Anglo-Egyptian march toward Khartoum. The total cost of the expedition to date, as explained the other day by the chancellor of the exchequer, is \$9,000,000.

The Ontario government appears to be in trouble. It has called a special, it away. session of the legislature. This will remind the country that two of the ministers were defeated last March and have not found seats yet. Where will they be when the house meets?

The Wooodstock Press says that the exports from that town to the United States during the qust quarter were valued at \$21,689. Ten per cent. of this was "settlers' effects." Can there really be an exodus?

#### DEATH OF MRS. B. E. PATTERSON

AMHERST, N. S., July 14.- The death took place this afternoon at the residence of her father, Joseph L. Black, ex-M. P. P. of Sackville, of Hattie, wife of B. E. Paterson, editor of the Daily Press, here. The deceased had been seriously ill for some time. She went to Brooklyn, N. Y., for her health, but returned without any improvement, to her father's home, where she has since remained, gradually sinking under her illness She was thirty-four years of age and a niece of Hon. Thomas R. Black, M.

#### SMALL POX.

WINNIPEG, July 14.—Five cases of smallpox have been discovered in the Galician settlement, near Stony Mountain. The rases are among a batch of ecently arrived immigrants and it is ed they were free from the disease, having been allowed to pass by the quarantine officers at Halifax.

#### THE BRITISH COMMONS.

LONDON, July 15.—The on mons sat until 5 o'clock this morning, when it passed the report stage of the Irish local government bill. ENGLAND FOUND OUT!

It is quite clear that England has a double game in hand. Germany is to be held in "sweet expectancy," and then, according to the cynical suggestion of Chamberlain, "an understanding" ought to be brought about with Russia. Through such a false show of alliance plans England hopes to blend the European powers, and at the same time pursue her own political game, and economize 50 per cent. of her naval expenses,—Grashdamin (Citizen), St. Petersburg.

#### SUNDAY SCHOOL

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

THE WINDS

LESSON IV.- July 24 GOLDEN TEXT.—Rest in the Lord, and wait patiently for Him.—Psa. 37: 7.
The section includes simply the chap-

PLACE IN THE HISTORY.-Immediately after the great reformation service of our last lesson.

HISTORICAL SETTING - Time Beginning the day after the sacrifice on Mount Carmel, B. C. 905 or 6, common chronology; 863 or 4, revised

chronology.

Place.—Jezreel, the capital. Wilderness of Beersheba, in the south of Judah. Horeb, a mountain of the Sinai range, or the range of which Sinal is

Rulers.-Ahab, king of Israel; Jehosaphat, king of Judah; Benhadad, king of Syria, at Damascus. ELIJAH'S FLIGHT AND ENCOUR-

AGEMENT.-1 Kings 19: 1-16. Commit verses 9-12. 1. And Ahab told Jezebel all that Elijah had done, and withal how he had slain all the prophets with the

unto Elijah, saying, So let the gods do to me, and more also, if I make not thy life as the life of one of them by tomorrow about this time.

3. And when he saw that, he arose, and went for his life, and came to Beersheba, which belongeth to Judah, and left his servant there.

4. But he himself went a day's journev into the wilderness, and came and sat down under a (a) juniper tree: and he requested for himself that he might die; and said, It is enough; now, O Lord, take away my life; for I am not better than ms fathers. 5. And as he lay and slept under a

(a) juniper tree, behold, then an angel touched him, and said unto him, Arise, and eat.

6. And he looked, and, behold, there was (b) a cake baken on the coals, and a cruse of water at his head. And he did eat and drink, and laid him down

7. And the angel of the Lord came again the second time, and touched nim, and said. Arise and eat: because the journey is too great for thee. 8. And he arose, and did eat and

drink, and went in the strength of that meal forty days and forty nights unto Horeb, the mount of God. 9. And he came thither unto a cave. and lodged there; and, behold, the

word of the Lord came to him, and he said unto him, What dost thou here. Elijah? 10. And he said, I have been very ealous for the Lord (c) God of hosts;

for the children of Israel have forsaken Thy covenant, thrown down thine altars, and slain Thy prophets with the sword; and I, even I only, am left: and they seek my life, to take it away. Israel? (2 Kings 10: 32; 13: 3.) What

great and strong wind rent the mountains, and break in pieces the rocks before the Lord; but the Lord was not in the wind; and after the wind an the earthquake:

12. And after the earthquake a fire: after the fire (d) a still small voice 13. And it was so when Elijah heard it, that he wrapped his face in his mantle, and went out, and stood in the entering in of the cave. And, behold

there came a voice unto him, and said.

What doest thou here, Elijah? 14. And he said, I have been very ealous for the Lord (c) God of hosts; because the children of Israel have forsaken Thy covenant, thrown down Thine altars, and slain Thy prophets with the sword; and I, even I only, am left; and they seek my life, to take

15. And the Lord said unto him. Go return on thy way to the wilderness of Damascus; and when thou comest.

(e) anoint Hazael to be king over 16. And Jehu the son of Nimshi shalt thou anoint to be king over Is

rael: and Elisha the son of Shaphat of prophet in thy room. REVISION CHANGES

Ver. 4. (a) Or broom. Ver. 6. (b) There was at his h Ver. 10. (c) Lord the God. Ver. 12. (d) Hebrew, a sound of g

Ver. 15. (c) Thou shalt anoint.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT. 4. Under a Juniper Tree-Rather, species of broom abundant in the desert. I Am Not Better, etc.-No more able to do this reforming work than others who had failed. Elljah's de-spondency grew out of (1) reaction after his great excitement; (2) bodily and nervous exhaustion; (3) loneliness and want of sympathy; (4) a troubled conscience for running away; (5) enforced inactivity; (6) disappointed hopes

5. Slept.-His first need was rest Arise, and Eat.-His next was refresh-

10. Jealous.—Zealous, earnest His cause. Thy Covenant.—God's law, and His promise to bless them if they would keep it. 11. The Lord Was Not in the Wind.

Here was not his great manifestation of power. 12. A Still Small Voice.-God work most in nature by the silent forces of life, gravitation, heat, chemical affinity; and in the spiritual world the greatest results are from love, from character, from silent influences of the

Spirit, etc. GUIDING QUESTIONS. Subject: Causes and Cure of Dis-

Review the last le I, Elijah in the Dungeon of Gian Despair (vs 1-4).—Where did Elijah go from Carmel? What message did Queen Jezebel send to him? What then do? Was he right in running away? Would you expect it of such a man? Where did he go? How far was it? Where did he stop to rest? How did he feel? Did God answer his

## LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Provincial Liberal Conservative Association of New Brunswick will be held at the OPERA HOUSE, in the City of Moncton on TUESDAY, the 19th JULY 1898, beginning promptly at 10.30 a.m.

The basis of representation will be as follows:-

r. Liberal Conservative Members and Senators of the Dominion Parliament from New Brunswick. ar Liberal Conservative Members of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

Liberal Conservative Candidates for the Dominion Parliament, and the Provincial Legislature, who were not elected at the last General Election, or any subsequent by-election.

Representatives from each Electoral Constituency in the proportion of one representative for each 3,000 population or fraction thereof in such

The order of business will be the hearing of reports from the various constituencies, the discussion of plans for completing the organization of the party in the different counties, and such new business as may properly come pefore the association.

We ask the earnest co-operation of Liberal Conservatives throughout the province in making this a thoroughly representative and successful convention. Hon. G E Foster, ex-Finance Minister will be present at the convention

By Order: J. DOUGLAS HAZEN.

JOSIAH WOOD.

President.

ments will be made with Railway and Steamboat Companies for the usual reduction of fares

oraver? In what way? What causes can you assign for such great discouragement? Do most people have such limes? Give examples. (Num. 11: 10-15: Psa. 10: 1: Matt. 11: 2. 3.) Note.-As Bunyan's Pilgrim found the Key of Promise by which he escaped, so God gave Elijah four keys by means of which he escaped and found courage and peace

Secretary.

II. The Key of Bodily Refreshment (vs. 5-8).-In what two ways was the tired prophet refreshed? Why was this made to comfort or reprove? Should we thus help others in bodily things if we would do them good spiritually Where did Elijah then go? Why? Does God still care for our bodies Matt 6; 81, 32; 1 Cor. 6: 19.)

III. The Key of Insight into the Divine Methods (vs. 9-13).-What questhis question apply to us? What four complaints did Elijah make? How did the Lord answer him? What three great and powerful things passed before him? In what sense was God not in the storm, and fire and earthquake? What came after these? What did this scene teach Elijah as to God's method of warking? Are God's greatest works in nature thus gilent and hidden? How would you apply this scene to the progress of religion? To the growth of our own souls? How did Jesus cure John the Baptist's dis couragement? (Matt. 11:2-6.)

IV. The Key of New Work for the Master (vs. 12-16).-What three things did God tell him to do? What, like the storm, was Hazael to do to reform 11. And he said, Go forth, and stand did Jehu do? (2 Kings 9: 24-37; 10: 1-The Transvaal raid has not rufned behold, the Lord passed by and 11.) What did Elisha do, like the small voice? (2 Kings 2: 15.) Will work for Christ remove our discour-

> VI The Key of the Brighter Side What fact did God now declare to Eliearthquake; but the Lord was not in jah? (v. 18.) Why had he not seen this before? Was v. 14 a true picture of the times, without v. 18? Is there but the Lord was not in the fire: and more good in the country, the world, and in the church than many see? Why should we look on the bright side How will it encourage us? Should we also see the other side?

DEATH OF JOHN BUTTIMER.

John Buttimer died suddenly at his

nome, three miles south of St. Helena, Monday morning, June 27th, after an illness which lasted only for a few hours. Sunday afternoon, while his wife and children were attending church service at Rutherford, he was taken suddenly ill with severe pains in the head. These continued to grow in severity, and towards the morning of Monday a physician was summone from St. Helena. It was of no avail, nowever, as it was a fatal stroke of apoplexy he had received. Deceased was a native of Canada, aged thirtyeight years. He came to California in Abelmeholah shalt thou anoint to be 1882, settling in Napa Valley. On October 14th, 1883, he married Mrs. Lizzie Calderwood, but was left a widower March 14th, 1884. May 4th, 1887, he was united in marriage at Sacramento with Miss Ellen Ross. Mr. Buttimer was a man of many excellent traits of character, and during his residence of sixteen years in Napa Valley had won hosts of friends. He leaves to mourn their loss a widow and three children-Edith, aged ten years, Ethel eight, and Harry two and a half; also two brothers in Canada and one in Stockton, and seven sisters, one, Mrs. S. Macdonald in St. Helena, three in Canada and three in Boston. T funeral took place Tuesday afterno from the Castle hall of Pluto Lodge, K. of P., deceased having been a member of the order of Knights of Pythias In addition to the Ritualistic services Rev. James Mitchell made appropriate remarks and at the grave offered a fervent prayer. Music was furnished by a choir composed of Mrs. Sabin, Mrs. Bingham, F. B. MacKinder and H. H. Blakesly. The following knights acted as pall bearers: C. N. Riggins, Otto Jursch, J. F. Merk, S. W. Kenyon, Johnson McFarling and J. C. Pelerson Johnson—St. Helena Star, Cal., July 1, 1898.

WEDDING BELLS

The Marriage of Miss May Barner and Arthur Coules of New Jerse was delebrated July 5th at the hom of the bride's parents in Stanley York Co., the Rev. J. N. Barnes, the Sansom of Stanley was bridesmald, and Harry Keen of New Jersey ably supported the groom. The happy couple will reside in New Jersey.

Effervescent Sal 18 PROVEN BY CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

THE TEA TRADE. (Ottawa correspondent of the Mont-

OTTAWA, July 9.—The government is turning its attention to the supervision of the tea trade for the purpose of protecting the consumer against spurious and injurious products. There is, however, a growing feeling that this is not the only object in view; that the administration is in fact preparing the way for the imposition of an import tax on tea. The growth of the public expenditure has made it necessary that the adminis-tration should devise means of raising additional taxation. During the last two years the ordinary expenditure has gone up by a couple of millions annually, while the capital outlay has been augmented at the rate of four or five millions. New duties on spirits, tobacco and sugar have been levied, and although these have materially helped to swell the revenue. it is calculated that they will not more than compensate for the cut of a quarter in has now tak the tariff which taken effect. It is therefore perfectly obvious What with vn expanding expenditure, and larger schemes looming up in the future, the government has to look for another source of revenue to meet the demands on the public purse. The proposal to adopt uniform standards to govern the importation of tea such as prevail in the United States, seems to foreshadow the direction in which

the public tax-gatherer is looking to

make good the anticipated shortage

of revenue.

Tea, when imported direct, has been on the free list since 1882. When the duty was abolished black tea paid cent., and green tea three cents a pound and ten per cent. on entering Canada. This mixed duty would yield on the basis of last year's importations a sum of \$910,111. Our otal purchases of black tea in 1896 eached 13,422,038 pounds, and green tea 10,327,812 pounds. This represents a value of \$3,268,368. On such an importlation the government would find it possible to extract a million dollars a year from the consumer. The duties which prevailed during the Mackenzie regime were five cents a pound on black tea and six cents on green, This would yield a revenue present importations of \$1,505,769. A still higher tea tax was exacted in the early years of confederation, when black paid fifteen per cent. and three and a half cents a pound, and green tea fifteen per cent, and seven cents a pound. When the liberals were last in power they levied an even specific This was comp tax on tea. against, as making the poor man pay as the rich man for his high class article. To meet this objection the conservatives reverted to the mixed duty -partly specific and partly ad valorem—until they finally abolished the tax altogether. It is now stated that the government contemplates asking

When the representatives of the tea trade were here a few weeks ago it was proposed by the minister of customs to adopt forthwith the American and another plan was proposed, out of which Canadian standards may be evolved. It was proposed that the following teas should be admitted by customs officials at ports of entry as alt present: China greens, invoiced at and above ten cents a pound; China, Indian and Ceylon blacks, invoiced at and above eleven cents; and Japans voiced below these figures were to be submitted to the government analyst at the capital. In the event of a dispute, should the teas be condemned as unfit for consumption, samples were to be submitted to five neutral experts, working independently each other, at various parts of the country. The decisions of three of Since this proposal was made the government has named a board of experts, who are instructed to ex-amine into like maliter and report upon standards of quality.

parliament next session to authorize

a graded duty, which will be applied

so as to make the heavier charge fall

upon the better grades.

There is undoubtedly considerable sophisticated tea sent to Canada. The orting out the bad from the good. sorting out the bad from the good. If present indications are reliable it will not, however, stop there. A duty on tea will be popular among those who thrive by the length of the tax bills. It will enable the treasury to gain its second wind financially, and the government to take another leap in the direction of financial expansion. Above all, it will be British, for the recoile of the mother country drink people of the mother country drink heavily taxed tea. The loyal consumer will be asked to remember this, and to recall at the same time that the duty is a protection to him. ich as it ens

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TRADE. ent of the Montness.) -The government

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#### 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 emember! The NAME of the Post Office must be sent in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with your

THE LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

Arrangements have been made whereby all delegates to the provincial association which meets at Moncton on the 19th go and return at one first class fare. Standard certificates should be secured when the ticket is bought, and this when signed by the secretary of the association will entitle the holder to a return ticket. This applies to the C. P. R., I. C. R. and other lines.

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

The loss on David Richards' mill destroyed by fire at Campbellton last week, has been adjusted at \$8.750.

Fifteen young Scotch girls from Glasgow arrived in the city yesterday and were taken care of by Immigra tion Agent Gardner. Two remain in the city and thirteen go to the country. Mr. Gardner says he can easily get homes for twenty more.

Mrs. Mary Arnold, relict of the late George Samuel Arnold of Sussex, died at the residence of her son-in-law, J. Hornbrook, 290 Rockland street, St. John, on the 12th irst. Funeral service will be held at Trinity church. Sussex, on Friday, 15th, after arrival of express train from St. John.

The inland revenue officials who se cured an increase of salary on July 1st were: Exciseman McCluskey reached his limit of \$1,000; Exciseman Fitzpatrick received five per over his present salary of \$935; Exciseman Geldert the same on \$871.25, and Exciseman Smythe the same on

James McGuire, whose death took place at his late residence on Water-loo street Tuesday, came to this councillation. J. H. Arthur; P. G., F. S. try from County Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1837 and lived the greater part of his long life at Golden Grove, where he was successfully engaged in farming. He was a man who deservedly enjoyed the respect and esteem of all his neighbors. Five sons and two daughters survive him

A rather amusing story is going the rounds of a peculiar accident that happened to a Baptist clergyman in a town not a hundred miles away. A few days ago there was to be a baptism in the church, and the tank was made ready for the ceremony. The pastor on his way to the pulpit, with his mind probably preoccupied with his sermon, did not notice the opening, and walked into the water. The service was delayed until the reverend gentleman got a change of ap-

A quiet wedding was held Wednesday evening at the residence of Thos. Tumith, Gilbert's lane, when his daughter, Miss Lizzie Tumith, was Tumith. married to James Harris of New Maryland. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. O. Raymond, Tector of St. Mary's church, and the groom was supported by his brother, Geo. W. Harris, and the bride by her cousin, Miss Emily Buckle. The estimation in which the young people are held by their many friends was evinced by the many handsome presents received

TO KEEP COOL IN SUMMER. To preserve your health and keep cool in summer time take Abbey's Effervescent Salt. It is made from the salt extracted from pure, fresh fruits and its daily use brings absolute health. It makes a most delicious summer drink. This standard Eng-lish preparation is sold by all druggists at 60 cents a large bottle. Trial size 25 cents.

REV. A. F. THOMSON'S RESIG-

At a very largely attended annual congregational meeting of St. Luke's church, the following resolution was by a standing vote heartily and unani-

mously adopted: Whereas, the Rev. A. F. Thomson has been pastor of this congregation for nearly twelve years; and

Whereas, during these years he has earnestly and successfully done his work as pastor and preacher, and the congregation has prospered under his

Therefore resolved, that we, the of-fice-bearers, members and adherents of St. Luke's church, assembled in our annual meeting, give expression to our great sorrow and disappointment at having heard that Mr. Thomson has spoken of resigning the charge of this congregation, and that we would express our earnest hope that he may yet see his way clear to continue his

labors among us; and Therefore resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to some newspapers for publication.

CHARLES MCLAUCHLAN. Secretary of meeting.

#### NOVA SCOTIA NEWS

WOLFVILLE, N. S., July 11.—The Welfville Board of Trade, with the laudable intention of preserving the historic traditions of the French inhabitants and places and points of interest in Grand Pre, so that "he who runs may read," likewise the cyclist and the sarriage tourist, has

placed the following signs near their shops: "French willows, over 150 years old;" "Acadian burying ground;" "Evangeline's well;" "Site of Acadian chapel, St. Charles, 1690;" "Old 'Acadian road;" "Site of Priest's house, Winslow's headquarters;"
"Site of Soldiers' grave;" "Site of Col. Noble's grave."

The Berwic'r camp meetting is getting to be one of the institutions of county. The grounds are large and beautifully shaded by tall trees. Many people bring tents, and while their spiritual needs are being ministered to, their physical frames are being built up.

While the apple of the Cornwallis valley, in spite of the abundant blossoming, is likely to be very small, the hay crop will be an abundant one. and the farmers are appalled at the

low prices offered.

The provincial examinations are being passed this week. Welfville has now a station which is under the care of Prof. Wortman, while Mr. Roscoe, inspector of schools, has charge at Kentville, which is the only A station between Annapolis and Halifax. The number applying for "A" certifleates is over thirty.

Principal and Mrs. Oaks have returned from their visit to New Bruns. wick-Frank Wortman of St. John is spending a short vacation at his ome.—Arthur Douell of Montreal is making a short visit in Wolfville.

Miss Myrtle Ceeley of St. John is visiting at the home of Prof. Wort-

Mr. De Forest at recent meeting of the Wolfville art association, exhibited over thirty oil sketches which he had placed upon canvas in the short time which he spent in the valley. His productions were much admired.

AMHERST, N. S., July 9.— The andsome new pipe organ in the Methodist church here, was last night formally opened in the presence of a large audience by Prof. Blair, assisted by Mrs. Richards and A. U. Brander. The organ is fitted with tubular pneumatic action throughout, has two banks of keys and four

stops, with ten mechanical ascessor-

The officers for Ivy lodge, No. 35, I. O. O. F., were last night installled by D. D. G. M. Veil Morrison, assisted by H. W. Rogers as grand warden, Wm. Kenney as grand marshal, J. F. Faulkner as grand secretary, A. W. Moffatt as grand treasurer, and J. N. Faye as grand guardian. The officers are: N. G., Harry Davis; V. G., H. A. Berry; R. S., E. N. Rhodes; F. S., James Philips; Treas., Stephen Stew-art; Con., T. C. Chamberlain; R. S. N. G., J. A. Simpson; L. S. N. G., A. W. Dowlin; R. S. V. G., R. H. Bell; L. S. V. G., N. Morrison; R. S. S., A. Downey; L. S. S., B. B. Black; I. G., John

loges are congratulating themselves upon the success of the occasion. J. H. Arthur; P. G., F. S. Smith. Ivy lodge has now 145 members the financial report shows that during the past term nineteen brothers were relieved; the total receipts were sit-50; the total expenditure, \$282.59; the total amount of funds in vested and on hand, \$470.32.

AMHERST, N. S., July 7.—Another popular wedding fook place in Parrisboro last evening, when Girtie, second daughter of Captian D. S. Howard, postmaster of the town, was married to C. C. Langille, a popular employe of the Cumberland Coal and Railway; company. The marriage took place in Grace Methodist church, which was filled with he friends of the young coff the occasion. The bride looked, lovely in a handsome white silk, with pearl and chiffon trimming, and carried a beautiful bouquet of white roses and maiden hair fern, while the brides meal the first size of the way was ably supported by Jack Cooper was ably supported by Jack Cooper for the council in reference to bringing the part of the council in reference to bringing the part of the council in reference to bringing the part of the council in reference to bringing the part of the council in reference to bringing the part of the council in reference to bringing the part of the council in reference to bringing the part of the council in the grown at the close to Mr. and Mrs. Dean's grown at the close to Mr. and Mrs. Dean's grown at the close to Mr. and Mrs. Dean's grown at the close to Mr. and Mrs. Dean's grown at the close to Mr. and Mrs. Dean's green at the close to Mr. and Mrs. Dean's the family from Montreal are summering at a travel at the government examination and part of the popular and the part in the grand ball at the council in the grown at the close to Mrs. The Ball and the part in the grand ball at the council in the grown at the close to Mrs. The Ball and the part in the grand ball at the council in the grown at the close to Mrs. The Ball and the part in the grand ball at the part in the grand ball at the p pink cashmere, with trimmings of cream lace and cream silk. The groom was ably supported by Jack Cooper of Springhill, while Rosie Smith, daughter of C. R. Smith, Q. C., of Amherst, and Marie Fullerton of Parrsboro were the two little maids of honor. After the ceremony a pld's ant reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, following which the young and happy couple started for a trip to Halifax, Cape Breton and other points. Rev. Iames Sharp of the Methodist church, assisted by Rev. H. K. McLean, Presbyterian, ited fifty dollars in gold from the parents is Springhill's ploneer in that line of business.

Ish house last week. Been defined at the school during the been in attendance at the school during the council in reference to bringing the compulsory attendance act into operation, and providing accommodation for truants and unmanageable children, many of whom are growing up without any education at all and are a serious menace to law and good for the number of children enrolled on the public school list was 1,114, and the daily average attendance was 748. G. F. Pippy has been in attendance at the school or raw the council in reference to bringing the compulsory attendance act into operation, and providing accommodation for truants and unmanageable children, many of whom are growing up without any education at all and are a serious menace to law and good for the number of children enrolled on the public school list was 1,114, and the daily average attendance at the school of the operation, and providing accommodation fo many other useful and magnificent precents testified to the popularity of the young couple, who have the conilations of the community.

the young couple, who have the congratulations of the community.

HALIFAX, July 12.—Much interest is manifested in the proceedings in the court of the Canada wreck commission, where capt. Smith, R. N., today commenced his investigation into the collision between La Bourgogne and the British ship Cromarty-shire. There was present an array of lawyers. The French consul was in attendance and also was represented by a lawyer, but the court, while it accorded his counsel the right of a privilege spectator, refused to allow him to take any part in the proceedings. This was because the court was held to have no jurisdiction over the French steamer, and would not therefore allow him to have anything to do with the court. The only wilness examined today was Captain Henderson of the Cromartyshire, who was on the stand from morning till night. He testified that his fog horn was kept constantly going, and that he heard the whistle of the oncoming steamer. Then like a flash the collision came and the steamer vanished into the fog, never to be seen again by those on the Cromartyshire. The steamer's whistle was heard after the collision, and at last a long wierd blast like a prolonged sigh ended it, said Captain Henderson. An observation taken three hours after the collision showed the latitude of the disaster to be 42.50 N., longitude 55.50 W.

At the afternoon sitting of the court Captain Henderson informed the court that according to the American pilot chart of the tracks agreed to be followed by eastbound steamers from New York, that LaBourgogne was one hundred and sixty miles north of where she should have been when the collision happened. The court agreed with this, and commented on a statement that the French line had first advocated the southern track. Captain Henderson testified that the Cromartyshire tracks agreed to be followed by eastbound steamers had been with the first boat of survivors that reached the Cromartyshire tracks.

#### NOTICE.

To Subscribers of the St. John Sun.

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

H. D. Pickett, Digby and Annapolis Counties, N. S.

I. D. Pearson, King's, N. B. A. J Markham, Kent County, N. B. E. P. Dykeman, Queen's, N. B.

Edgar Canning, Albert, N. B. L. M Curren is travelling the Countles of Sunbuey and York

martyshire was composed exclusively of sallors, not one of whom was wet. This was an hour after the collision. A half hour later the second boat appeared, occupied partly by sallors and partly by passengers. The third and last boat came in sight an hour afterwards. Survivors were taken off in seven rafts. After the first batch of French sallors had volunteered to man a boat for rescue work no others would go, alleging that they were too tired. Captain Henderson then sent out his own men, who scoured the ocean miles around during three hours. The court will resume tomorrow morning.

scoured the ocean miles around during three hours. The court will resume tomorrow moraing.

Main's circus had a narrow escape from seizure by her majesty last night. The outfit was temporarily attached. The customs authorities her acted on instructions from Ottswa, and before leaving Canada Mr. Main will probably have to pay about \$1,000. The trouble arose from the fact that the circus people had about \$1,000 worth of lithographed advertising matter in their possession on which no duty had been paid. The stuff was brought across the line at Woodstock. After some negotiation the wires were put to work and negotiations were opened for the release of the stuff. Main was willing to give bonds for the amount for which he might be liable, and after a lot of hard work and persuasion he satisfied the department. Main is liable to a \$1,000 penalty for his failure to notify the government of this impoctation of the advertising matter. He showed in New Glasgow tonight.

SPRINGHILL, N. S., July 12.—The Orangemen have had a splendid celebration, with a fine cool day. Crowds of visitors came in early from every direction, and Main street reminded the residents of the throngs on Broadway, New York, or Washington street, Boston. A long line of teams came in during the cool of the day. The day's proceedings took place on the Athletic grounds, and began at 9.30 a. m. by a band parade, followed by the Truro and Springhill Base Ball clubs. A spirited game between the rival teams was played, and resulted in an easy victory for the Springhill team. At 2 o'clock the various lodges, with many banners and three brass bands, paraded the town, and one of the most imposing processions ever seen in town passed through the various streets, with flags and banners flying. The crowd on the field numbered over two thousand. Various booths for refreshments, meals, dancing and sports adorned the grounds. A great deal of public speaking speakers and the M. P. for Cumberland county. An exciting bloycle race was won by Roy Cove of Springhill, and th ing speakers and the M. P. for Cumberland county. An exciting bicycle race was won by Roy Cove of Springhill, and the gala day wound up by a high class entertainment by Boaton artists in the Parish house in the evening. The Amherst and New Glasgow bands, together with the famous local Battalion band, made the town lively and harmonious with their concourse of sweet sounds. The great number of visitors kept many of the shopkeepers busy during the day, and the Salvation Army drummed up trade for a dinner and tea prepared in the Army hall for their friends. The local lodges are congratulating themselves upon the success of the occasion.

J. R. Cowans and many members of the family from Montreal are suppressed in the family from Montreal are suppressed.

ness.

James Nelson is erecting a commodious building at the Syndicate corner of the Athol Road. Merchant Forbes is putting up a fine house near the top of Main street. A. E. house near the top of Main street. A. E. Fraser contemplates putting up a warehouse on the Dick lot. In Elgin street, and will use the upper part as an Opera house.

FLAMIFAX, July 13.—Eli Ockle, residing near Bridgewater, fell dead at his home today while dressing. Heart

disease was the cause. The corner stone of the new library building of Pine Hill college was laid today by Rev. Principal Pollok. The building will be of brick and will cost \$18,000. Nearly \$6,000 of the cost has

A. G. Morrison, counsel for the do minion government in the marine in-quiry new going on before Captain Smith, told me today that it was dis-Smith, told me today that it was dis-graceful that the La Bourgogne crew had been allowed to depart without their evidence being taken by the court, and said that in his report to the Canadian government he would recommend that in future the wreek commissioner be empowered to hold immediate investigations and detain crews without instructions from Ottawan The court today concluded its examination of Captain Henderson of the Cromartyshire and began that of Chief Officer Kelwan. The greater part of the time was taken up in dis-cussing the speed at which LaBour-gogne was making when she collided, and in finding out whether or not every means was taken by the Brit-ish ship to save life. Captain Hen-derson testified that every soul was saved by him that could be saved, and added that in this view the captain of the Grecian agreed with him.

HALIFAX, N. S., July M.—In the to church fairs, and all are bad.

government examination into the martyshire-La Bourgogne col today, the lookout swore that he heard the French quartermaster tell Capt. Henderson that when the collision occurred La Bourgogne was travelling eighteen knots an hour. This quartermaster, whose name none of the witnesses could remember, was in the first boat that came alongside the Cromartyshire filled exclusively with sailors from the sunken steamer. The lawyer for the dominion government tried to learn from the witnesses whether or not the sailing vesse might not have averted the collisto by quickly changing her course after the steamer was seen. It was shown there was no time for this and that had the Cromartyshire so changed she would herself inevitably have been sent to the bottom. The second and third officers and the lookout

There will be no provincial exhibition in P. E. Island this year. The secretary of the Hallfax fair has received a letter from the island intimating that large attendance and exhibits from there may be looked for at Hallfax. It is expected the new drill hall in

by November. It has been under construction for nearly two years.

A meeting of the members of the Hallfax field battery, long since disbanded, will be held next Monday evening for the purpose of signing papers to reseive the medals for those that did guard duty in the years 1868

The city council tonight had a long discussion on the question where the \$50,000 previously voted for the elevator is to come from. The banks will not advance it, and a proposal was made that the city borrow the money from its own sinking fund, pending the meeting of the legislature, and that then when the money has been obtained, the city buy its own debentures at 4 per cent., thus saving interest compared with the 6 per cent. that would be charged by the banks Three members objected to this procedure and the matter went on the order paper.

THE TWELFTH CELEBRATION.

The Day Among the Pisarinco, Musquash and South Bay People—Festivities at Elgin,

The 12th of July was celebrated by the Grangemen of Pisarinco, Musquash and South Bay by a procession from Pisarinco hall to the beautiful grounds of R. W. Dean, where a fine dinner was served by Mr. Dean in the grove. After dinner there was a round

Green Race. 

THE ARTILLERY MEET.

The president of the Canadian Artillery Association has notified Lt.—Col. Jones that he has received a cable from England that the visit of the English team is postponed. The president has cabled to know it a later date would suit the visitors, but as yet has not received a reply. It is understood that the difficulty in securing the necessary financial assistance is the obstacle that has caused the postponement of the trip. Whether the Englishmen come or not the competition will be held at Fort Dufferin and the will be held at Fort Dunerin and the various artillery corps all over Canada will be well represented. The absence of the English feam will, of course, be a great disappointment, and it is sincerely hoped they will be able to make arrangements to come.—

G. J. Worden of Wickham, Queens county, has sent to market the first native tomatoes of the season.

An American paper says: At a rereceipts aggregated over four thou-sand dollars, which were mostly gainsain dollars, which were mostly gain-ed in unfair competition with the town merchants. A dealer who suc-cumbed to solicitations to give five pairs of shoes saw them marked at less than cost, and was afterward twitted over his own counter because

900 DROPS Avegetable Preparation for As-similating the Food and Regula-ting the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS CHILDREN were all examined

Promotes Digestion Cheerful-ness and Rest Contains neither Opnum, Marphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. PO OF OLD IN-SAMUEL PITCHER this city will be ready for occupation

A perfect Remedy for Constipa-tion, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishto 1870

Some time ago the naval and military authorities complained of the smoke from the sugar refinery. The mayor has received a communication from the directors of the refinery, who promise to do what they can in the matter of the nuisance complained of. The public floating bath is now ready and will be opened tomorrow. The structure is eighty feet over all in length and the tank is sixty feet by twenty feet, with about four feet of vater. It is located in the north end

of the city.

The Halifax regiment will send a contingent of one hundred rank and file to the coming Artillery Association meeting in St. John.

cured the one-mile Massey-Harris. The three-mile team race excited most interest. It was open to the maritime provinces. The Crescents secured 20 points, Abegweits 15, Summerside 10. Clarke of the Crescents lowered the track record in this race. The foot tion. Her portrayal of scenes and of

companied by a heavy fall of rain, and Mrs. R. J. Holman, Summerside; recontinued at intervals from 6 p. m. till 12. News of damage to property continued at intervals from 6 p. m. cording secretary, Mrs. D. A. Sharp, till 12. News of damage to property Summerside; treasurer, Mrs. L. M. has been received from very part of the Island. Several persons were presidents are: Queen's, Mrs. J. C. struck, but only in one place, were there fatal results. Thomas Monaghan and Owen Trainor were killed in the house of James Duffy of Kelly's. Cross. Other occupants of the house felt the shock, but have recovered. The current entered by the chimney. tore down partitions in the upper story, and reached the two men below, though sitting in different anart-

Last week Fred Deacon, a young son of Mr. Deacon, had his skull fractured by a fall from a horse. Two doctors called to his attendance suc-

slowly recovering. C. V. MacCready, D. D. S., of Point de Bute, N. B., has located for the present at Charlottetown. He comes as an assistant to Drs. Maloney and Kennedy of the Berlin dental parlors. Arrangements for the immediate construction of the new Prince of Wales College have begun. It' will be built on the site adjoining the old one. The work will be completed in time to be opened at the fall term of 1899. As usual, a large number of candidates presented themselves this week for entrance to the P. W. College, over 400 in all. This preparatory college is growing increasingly popular and efficient, as seen by the excellent rec-ord of its students at other seats of

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE -0F--IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF Castoria is put up in one-sise bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or premise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

### P. E. ISLAND NEWS.

ness and Loss of SLEEP.

Chatt Fletcher.

5 Doses - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

Fac Simile Signature of

NEW YORK.

CHARLOTTETOWN, July 1.-The bicycle and athletic sports held here on Dominion day, under the auspices of the Crescents, were a decided success. Only one competitor from the other provinces put in an appearance, J. G. Grant, New Glasgow, N. S., though other entries had been made. C. M. Clarke and F. Newsome of this city are rapidly coming to the front as cyclists. Almost all the races were handicap, and thereby a large number of competitors were secured for the different events. Unsworth se-

ments. Mr. Duffy, who sat between

then, escaped unhurt. ceeded in raising his skull to its position. Hopes of his recovery were not entertained at first, but now he is

learning. About 200 students were in attendance last year. Increased accommodation is needed at once.

Steamers returning from Boston bring large numbers of provincialists

tack home. Daily trains bring their quota also, as well as a number of American tourists.

The funeral of Rev. D. Sutherland. who died on Friday morning, took place on Sunday afternoon, and was largely attended. His death, though not unexpected, has cast quite a gloom over the city, where he has been universally esteemed and appreciated. The Charlottetown ministers were all present at the service, showing the esteem in which he was held by his brethren. He was laid to rest in the

People's cemetery.
The provincial W. C. T. U. convention has been in session in Charlotte-town during the past week. A public meeting was held on Thursday evenraces were not hotly contested.

The severest thunder and lightning storm seen here for years broke over storm seen here for years broke over this movine on Sunday. It was ac-Clark, Bay View; King's, Mrs. Sterns, Souris: Prince, Mrs. W. C. McNeill.

Henry Rackham, contractor of this; city, while at work on a building at New Glasgow, broke his collar bone and several ribs.

KINGS COUNTY DISTRICT DIVISION,

The second quarterly session of the Kings county district division met in the Temperance hall, Corn Hill, Kings county, on Wednesday afternoon, July 18th, at 2 p. m. H. J. Evans, the D. W. P., of the county, presided, and after the opening ceremonies and the reading of the minutes of last session, the officers' reports were read and submitted to committees, and the large number of re-presentatives present took a very active part in the debates.

presentatives present took a very active part in the debates.

Several important questions pertaining to the order were discussed. Among the questions was the plebiscite, and all present were willing to do all they could to help carry, the question. Several grand division officers were present and took part in the discussion. From the scribe's report the membership is 640, showing a small gain over last quarter. In the evening a large public temperance meeting was held in the Baptist church. H. J. Evans occupied the chair. A large choir was present and rendered excellent music. Addresses were made by the chairman, Rev. Mr. Francis and others. The meeting proved, and the interest manifested showed a strong sentiment in favor of the plebiscite. The meeting closed with the benediction.

#### PRIZES FOR COLLECTORS.

\$150.00 Will be Given in Prizes for Natural History Collections

-AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

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

Glass Cases Will be Previded 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

CHAS. A. EVERETT, Mgr. and Secy W. C. PITFIELD, President.

#### SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

Child study. Mrs. McLeod will meet the class this week in the Y. M. C. A. rooms on Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p. m. Sunday school teachers invited.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK IN RES-TIGOUCHE COUNTY.

July 2nd Miss Lucas, provincial primary superintendent, left home for a week or more of work up north. Sunday was spent in Campbellton. In morning, before church service, a number of teachers and superintendents gathered in the Presbyterian church for a conference. The conference proved to be one helpful to all those present. In the afternoon Miss Lucas visited the Presbyterian and Methodist Sunday schools, noting especially the work done in the primary

Tuesday and Weinesday, 5th and 6th, were spent at the Restigouche county convention at Charlo. There was also present at the convention Evangelist J. S. McKay of Stellarton N. S., who was conducting meetings there at the time. The reports of parish officers, and especially of superintendents of normal, home and primary departments showed a marked advance in the S. S. work of the county. An admirable paper by Miss E. M. Pidgeon, who could not be present, was read by Mrs. Montgomery, and the convention authorized its publication in the Campbellton newspapers. Miss Lucas spoke on primary work and led a conference on normal work. The officers elected for the following year were: President, R. M. Currie; sec'y treas., J. T. Reid; rec.-sec'y, D. C. Firth: supt. primary work (Bonav. Co.). Miss Mary Sutherland; supt. primary work (Restigouche Co.), Mrs. A. A. Andrews; supt. home department (Bonav. Co.), Miss M. G. Mc-Neil; supt. home department (Restigouche Co.), R. A. McMillan; supt. normal work, R. R. Masterton.

NORTHNMBERLAND CO. ASSO-CIATION

The eleventh session of the above association was held at Newcastle Thursday and Friday, July 7 and 8. The attendance was large; from the beginning seventy-four teachers and superintendents registered.

Thursday 2.30 p. m. the first session poened with devotional exercises by Wm. Aitken, after which he gave the delegates an address of welcome which was very highly appreclated. The president's address was read, he being unable to attend. After the appointing of the several committees the parish reports were next order. The following were report-Blackville, James Dale; 'North Esk. Miss H. Deyarmond; Newcastle, S. McLeod; Chatham, Miss V. Wright; Glenelg, Miss McNaughton; Alnwick Miss Sheriff. Nelson, Derby and Blissfield did not report. Some of the workers of the above reported parishes gave some idea of the work that was being carried on. On the whole they were of an encouraging minute address on the primary work. At the second session the devotions exercises were led by the Rev. E. C.

The primary department was the This was fully explained by Miss Lucas stating what such a department should be in such a school. The home department was next. This was fully set forth by Dr. A. L. Brown, who was until recently that department's president. The necessity of work on this line was plainly set forth. The grading of the modern school was clearly set before the teachers by a diagram on the board and fully explained by E. R. Machum. The hour being late, the fourth item was left over till the morning session viz., the normal work. Meeting closed by singing and benediction.

The third session was opened by Bible reading by the county secreshowing the seven positions of Christ to us.

After the minutes the county secretary's report was read, showing advancement in the work. In some parishes the work has taken great strides. The report dwelt on one or two needs of the work. One encouraging feature was that the county has been fortunate in having at work at present Miss Sheriff, an efficient worker. There are 49 schools, 2,499 scholars and an average attendance of 1,844. These figures are ahead of

After the report, Miss Sheriff gave the normal work of a modern school by symbols, showing clearly the object to be attained by a normal train-It showed that a teacher to teach nowadays had to have a knowledge of the Bible lesson, and from training in this work the teacher can work and teach to better advantage. The advisability of having younger scholars taken these les was urged, thus preparing them work and from year to year graduating. This address was of great importance to the work. Too much cannot be said on this work department A conference on a Lesson Prepara-tion by Miss Sheriff, who gave points by which a teacher may prepare, also five positions a teacher should hold: 1, A Christian; 2, an active church member: 3, a normal student: 4, a model of patience; 5, a zealous worker. This session the nominating commit tee reported, and at the request of

convention was adopted.

The officers elected are as follows S. McLoan, president; D. P. Mc-Lachlan, secretary-treasurer; T. A. Clark, recording secretary; Miss M. Mowat, A. McLeod and M. H. Clark, the executive committee; Miss H. Mc Leod, supt. home department; Rev G. M. Young, supt. normal depart-ment; Miss A. McLeod, supt. primary department. The president was es-corted to the chair and made a few

At the fourth session Rev. D. Hen derson, the popular pastor of St. Andrew's Chatham, and an energetic worker, opened the session by prayer and praise. This was a lively session indeed, and the teachers were not backward in taking part. Many points were brought out and many made plain and explained by Miss Lucas, E. R. Machum and Rev. G. M. Young. This was the redeeming half Carter's Little Liver Pills

hour. The class (as usual) of mis chievous boys came in for a good The fifth session was held in the

Methodist church, the others being in St. James' hall. It was opened with devotional exercises by Rev. J. A. Clark, after which E. R. Machum gave a twenty-five minute address on Pro vincial Work, What It has Done, What It is Doing, and What It Will Do. The figures of the advance in numbers of this work were given on the board and surprised many.

tor from Montreal, had kindly con-sented to take the item on this session's programme that was set down to the late Dr. McKay, he being so anxious at the meeting of the executive to have that delegated to him by the resolution committee.

The credential committee reported.

God Be With You being sung, this nteresting convention closed by benediction by Rev. T. Johnstone. Miss Lucas was untiring in her efforts, and we are deeply indebted to her for her elp. She is such an addition to our provincial work it is to be hoped that the provincial association may see their way clear to have her in the work all the time. It may well be ald she has the work well in hand.

It's not the cough, but what it may end in, that makes it so serious The cough may be cured, the serious consequence prevented by Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine Price. 25 cents: at all druggists.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION AT NEW HORTON.

The half yearly examination of the Lower New Horton school was held on Thursday afternoon, 30th ult., at which quite a number were present mong whom were Capt. W. Wilbur, Mrs. E. Huntley, Miss Cora Anderson, Miss Flora Wilbur and others. The children showed by their ready answers that their teacher, Francis Murphy of Melrose, Westmorland Co. has spared no pains in training them. The three bleces most worthy of mention in the entertaining part of the programme were a dialogue by Lena Huntley and Minnie Wilbur; a song Iwo Little Girls in Blue, by Della, Lulu and Minnie Wilbur, and also a recitation by Asael Forsyth. The children made their teacher a present of a very nice cup and saucer. Th presentation was made by a former eacher, Mrs. E. V. Copp, and was thankfully received by Mr. Murphy, who made some very appropriate remarks for their kindness and respect towards him. Mr. Murphy's sojourn has been a very pleasant one, and he will be greatly missed by the young people, with whom he was a great favorite. As he leaves for his home

THE LATE DEV P SIMONDS

ali wish him every success.

The following resolutions were adonted by a standing vote at the recent meeting of the Diocesad Synod

Moved by Hurd Peters, seconded by Rev Canon Ketchum: That this synod desires to record our expression of deep regret for the loss the church in this diocese has sus-

tained by the death of the late Richard Simonds, B. A. From the period of his ordination, A. D. 1847. Mr. Simonds was more or ess actively engaged in the work of

his Blessed Master. In the several parishes in which his work was done he ever gained the good will and love of those to whom he ministered. The want of physical strength obliged him, at times, to give up continued work, but he was always ready, as far as his health permitted.

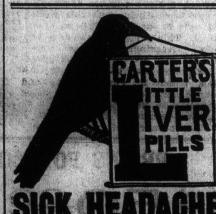
Naturally reticent, and of a retiring disposition, it was only his intimate friends who were fully aware of his intellectual culture and theological at-

to afford valued assistance in case of

Richard Simonds has left as an heritage to the church, the bright example of unswerving faith, sincere

piety and a plameless life. That the lord bishop be respectfully requested to direct a copy of this resolution to be forwarded to C. E. A. Simonda to be communicated by him to the other members of his family, with the assurance on the part of the synod of deep sympathy in their ber-

The largest clock in the world is that in the Westminster clock tower. It was set up on May 30, 1859.



Positively cured by these

Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dysp Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowslness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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

FARMERS IN COUNCIL.

A Finely Attended Meeting Held at Dver's Station.

Addresses by Mr. Hall and Mr. Starr, the Delegates of the Department of Agriculture.

DYER'S STATION, Charlotte Co. July 9.—A largely attended farmer's institute meeting was held place last evening. Peter McAllum was elected chairman.

H. B. Hall, the first speaker, said workers present at the convention: 1 | that he and his companion, Mr. Starr field worker, 17 superintendents, 56 of Nova Scotia, were here under the direction of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association and the department of agriculture, to stir up a more general interest in agriculture and to induce people to take hold and reap a greater benefit from the rich lands than they had been doing in the part.

The first consideration in farming is a financial one. To keep up fertility of our lands we must stock, and to keep stock we m have lots of fodder and feed various kinds. We must keep more stock than we have been ing in order to increase the size and value of the manure pile. Mr. Hall pointed out the requirements of the local and foreign markets, showing that it was animal products that were required, and this, said he, naturally brought him to his subject. Profitable Crops and How to Market Them." In order to keep more stock we must have larger and better crops. We must grow more weight on the acre. In looking about we find that we are growing about all the hay we can until our lands made richer. On his farm he found the growing of fodder, or ensilage corn, a most valuable help in making it possible to keep more stock. In growing corn we have to apply a good, heavy coating of manure, which puts the land in shape to seed down. Instead of seeding down with timothy alone, mix a good proportion of red clover seed, and ow that too; for clover is the best crop a man can possibly grow. is almost a perfect food of itself: yields heavy, it has a fine mechanical effect on the land, and the after crop plowed under makes the best manure, a manure on which you can grow potatoes, corn, or anything you

Supposing a man has his barns wel filled with crops of various kinds; the next thing is to market them. Our best market is right in the barn. In carrying on a line of mixed husbandry, it appears that the dairy branch holds out the best induce ments, and therefore make that the principal line.

Now, then, get all the good butter cows you can and sell your corn, your hav, turnips and grain these cows, and be sure your cow is week, but one that will yield 10 or 12 ounds a week. Feed these machines well and build factories to manufacture the butter. Dairy farming means a lot of skim milk and butter milk. Feed this to bacon pigs. Keep all the pigs you can; don't make them neavy; 150 to 200 lbs. is big enough to bring the best price. (Here Mr. H. spoke of the efforts of St. John citzens towards starting a packing factory, and of the great desire on the part of the farmers that this factory should be built).

Dairy farming means a lot of calves Now do not sell these for yeal, but raise them and make beef out of them later on, and be sure the beef is good. Don't make six cent beef, but finish the animal and get 7 and 8 cents.

Raise a good colt or two every year of a saleable type; keep lots of poultry and with lots of good sheep will find our most profitable marke for farm crops right in the barn, and with a good way of saving the manure, and applying it, our farms must increase in value and in productiveness. Mr. Hall, after speak ing a good word for agricultural literature and the St. John exhibition.

took his seas. J. E. Starr of Wolfville, N. S., delivered a very interesting address on Fruit Growing. He said: Let us start at the foundation of good farming. We can not grow good apples without manure any more than we can grow good potatoes. Manure is at the foundation of it all. He was sorry to notice that although there were good farms on every side throughout New Branswick there were very few farmers who had good barns and were tak ing the necessary care of the manure that was made. He believed that one half the manure was lost for the want of good barn cellars and proper absorbents. Build your barns, and especially the stables, so that they will be warm, comfortable and well lighted, and with a good big cellar underneath. In the winter get out a lot of black mud and rile it up somewhere convenient. Next summer, when this mud is good and dry, haul it to your parn cellar, and every two or three days mix this with the manure and irine from the cattle. In this way it was possible to double and treble the quantity of manure and have it of a much better quality. Now then, with a good supply or fertilizer and the farm growing rich, seek out a favor-able location for an orchard. He preferred a northern to a southern exsure, because the trees were not so likely to start too early in the spring. best place, because a great deal of time during our life will be spent on this plot, and it should be converient and easy to work. Prepare this land with a crop of potatoes or turnips, and then select a variety of trees that seems to be best suited

Question—What varieties would you afvise? A swer-The Fameuse, the Wealthy the Golden Russet and the Ben Davis are spoken of as among the best for New Brunswick. He would top-graft Gravenstein on hardy native stock. It was the best of all fall apples, and a strong effort should be made to grow

it. Get nice growthy trees without crotches. Trim back the head before setting out, and see to it that the crown of the tree is well up from the ground, so that the branches will not interfere with cultivation and picking of the apples. Plant not closer than 33 feet apart each way. Lay out the land by driving a stake where each tree is to stand, and have a bushel or so of this compost hauled from the cellar to work in around the roots of each tree. The land should be well drained; if wet, use tile laid in cement Now cultivate and manure this land every year. Grow your best crops here and never allow the grass to grow. Grass is one of the worst things you can have about the trees Place some good, fine compost about each tree in the fall to keep the roots warm and to keep the mice away. In the spring haul this away from the and dig it in. He was sorry to tree see the apple trees all over New Brunswick planted too close together, three times too thick, and to make matters worse, they were not pruned. Far too much wood on the trees. To grow good apples and plenty of them they must have lots of sunlight. Good fruit will not grow without the warm,

bright s.n. The next thing is to look out for the insects and the black spot. Bordeaux mixture was found to be the enly remedy for the black spot; 4 lbs. gals. of water mixed properly and sprayed on the trees would kill the black spot. Add to this mixture 1-4 lb. of Paris green and you will kill in addition to the black spot, the codlin moth, the canker worm, the tent caterpillar and the apple worm. With good big rosy, clean apples, it was easy to pack a good honest barrel of apples that no man need be afraid to put his name on. He blamed the consumer for a great deal of the dishonest packing. If people would only buy apples that have the packer's name on the barrel, there would be less complaint of bad packing.

If your trees do not bear by the time they are eight or ten years old, give them potash. Hardwood ashes are the best if you can get them; if not, buy muriate of potash and give small trees a half peck early in the spring; larger trees would require

more. At some of the meetings in Charlotte Co. a great deal of enthusiasm was shown both in the matter of fruit growing and in the keeping of better cows and dairy farming. There seems to be a fair prospect that a butter factory will be erected in Rolling Dam. in the near future. The audiences at one or two of the meetings were addressed by the public men of the county, who, beside speaking words of encouragement, presented some practical ideas on the business side of

farm life. All the speakers were well received wherever they went, and your correspondent is glad to note the result of a lot of good work done in this ection a year or two ago by W. W. Hubbard and S. L. Peters.

DIABOLICAL AND USELESS.

Lord Charles Beresford, M. P., presided June 29th at the Royal U give you four pounds of butter per Service Institution, when Lieut. Col. W. N. Lockyer, R. A. (the chief inspector of small urms), read a paper embodying personal reminiscences of the evolution of small arms and machine guns from 1863 onwards, and expressed himself in favor of both services being supplied with a carbine fitted with a triangular bayonet with a sword hilt. .

Lord Charles Beresford, commenting upon the paper, expressed himself in favor of the services being supplied with the very best weapon regardless of expense, but before it had been tried by a regiment in the field. Efficient marksmen were as necessary as

efficient guns. A British soldier did not want a nicety of theoretical calculations in action, but required to get at his mar as scon as possible. Battles in future would be won by the best shots. The most ludricous thing in the service was the present dagger-bayonet, and one of the most diabolical and useless weapons ever supplied to the service was the sailers' cutlas, with its heavy steel basket. In the Soudan the men threw them away or left them in the

san i. The great thing military and naval nen were trying to accomplish was to bring about a universal service weapon and that the same principle should apply to machine gurs and ammuni-

FLOUR EXPORTS VIA HALIFAX.

(Halifax Herald.) (Halifax Herald.)
One of the most remarkable increases in the trade of a port is that which has characterized the flour exports from Halifax in the three months of April, May and June of this year. The exports of this article from Halifax for the quarter ending June 30th were six times as great as in the corresponding quarter last year, while there was a still greater disproportion in the value in favor of the trade this season. In the corresponding three months of last year the total foreign exports of flour from Halifax were only 2,751 barrels, approximately valued at \$11,151. For the three months ending with June the exports had risen to 15,140 barrels, a low estimate of the value being \$84,240. The shipment to Great Britain last year was nil, for the three months this year the quantity exported there was 1,350 barrels. The shipments to Newfoundland rose from 2,150 barrels to 6,920. The contrart between the shipments to Newfoundland rose from 2,156 barrels to 6,920. The contrast between the juantity sent to the British West Indies in the three spring months last year and this is striking. The figures are:

show this extreme increase in its flow receipts from Heliffax, but there also the quantity rose from 351 barrels in the 188 quarter to 420 in the 1898 quarter. The tot increase in the exports amounted to 12,38 barrels, a quantity nearly five times as greated the total export in the three months of 1897, and the total value was \$73,099 months in 1897, the difference being seventimes greater than the total in 1897.

An old hen never fears opposition from the egg-plant.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound Is successfully used monthly by owe flo,000 Ledies. Safe, effectual, Ladies as your druggist for Cost's Cettes Res Costons. Take no other as all Mixtures, pills and initiations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, 11 pe box, No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, \$5 per box. No for 1 mailed an receipt of price and two 3-cen stamps. The Cock Company Windsor, Onto Price Nos. 1 and 2 soud and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada. TALK OF LONODN.

Effect of American Victories on the English Mind.

U. S. Supremacy Predicted-Spain's Position Excites Derision Among Her Former Friends.

(The New York Times.)

LONDON, July 9.-Nothing else in the war delighted the great bulk of the English people so much as Lieut. Commander Wainwright's extraordinary performance with the Bloucester: English paval history is enormous in bulk and thickly studded with remarkable achievements, but it contains nothing at all resembling this People talk about it endlessly with mingled amusement and wonder. Doubtless they enjoy it the more because it completes and emphasizes the discomfiture of the group of solemnly omniscient newspaper naval xperts whose warnings have been falsified by events, but in nothing else so conspicuously as about the Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers. Accord ing to these so-called experts these terrible destroyers quite made up for Spain's inferiority in battleships. This being a country where everything naval is of intense popular interest the general public not only read, but and remembered, these predictions; there were even founded upon them public complaints that the British admiralty did not hasten to build more of these marvellour destroyers. Then comes the grotesque anti-climax of converted yacht, taken by surprise, engaging two of them single-handed, dismantling and chasing them in halfsinking helplessness upon the rocks. John Bull could not have smiled more richly if Wainwright bore the Queen's ENGLISH NAVAL EXPERTS AL

ARMED.

Many important subjects thrown to the top by the events of the past week are being anxiously discuss by British naval officers. It is hardly too much to say that Santiago has frightened them. They realize that American gun practice must be in finitely superior to British. Lord Charles Beresford is going round declaiming in the lobbies that he warned the admiralty and parliament of this years ago, striving to incite a parliamentary mutiny against the admiralty's stupid neglect of gunnery. It is suspected, moreover, that American ship ordnance and ammunition are superior to the British, and it is known that its armoring is; and this is going to be talked about bitterly. But most striking of all is the sudden perception here among naval officers that our Annapolis men are scientifically their betters. While England has four military colleges, her immeasurably more important naval needs are supposed to be served by a single educational institution at Greenwich, the scope of which can be professors and eighteen tutors, several of the latter attending once or twice a week. This state of affairs is really so preposterous that it can only require some such sharp awakening as Santiago has furnished to alter it. There has been no British naval manoeuvres for years in which more collisions, accidents and misunderstandings have not occurred in a week than the whole American campaign in Cuban waters has exhibited. When British officers themselves say that this is because they are not educated like the Americans, as they are saying all over the country, it is probable that there will be a change.

SPAIN AND HER FALSE

FRIENDS.

Those who have studied events in the Levant in the past few years will not be surprised now to learn that the sudden exuberant admiration American valor and intellect, and the cool indifference to the heartaches and woes of the wretched Spaniards are the present dominant notes at every European capital. A quarter of a century of militarism has transformed Europe as a whole into a bowelless, treacherous, inhuman sort of entity, equally ready to fawn on the strong or to kick the weak to pieces. Except in the military and other expert circles of Berlin, which did not condescend to illumine the editorial mind, there was a general idea on the continent that would give a good account of herself in war. The English authorities, like the German, were under no such illusion. As far back as April 30th, I related a prediction made to me by an English admiral that the Spaniards would be destroyed alone their grotesque inability to aim their guns, a prediction which, in the light of recent events, is really worth recalling. But in Paris, Vienna, Rome and elsewhere, people really believed that Spain had an even chance, and encouraged the hidalgos in every way they could think of to go ahead There is something horrible now in the way they turn their backs their stricken dupes and laugh the suggestion that there could any possible help forthcoming to them from any quarter of Europe The Spanish rage at this desertion is one of the important elements of the present situation. GROWLING OF THE RUSSIAN

Although for a week or two the exiting turn which the war has taken has monopolized British attention, it is likely to be drawn back sharply next week to the ever-shifting Chinese question. Two or three dip provocations at Russia's hands have been submitted to with ostensible se-renity since last the subject was disin parliament. Now the comes another, much more direct and insolent, which it is difficult to believe Salisbury will be allowed by the stalwarts in his cabinet to pass in silence, even if he is disposed to do so English capitalists have a concession to extend the Pekin and Tientsin railway northward to the treaty port of Niuchwang, where the British trade is annually over twelve millions of dollars. The American trade there is also important, and the railway will

doulle or treble both. Russia desire hamstring Niuchwang and diver its trade, like that of all the other ports in the Gulf of Pechili, into her own hands. The Russian minister, backed by the French, has been putting endless pressure on the Pekin government to break up this railway scheme. He has now finally made an open and formal threat that if the concession is not revoked. Russia may feel comnelled to annex the Chinese province of Kuldja as a compensation. This is neither more nor less than throwing the sword into the balance, and if the British foreign office insists on ignoring such a challenge, there is bound to be a difficult mutiny inside the tory party, which may very possibly break up the ministry. The feeling dis in the lobbies of the house last might over this business by private members seemed to me deeper than anything of the kind since the Kaiser's Transvaal despatch. Whether spread about from an official source or not, there was a consolatory statement, however, that on the pretext of the Black Flags' rebellion in the two Kwangs, a big British fleet, with troop transports, was going to be sent to Chinese waters at

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THE BETROTHAL OF HELENE. The Russian press has been frank mough in all conscience in the expression of Russian disgust at the advent of the Brisson ministry. The French however, long ago learned that the ondition of a happy life was to ignore the Russian newspapers, and so since nobody on the Seine knows what is printed on the Neva no harm has been done. But if the report from Berlin is true, that the Czar has given his consent to the betrothal of Louis Bonaparte to the daughter of the Grand Duke Vladimir, then the fat will be in the fire. The Grand Duchesse Helene, who is in her seventeenth year, is the oldest of the Czar's female cousins, and in the natural order of things a great dynastic marriage should be her portion. To give her to General Bonaparte, eighteen year her/senior, who is not even the titular head of his family, and practically without a fortune, could have only one meaning in French eyes.

SALVATION ARMY CHANGES.

The following change of front will take place in the Salvation Army on Thursday, July 14th: Ensign Creighton and Capt. Bradoury to North Sydney, Ensign Penny and Capt. Pitman to Sydney. Lieut, McLeod to Sydney Mines

(2nd). Capt. Bowering to Glace Bay. Adjutant McGillivray and Captain fayman to Halifax. I. Capt. G. Thompson, to Halifax, II. Capt. Goodwin and Lieut. Cowan to

Capt. Lorimer and Lieut. Hamilton to Liverpool. Lieut, L. Smith, to Moncton (2nd). Capt. Pelly and Lieut. Doyle to

Lieut. McIvor to Sussex (2nd). Capt. England and Lieut. Richards to Sackville. Ensign Graham and Capt. Anderon, to Newcastle.

er to Campbellton. Capt. Bell and Lieut. Meikle to Adjutant DesBrisay and Captain Sabine to New Glasgow.

Capt. C. Allan and Lieut. Hinson

o Westvillle. Capt. R. Campbell and Lieut Hebb Adjutant Creighton to Charlotte-

Capt. McLean and Lieut. Trafton to Summerside. Ensign Fraser' to Springhill.

Capt. Taylor and Lieut McPherson to Truro. Capt. Perry and Lieut. Leadley to

Pugwash. Ensiga Kerr and Capt. Brehaut to St. John. L Capt. J. Clark and Lieut. Green to

St. John, III. Capt. Green and Lieut. Lawes to St. Capt. G. Allan, Lieut. Selig and Lieut, Dunn to Carleton. Capt. Steiper and Lieut. Sparks to

Adjt McLean and Capt Lamont to Capt. Piercy and Lieut. Grey to

Adjutant Magee to Woodstock. Capt. Clark and Lieut. Miller to Annapolis. Capt. Parsons to Bridgetown. Capt. Roach and Lieut. Davies to

Capt. B. Campbell and Lieut. Held Adjutant Miller to Yarmouth. Capt. Ryan and Lieut. Martin to Freeport.

Canning .

Capt. Moores and Lieut. Payne to Bear River. Capt. McLeod to Digby.

Lieut. Lewellyn to Pictou (2nd). Capt. Trafton to Windsor (2nd). Capt. Fleming to Somerset, Ber-Adjutant Aikenhead, transferred

Adjutant Galt, transferred west. Capt. Newell, on furlough.

EGGS AND LAWYERS.

Says the St. Stephen Courier of the 7th inst.: The celebrated egg case, in which Edward Fitzmaurice sought California, the sum of twenty collars for eggs destroyed in 1878, was up for review before his honor Judge Ste-vens this morning. Mr. Burns \ as arrested in May when about leaving St. Stephen to return to his home in California, and the case was tried before C. Coggan, J. P., in June, when a verdict was given in favor of Mr. Fitzmaurice. Judge Stevens set aside this verdict and ordered that a nonsuit be entered with costs against Mr. Fitzmaurice. M. Macmonagle for plaintiff, and W. C. H. Grimmer for efendant.

#### CASTORIA For Infants and Children

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### A WOMAN SCORNED

"You mean that you wish me to re lease you from your promise—to give you back what you are pleased to call

There's no need for you to take it like that, Betty. You know it has heen very pleasant, but-"But it cannot last? I see, It seems a pity you didn't think of that soon-

"Well, to tell you the truth, thought of it some weeks ago, but was under the impression that youwell, that you had money, you know But Leonard Bryng qualled before

the flashing scorn of the blue eyes. "Go on," said the girl coldly. "Please He wasn't gifted with a very keen intelligence, this debonair young curate, so he went on, blundering, to his

"Well, you see, if there had been money in the case my brother couldn't have objected. We should be independent of his allowance; but, considering that he's an old bachelor and never likely to marry he naturally able woman at the head of the fami you know. No doubt if she had me ey he would overlook the lack of birth

and position, but"-"Stop!" cried Betty fiercely. "You ask me to marry you; then, becaus you see in me a penniless girl, with neither father nor brother to avenge the wrong, you not only break your given word and talk about 'freedom but add insult to injury and tell m that if I had sufficient money to pay your price you would have conde scended to marry me. Go!" she cried. thank heaven I know you as you are! And you, coward that you are, will know when you stand in the pulpi that there is at least one woman in the world who knows that you dare not preach as you practice! Don't speak to me again! I will not hear

another word!' Rev. Leonard turned away with a

"What a little fiend she is," he muttered; "a perfect little vixen, for al her pretty face! Who'd ever have thought she could go on like that? And I thought her so sweet and gen-

Betty stood with her little quivering form drawn to its full height in a paroxysm of passion and wounded love till he was out of sight. Ther she flung herself on the ground and gave way to a storm of grief.

They had been engaged three perfect in spite of the fact that he insisted on keeping their engagement secret. They must wait, he declared, till his elder brother returned from abroad; to tell him by letter would spoil all. Raymond was such an old hachelor he would have no sympathy with lovers' hopes. So Betty waited ceived by her, but Betty had her se-

In six months she would be 18 and would come into her estate. In the meantime she was too old to stay at school. Her guardian was crusty and took little trouble. Betty didn't care for society, so she was sent to rusticate with her old nurse and foster mother till the time arrived for the

king to enjoy his own.
Often the child had pictured to herself how Leonard would tell her his brother had refused his consent, but there was nothing before them but poverty, which he dared not let her share, and yet he could not give her up. How the clouds would lift and his dear eyes brighten when she told him that soon she would have a thousand a year of her own! It was sweet to think that he knew her only as Betty, Mrs. Brown's niece. She had always called the old woman "Auntie," and he never suspected she was an heiress in her own right and no relative of her humble friend.

But a day had come when Leonard met her in the primrose glen and told her of his brother's return, and instead of telling him of their engagement he had asked Betty to give him back his freedom. It wouldn't be "honorable" to ask any girl to share his poverty, and the squire would never consent to marriage with a

"The man who asks a woman to share his riches has some love for her; the man who asks her to share his poverty has more."

The words flitted through Betty's mind before she took in the full force of Leonard's words and recognized the great, unpardonable insult he offered her. Then, as the truth was driver home, she forgot all else in the blinding pain of a woman scorned. "Is anything the matter? My child,

are you hurt?' Betty raised her tear stained fac and met the glance of two stea brown eyes; then the speaker swung himself from the saddle and led his horse across the mossy sward to where she lay. With a stifled sob the girl sprang to her feet, but her bosom was heaving, her breath coming in gasps, and she couldn't speak—nay, she could scarcely stand—and the stranger slipped a strong arm round her for sup-

"You have had an accident. No?" as she shook her head. "Then you've had bad news? Ah, when we're young troubles are apt to feel very heavy, and clouds look very black.'

Betty freed herself from the protect-ng arm and leaned against the horse's shining coat, her fingers playing idly with the primed of the saddle. "You will think me very foolish," she said. "I've had no accident, no

bad news at least"-"Only a lovers' quarrel, that will come right in the morning?"
"It will never come right," the girl said quickly, impelled by a sudden impulse; then, checking herself; "But you are too kind to trouble about ie. I must not detain you, sir."
"I wil see you out of the wood, at

any rate," he returned kindly. Then together they strolled toward the There was a pleasant feeling of curiosity in the stranger's mind as to who the pretty child was. As she paused at the white gate it suddenly flashed across him. It couldn't be!

He had just been at the farm. This couldn't possibly be the little niece Mrs. Brown had talked about in a rambling, mysterious way? This dainty girl, with her supple figure and gracefully poised head, could never be that woman's relative? But Betty had opened the gate while he meditated, and, with a shyly murmured "Thank you," she was gone.

And the squire for he it was rode slowly homeward, thinking, trying to recall what good Mrs. Brown had said about young folks and flirtation, how folks wasn't always as poor as they seemed and how it was good for parsons to marry young and settle down with a wife and family round them. She couldn't have meant to imply anything about his brother and—no! to speak of that pretty childish thing in the same breath as anything so prosaic as a "wife and family" was too ab-

surd. The idea annoyed the squire in a most unreasonable manner. "Wife and family!" How these folk did talk, to be sure! He must ask Leonard. And later he did drop hints on the subject, but his brother most emphatically averred that he hadn't yet seen the woman on whom he would bestow his hand and heart.

Of course it had been the squire's mistake—he shouldn't have jumped to conclusions, but Mrs. Brown's hints and Betty's tears had got mixed in his mind, and he had fancied his brother responsible for one or both. It was a relief to think that Leonard

was frec. After that the squire called often at Mrs. Brown's. She was one of the best tenants—there might be repairs needed at the farm.

Always Betty was there, either helping to make sweet butter, collecting eggs or feeding little fluffy chickens, and one day the squire pulled up his horse at the home paddock and

Old Farmer Brown had been break ing in a colt, and there was Betty, seated on its back, her pretty face flushed with excitement. Then the farmer let go the leading rein, and Betty cantered triumphantly round

"Bravo!" At the squire's voice the girl looked up. She was just about to eave the saddle, and her hold on the high spirited little animal's head was relaxed. Wit a start it reared, then bolted. Betty tried in vain to regain her seat. She fell, her foot caught in the stirrup, and the colt started at a mad gallop round the padock.

"Good God!" The squire sprang over the low wall, and in a moment the recreant little steed was brought to a stand and the fainting girl was in his arms. Kneeling down by the brook close by they bathed her face and hands, and soon the blue eyes opened. "It was all my fault!" the squire groaned. "I was a fool to shout like You-you might have been

"Nay, nay, sir; don't take on. There's no harm done," said Farmer Brown good naturedly. "The lass is no worse. Are you, Betty, child? I'll just catch Rob Roy before he does further mischief; then I'll help Betty

squire's rough sleeve. She felt dazed and queer, but very comfortable, and the squire kept chafing her little cold hands in his own warm clasp. "You might have been killed!"

repeated hoarsely. "Betty, do you know if you had died the light of my life would have gone out? Oh, childie, could you ever accept an old man's love? I am old enough to be your father, but I love you more than all the world beside!'

. . . . . . . "So you have money after all, it seems! Raymond has done well for himself. You won't tell him we were

"I shall tell him some day that you asked me to marry you," said Betty proudly. "But I won't betray you. Don't be afraid, I know how to be generous. And Raymond trusts me.

He will not press the matter." "Well, you can afford to be generous, I suppose," Leonard answered "You've not come off badly after all. You see, you and I might have had to wait years for the property.'

"Oh, how dare you speak like that!" she cried. "Is all honor dead within you! But you are going away. After this we need not meet again till"—
"Till you are married. Well, you can afford to despise me now, Betty.'
"Your one cry is 'Afford, afford!" she said. "But the girl who is loved as I am loved can 'afford' a good deal. Even a woman scorned can 'afford' to be generous to the man she thought she loved when real love comes and conquers all."

It was nearly a year after their wedding, and Betty and the squire stood among the primroses where he had first found her, and she told him the story of why she cried that day. "And you've never cried for him

first and last tears for a false lover, and I have never regretted that day."
"Regretted it!" The squire drew
her close and kissed her sweet lips almost reverently. "It was the happiest day of my life," he said, "for it brought me you."-Answers.

A RECORD NAVAL FEAT.

remarkable feat has been formed at Portsmouth by the crew of the battleship Mars. The ship had been ordered to take in 1,200 tons from a collier alongside, and it was fully expected that this work would take two days. In any other navy it would have taken three or four. The coaling commenced at 10.45 a.m., and by 9.30 p. m. the whole of the 1,200 tons had been hoisted on board and stowed in the bunkers. One hours interval was spent for dinner and supper, so that the actual work-ing time was 9 3-4 hours, making an

average per working hour of 122.8 This is believed to be the recor time for so large an amount, and the result is particularly creditable, considering the fact that there was on competition to stimulate the men.

Children Cry for CASTORIA

#### SERMON

Preached by the Venerable Archdeacon Brigstocke

Before the Church of England Synod of New Brunswick at St. Stephen, July 5th, 1898.

"Jesus Christ the same yesterday, today, and for ever."—Hebrews xiiii., 8. Amid all the diversities of opinion that exist today on almost every conceivable subject, there is, I believe, manimity as to the changefulness of the present age. No one will, I think, dispute the fact that beyond all former times changes are taking place rapidly and frequently. More more clearly is it discerned that life s made up of various stages, like scones in the drama, and that all is hastening onwards with accelerated force and speed to an unknown future. This fact needs to be taken full upon all such to be ever on their watch-towers, to take cognizance of all that occurs, and to lose no opportunity that is presented for the extension or the better ordering of the kingdom of Christ. This fact of for solution, for which there is no precedent to give guidance. A state of things exists, I mean in church matters, which calls for much activity. calm courage, faith, hope and love. At times the raging storm presses so heavily as to make one despair of safety. At another difficulties so abound through the very extent of the work opened out, as almost to paralyze present effort. No faithful servant of Christ can of course be in the least doubt what he is to do in such or any other circumstances, but it may be well to stir up our minds by way of remembrance and consider together wherein lies the safety, the strength and the well-being of the church Taking account of many existing circumstances under which the work of the church has now to be carried on, could think of no more encouraging and inspiring theme to which to direct your thoughts this morning at this important service, and by which Imight hope to discharge, however feebly, yet faithfully, the duty of the privileged position which a kind indulgence has called me to fill, than that which is brought before us in the text: "Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, today, and for ever." There is gathered up in that pregnant sentence all that the church needs at any time. and under all circumstances, to urge, Barnabas, Bishop Medley was in-her to go forward in her heavenly stalled as the first bishop of this Betty was still resting against the more, we can want nothing more than Brunswick was erected into

> power and peace. Let us taken you then to the foot ed Lord, and there, seeing Him in all I must leave your memories to fill His glory, meditate awhile on the re- up intervening years with at least velation that He is the same, yesterday, today, and for ever.

First of all I would make a few exeto make its meaning stand out before us the more clearly. The revised ver-sion inserts two words not in our whole work having now passed into Bibles, "is" and "yea." The passage the representative body, the synod of yesterday, and today, yea, and for will easily recall the vicissitudes and for ever." The full sense of this proposed and afterwards adopted; passage has been much obscured by the opposition of others who conscinot marking the full stop at the end entiously thought they were contendof the preceding verse; indeed, one ing for principle, and not opinions, edition of the Bible by a great pubfull stop, showing thereby how entire- of finance and the fear lest the ly its meaning was misunderstood— church would have to shorten her and by the mission of the word "is," stakes under the pressure of straitby which the passage appears as if it ened means. But that has never were in apposition to the phrase, "the been done. Go forward must be the end of their conversation." It may be church's watchword. Like the leaven further noted that the expression in the meal, she must go on expand-"Jesus Christ" is not a common one in this epistle and is only used as one of special solemnity. The exhortation of the condition of life, she must be conthe preceding verse ends with the tinually pressing forward. Through verse. It charges the Hebrews to bear in mind their leaders in the faith, taking account of "the issue of their life." Following here the order of the original, the meaning is easily apparent. It will then read: "Considering the issue of their life, imitate their faith." It is then seen how the passage before us is, so to speak, an in-dependent statement—a revelation of the relationship of Jesus Christ to His "Never, Raymond. Those were my then tried and persecuted church. St. Stephen was stoned to death and St. James was slain by royal command: What He had been to the saints in Damascus, when Saul of Tarsus, like a ravening wolf, was on his way to that city with hot haste to slay all that called upon the name of the Lord: What He had been when the church was vexed with controversy as to the relation of Judaism and Christianity, especially in the mat.er of circumcision and other cere-monial rites of the Levitical law. What Jesus Christ had been to the fathers "yesterday," in the past, that He was to them at that moment, and so He would remain. Especially was it reed-ful that this blessed fact be remembered, for it would prove a rock of strength, a hiding place from the storm, and a covert fron the tempest in the catastrophe that awaited them, the destruction of the Temple, and the sweeping away of all that was so sacred and dear. The Hebrews were instructed that in that dread hou; the blackness of darkness of the church's trial, they were not to be discouraged, for though they had

lost the figure hey still had the reals "Jesus Christ is the same yester-

terday, today, and for ever."

Firstly, as He was in the past, "yes-

Where, dear brethren, shall we now

place that past, and consider Jesus Christ? My reply is, it matters not. If we go back to that most remote age which has been styled the dawn of ecclesiastical history, when we see the majestic and veuerable figure of Abraham merging from obscurity and standing at the head of the whole body of believers: If we trace how the covenant made to Abraham has been worked out and developed for the good of man, as age has succeeded to age throughout the centuries com-prised in the Old Testament: If we go back to the dawn of the church's history as she entered on an entirely new order of blessings when the Scn of God became Incarnate; that is, when He came down from heaven for us men, and for our salvation: If we watch the unravelling of events as they took place during our Lord's life on earth, and note the wonderful establishment of a plan whereby all nations were to hear the glad message of salvation: If we mark how by the power and presence of the Holy Ghest, the difficulties otherwise insurmountable were removed; how the Apostles so weak in themselves and ignorant occount of in all departments of life's of their work, were enabled to carry work, but nowhere more than in the sphere of the church. "Watchmen" is one of the familiar designations of the ministers of Christ, and this calls the ministers of Christ, and this calls over, it is supposed, all the countries of the then civilized world: Or, if we look at less distant ages and take account of the work of the branch of the church to which we belong-the dear old Church of England-and note changefulness going on all around us how she began, like the grain of musis full of anxiety and unrest. New tard seed, nobody knows exactly how, problems are constantly coming up and how she has gone on expanding, not indeed with uniform progress, for she has had many dark days and times of almost suspended life; still through all the dangers of especially the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries, we see her coming forth in the nineteenth arrayed in beauty and strength, such as she tas never had before-girding herself anew to carry out her great commission of being a guiding and sanctifying power on the great nations of the earth, we shall know what Jesus has been in the past. He verily has been a wall of fire around about her and the glory in the midst of her. By His fostering care and loving forbearance, the church has gone on through good and evil report. No weapon raised against her has prospered. At times the storms of unbelief and heresy have raged around, but never overwhelmed her. The striking imagery of the Apocalypse has been fulfilled and she has gone forth conquering and to conquer.' Taking a more limited view and

confining our attention to the portion of the Lord's vineyard comprised within this diocese, and which is of deepest concern to ourselves, we ask again what Jesus has been in the past. Think now only of the years that are past since the memorable one, 1845, when on the Festival St. mission. We can ask for nothing, diocese, and the archdeaconry of New the unchangeableness of Jesus Christ of Fredericton. At that time there to supply us with the repose of faith; was not a parish entirely self-supporting. The annual income of the diocese was about \$1,000. There were of the throne of our risen and ascend- 28 clergy and 45 churches and chapels. the chief events of diocesan work, till we see the church today well under her second bishop with 70 clergy, 70 missions and 120 churches and chapels with endowments for all getical remarks on the passage itself, purposes of \$175,000, with her roll of over 8,000 communicants and with at then reads: "Jesus Christ is the same the diocese. The memories of many ever." The order in the Greek is through which the diocese has passed these 50 years and more; the dismay Christ, yesterday, and today the same; of some as change after change was lisher had a colon substituted for a anxiety often caused on the subject the mercy of our Lord she has gone on expanding. It is only her enemies who deny it. The unchangeableness of Jesus Christ has been her stay and support. He has never left her, nor

Jesus Christ in the present: "Today." None who watches the signs times and marks the course of events of the church's life can fail to feel that her safety lies in that blessed truth. If we look at the Anglican ed truth. If we look at the Anglican communion established in all parts of the habitable globe, we must easily recognize that that fact of itself calls for more than human wisdom to solve the problems which arise out of it. The very zeal of the different sections of that communion to preach the gospel in regions beyond causes difficulties which otherwise would never exist. And gazing for only a moment at the church in the mother-land, no one can fail to see that questions are coming to the surface which tions are coming to the surface which cause at least much anxiety. The ritualistic controversy, so called, is not over, and the new developments that have taken place have brought that have taken place have brought up new difficulties, and, from many causes, not a little irritation. Without saying that our Book of Common Prayer is in all respects perfect, we cannot but deplore the introduction of services in the worship of the church which it does not contain and with which it has no sympathy. There must be a limit somewhere to There must be a limit somewhere to what the church allows, determined by due and lawful authority, beyond which no faithful priest in her minis-Jesus Christ's here presented to His our hope that moderation shall prechurch under three aspects:

forsaken her. He is still walking in

the midst of the candlesticks and

giveth her light, and guidance and

shall never again be broken, but in the blessed revelation that Jesus Christ is today what He has been in the past?In our church in Canada change meets us, may I not say, everywhere. Following national de-velopments it was necessary for the church to consolidate herself to be known as one church throughout the dominion, for so only could she hope to fulfil her mission of providing for the spiritual wants of her increasing population. A magnificent opportunity is now given her, such as she surely can meet, if only she exercise

self-denial and faith, and diligence. On this I can say here no more. The field of our own diocese is the more immediate object of our present care and attention. And here, too, changes abound. The amalgamation of the Diocesan Church society and with the good will of all, renders the church in the diocese fully organized for her work, and we look forward with hopefulness to her increasing power and strength. With diminishing grants from the motherland we are all called to renewed efforts, to more self-denial to more generosity in the matter of support to our own gratulate the parishes which have been stirred up by the presence and words of the deputation which visit-ed them through the past months, and have cheerfully risen to the oc-casion and contributed an increased amount to meet the decreasing grant. But the strong must support the weak; that is the Scriptural rule, and each self-supporting parish is called upon without exception to contribute to the diocesan treasury. We can make, if you will, our diocese finan-

cially strong, and therefore it ought to be done. But what is wanted? Is it money? No; there is plenty of that. What is wanted is unity. There is need to bear in mind the apostolic exhortation, "Endeavoring to keep the unity of the spirit, in the bond of peace.' I plead earnestly for unity, for casting away all prejudice, all surmisings of wrong doing, all suspicion, all envy, and all jealousy. I say not unanimity, but unity. In unity there may be much diversity of orinion and practice, and other features which constitute beauty and strength, just as the assemblage of different colors constitutes the beauty of the rainbow that arches the ethereal vault of heaven. I venture to ask all brethren of the clergy and brethren of the laity what hinders perfect unity in this diocese? Are we not all desirous of saving souls by bringing them into the kingdom of our dear Lord and there training them for heaven? Is there aught of doctrine or practice to be found in any parish receiving aid from diocesan funds that should offend even the tender susceptibilities and it has yet to be shown, where is there occasion for any division of sympathy and interest in giving aid to the work of the diocese? We have I am convinced, but to close up our ranks to win a great victory and

bring to pass a splendid future. IV. while I make brief mention of Jesus

—unchangeable for ever. What does
this mean but that our glorified Lord

Ah, sires, 'twas piteous to see

That ancient river man

As in a rage he smote the match
Upon his diaphragm. been and is. He is even now making the home ready for his people. He is on the farther shore watching the labors of His servants as they at His bidding let down the net of the gospel to catch men. He knows of our fruitless toil. He knows of our disappointments, but still He says, "Launch out into the deep, and let down your net for a draught." Ere long the net will be drawn to shore. The rest will come and He will welcome every faithful laborer to the feast He has prepared. And then it will be no passing glimpse, no brief visit. The goal of Christian faith; the reward of faithful service in the ministry of the word and sacra-ments-"Jesus for ever." May we all by God's grace attain it.

CRAMP IN THE LEG.

Many persons of both sex are greatly troubled with cramp in one or both of their legs. It comes on suddenly and is severe. Most people jump out of bed (it nearly always comes on either just after going to bed or while undressing) and ask some one to rub the leg.

There is nothing easier than to make the spasm let go its hold, and it can be accomplished without send-ing for a doctor, who may be in need of a good night's rest. When I have a patient who is subject to cramp I always advise him to provide himself with a good strong cord. A long garter will do if nothing else is garter will do if nothing else is handy. When the cramp comes on, take the cord, wind it around the leg over the place that is cramped and take an end in each hand and give it a sharp pull—one that will hurt a little. Instantly the cramp will depart, and the sufferer can go to bed assured it will not come on again that night. I have saved myself many a good night's rest simply self many a good night's rest simply by posting my patients subject to spasms of the legs how to use the cord as above. I have never known it to fail, and I have tried it after they had worked half the night and the patient was in the most intense agony.—New York Ledger.

A SNAKE STORY. A SNAKE STORY.

The Sarawak Gazette has the following "snake story" from Ernest Hose, an able and experienced field naturalist: The other day Mr. Hose, hearing the ories of wild pig proceeding from the jungle adjoining his house, went with his dogs to investigate matters, and shortly came upon a large python surrounded by about twenty pigs, savagely goring it with their tusks. A young pig had been seized by the python, and its cries of distress had probably summoned the other members of the herd to its assistance. Their opportune arrival enabled them to effect a rescue, for the python was so harrassed and enabled them to effect a rescue, for the python was so harrassed and lacerated that it relinquished its hold on its prey, which was so little in-jured that it decamped with the rest of the herd on perceiving the pres-ence of interested human spectators, leaving the final despatch of the py-thon to the untender mercies of Mr.

WRECK OF THE HEATHER BELL. A ballad describing the loss of the wood-boat Heather Bell on the St. John river, N. B., in November, A. D. 1377, by collision with the steamer Soulanges, an extremely erratic craft, which then ran as a night boat between St. John and Fredericton.

By Frank H. Risteen.

It was the woodboat Heather Bell
That plowed the wintry main;
And the skipper his name was Bowser
And the crew his name was Kane.

Her sails and her mast all white, And over her bow in the darkling gloom There glimmered her signal light.

His pipe in his mouth was set,
While a gross of matches lay strewn around
He had scratched on his pantalette. And with every squaly gust that blew He would light another match, And for every griping flaw that flew His gable end he'd scratch.

Then up spoke the skippers' mate (Likewise his name was Kane), "I pray thee put into Otnabog, For I fear a hurricane,

The mainsail sheet is frozen stiff,
The martengale leaks test,
The piston rod is smashed in twain
And the spinnaker yaws the mast.

"Then haul the bobstay hard to port And hammar down the hatch?" And the skipper laughed a scornful l As he lighted another match.

'No fear have I," old Bowser cried, "Of weather, wind or sea; Trice up the binacle to the poop And splice the whiffletree!"

Then up spake the boatswain bold

(His name likewise was Ka: "O, let us take the larboard The Jimsag we may gain." "Go bowsen up the collar beam,"
The skipper roared aloud,
"And tightly reef the throttle valve
And jibe the scupper shroud!"

And still from the Devil's Back And o'er the Beach it blew, And down the vale of Nerepis The fierce tornado flew.

'O, skipper, I hear the sound of guns,
O, say what may it be?"
'Tis a mermaid singing her bridal song,
In the eel-grass on our lea."

"Oh, Bowser, I see a gleaming light,
O, say, what may it be?"
"Tis a Nerepis maiden chewing gum
And cracking her teeth," said he.

"O, captain, I hear a wailing cry,
O, say what may it be?"
"Tis old Soulanges on our bows,
And dead men both are we!"

At daybreak on the Long Reach shore
The inhabitants stood aghast
At the sight of a seemingly defunct
Lying close to a broken mast.

The limbs were fixed, and fixed the eyes
That met their startled sight,
And fixed in the stern unyielding mouth
Was the pipe he had tried to light. They watched and waited long in hope Some glimmer of life to see, When lol the form riz up and roared: "Bring hither a match to me".

"Shake out the mizzen th," he cried,
"The whisker pole let free!"
Then jammed his helm hard to port
And steered for the unknown sea.

And this is the tale of the Heather Bell
That plowed the wintry main,
Which the skipper, his name was Bowser,
And the crew, his name was Kane.

A score of years had ebed and flower Above her resting place, Yet still her flying form is seen Where the night-long breakers rac

White is her deck with the evening frost, Her sails and her masts all white, And over her bow in the darkling gloom There glummers her signal light.

MATLED FIST STAKES

Alt the second gymkhana of the Simla season an amusing event of the day was put down as the "Mailed Fist Stakes," ladies' nomination. The conditions were gentlemen to start from the distance post, dismount at a given spot near the stand, leaving their ponies with the syces, run nominators, who present them with a pair of spurs and a pair of gloves. Gentlemen to buckle on spurs and ladies to button the gloves for them, and finish at the distance post; the winner to have the gloves, "two buttons," and the spurs properly fasten-ed. Over ten ladies nominated genen for this race, and the prize mominated by Mrs. Hillot.—Calcutta fell to Major Colin Ca

Old Men and Kidney Disease. Aged persons troubled with weak back, impaired kidneys, pain in the back and base of abdomen, scalding urine, with a small quantity of water at a time, a tendency to urinate often, especially at night, should use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. You know the doctor's repubation, you know the value of his work, and that Dr. Chase would not risk his reputation on an unknown and untried tation on an unknown and untried remedy. Every druggist in Canada sells and recommends them.

IT ATTRACTED ATTENTION.

These are queer signs displayed in every city which find their way into print, and Grand Rapids has its share, but the palm is yielded to the following, which has drifted in from the far east. Mrs. Marshall, an indigent widow, went into the laundry business on a small scale. She had her sign painted upon the shutters of her front window like this.

See specimens in this window.

The next morning when she went out to see what caused the crowd in watting there, she found that the left-hand blind had been blown back by the wind and the sign hardly read as she meant it should, although it accounted for the crowd.

"Now, don't say you went off with my umbrella because it had a hook handle, just like youra." "No; I went off with it because it has a silk cover better than mine.—Detroit Free

Press.

"When a man asserts that he is just as good as anybody eye, do you think he really believes it?" "Certainly not. He believes he is better."—Indiananois Journal.

#### DO SELF NO HARM.

Suicide the Subject of Rev. Dr. Talmage's Sermon.

Declares That a Sane Man Who Takes His Own Life is a Traitor.

Infidelity a Cause of Self Slaughter-Enter

WASHINGTON, July 10.-The ser mon of Dr. Talmage which we send out today see ns startingly appropriate to this theme when so many are leaving this life by their own hand, an evil about which all reasonable people are agreed; text, Acts xvi., 28, thyself no harm.

Here is a would-be suicide arrested in his deadly attempt. He was a sherin his deadly attempt. He was a sheriff, and, according to the Roman law,
a bailiff himself must suffer the punishment due an escaped prisoner, and
if the prisoner breaking jail was sentensed for three or four years, then the
sheriff must be indungeoned for three
or four years, and if the prisoner
breaking jail was to have suffered capital punishment, then the sheriff must
suffer capital punishment. The sheriff
had received especial charge to keep
a sharp lookout for Paul and Silas.
The government had not much confid-The government had not much confidence in bolts and bars to keep safe these two clergymen, about there seemed to be something strange and supernatural. Sure enough, by miraculous power, they are free, and the sheriff, waking out of a sound sleep and supposing these ministers have run away and knowing that they were to die for preaching Christ and realizing that he must therefore die, n go under the executioner's axe on the morrow and suffer public resolves to precipitate his own strike his heart one of the unloosened pulsoners arrests the blade by the command. "Do thyself no harm." SUICIDE AMONG THE ANCIENTS In olden times and where Christian

ity had not interfered with it suicide was considered honorable and a sign of courage. Demosthenes poisoned himself when told that Alexander's embassador had demanded the surrender of the Athenian orators. Iso-crates killed himself rather than surrender to Philip of Macedon. Cato, rather than submit to Julius Caesar, took his own life, and three times after his wounds had been dressed tore them open and perished. Mithridates killed himself rather than submit to Pompey, the conqueror. Hannibal destroyed his life by poison from his ring, considering life unbearable. Lyalways carried with him a preparation of poison, and one night his servant heard the ey-emperor arise, put some-thing in a glass and drink it, and soon law, and it is treason to God added tendants, and it was only through utmost medical skill that he was resus citated. Times have changed, and vet the American conscience needs to be tored up on the subject of suicide. Have you seen a paper in the last month that did not announce the passage out of life by one's own beh Defaulters, alarmed at the idea of exposure, quit life precipitately. losing large fortunes go out of the world, because they cannot endure earthly existence. Frustrated affection, domestic infelicity, dyspeptic impatience, anger, remorse, envy, jeal-ousy, destitution, misanthropy, are considered sufficient causes for absconding from this life by paris green, by laudanum, by belladonna, by Othel-lo's dagger, by halter, by leap from the abutment of a bridge, by firearms.

More cases of felo de se in the last two years of the world's existence more in the last month than in onths. The evil is more and

A pulpit not long ago expressed some dcubt as to whether there was really anything wrong about quitting this life when it became disagreeable, and there are found in respectable circles people apologetic for the crime which Paul in the text arrested. I shall show you before I get through that is the worst of all crimes, and I shall lift a warning unmistakable But in the early part of this serm I wish to admit that some of the best Christians that have ever lived have committed self destruction, but always in dementia and not responsible. nal felicity that I have of the Chris-tian who dies in his bed in the delirium oid fever. While the shock of the catastrophe is very great, I charg all those who have had Christian friends under cerebral aberration step off the boundaries of this life to have no doubt about their happiness. The ar Lord took them right out of their dazed and frenzied state into perfec safety. How 'Christ feels toward' the insane you may know from the He treated the demoniac of Gadars and the child lunatic, and the potency with which he hushed tempest either

Scotland, the land prolific of intellectual giants, had hone grander than Hugh Miller, great for science and great for God. He was an elder in St. John's Presbyterian church. He came of the best highland blood and was a descendant of Donald Roy, a man eminent for plety and the rare gift of second sight. His attainments, climbing up as he did from the quarry climbing up as he did from the quarry and the wall of the stonemason, drew forth the astonished admiration of Buckland and Murchison, the scientists, and Dr. Chalmers, the theologian, and held universities spellbound while he told them the story of what he had seen of God in "The Old Red Sandstone." That man did more than any other being that ever lived to show that the God of the hills is the God of the Bible, and he struck his tuning the Bible, and he struck his tuning fork on the rocks of Cromerty until he brought geology and theology ac-cordant in divine worship. His two

tor, and The Pestimony of the Rocks, roclaimed the banns of an everlasting marriage between genuine science and revelation. On this latter book he toiled day and night, through love of nature and love of God, until he could not sleep and his brain gave way, and he was found dead with a revolver by his side, the cruel instrument having had two bullets— one for him and the had two bullets—one for him and the other for the gunsmith who at the coroner's inquest was examining it and fell dead. Have you any doubt of the beatification of Hugh Miller after his hot brain had ceased throbbing that winter night in his study at Portobello? Among the mightiest of earth, among the mightiest of heaven.

No one doubted the plety of William Cowper, the author of those three great hymns, "O For a Closer Walk With Gol," "What Various Hindrances We Meet," "There is a Fountain Filled With Blood"—William Cowper, who shares with Isaac Watts and Charles Wesley the chief honors of Christian hymnology. In hypochondria, he resolved to take his own life, and rod to the river Thames, but found a ma seated on some goods at that very point from which he expected to spring and rode back to his home, and that night threw himself upon his own knife, but the blade broke, and then he hanged himself to the celling, but the rope broke. No wonder that when God mercifully delivered him from that awful dementia he sat down and wrote that other hymn just as memor

God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform, He plants His footsteps in the sea And rides upon the storm.

TREASON TO THE ALMIGHTY.

Blind unbelief is sure to err And scan His work in vain. God is His own interpreter, And He will make it olain.

While we make this merciful and righteous allowance in regard to those who were plunged into mental incoher the use of his reason, by his own act snaps the bond between his body and his soul, goes straight into perdition. Shall I prove it? Revelation xxi., 8 Murderers shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone." Revelation xxii., Without are dogs and sorcerers and whoremongers and murderers." You do not believe the New Testament? Then perhaps you believe the Ter Commandments, "Thou shalt not kill." Do you say that all these passages refer to the taking of the life of others' Then I ask you if you are not as re sponsible for your own life as for the life of others? God gave you a special trust in life and made you the custodian of no other life. He gave you as weapons with which to defend to two arms to strike back assailants. two eyes to watch for invasion, and a natural love of life which ought ever to be on the alert. Assassination others is a mild crime compared with the assassination of yourself, because in the latter case it is treachery to an

a castle you were especially appoint-To show how God in the Bible look ed upon this crime I point you to the rogues' picture gallery in some parts of the Bible, the pictures of the people who have committed this unnatural crime. Here is the headless trunk of Saul on the walls of Bathshan. Here is a man who chased little Davidten feet in stature chasing four. Here is the man who consulted a clairvoy ant, witch of Endor. Here is a man who, whipped in battle, instead of surrendering his sword with dignity, as many a man has done, asks his servant to slay him, and when that servant, declined, then the giant plants the hilt of his sword in the earth, the sharp point sticking upward, and he throws his body on it and expires-

especial trust. It is the surrender of

the coward, the suicide. Here is Ahitophel, the Machiavelli of olden times, betraying his best friend, David, in order that he may become prime infinister of Absalom, and joining that fellow in his attempt at parricide. Not getting what he wanted by change of olitics, he takes a short cut out of a disgraceful life into the suicides eternity. There he is, the ingrate!

Here is Abimelech, practically a uicide. He is with an army, bom barding a tower, when a woman in the tower takes a grindstone from its place and drops it upon his head, and with what life he has left in his cracked skull he commands his armour bearer, "Draw thy sword and slay me, lest men say a woman slew me." There is his post mortem photograph in the book of Samuel.

But the hero of this group is Judas Iscariot. Dr. Bonne says he was a martyr, and we have in our day pologists for him. And what wonder in this day when we have a book revealing Aaron Burr as a pattern of virtue, and this day when we uncover a statue of George Sand as the bene-factress of literature, and in this day when there are betrayals of Christ on the part of some of His pretended apostles a betraval so black it make ie infamy of Judas Iscariot white! Yet this man by his own hand hung up for the execration of all ages, Judas Iscariot

INCREASE OF SELF MURDER. All the good men and women of the Bible left to God the decision of All the good men and women of the Bible left to God the decision of their earthly terminus, and they could have said with Job, who had a right to commit suicide if any man ever had, what with his destroyed property and his body all affame with insufferable carbuncles and everyfhing gone from his home except the chief curse of it, a pestiferous wife and four garrulous people pelting him with comfortless talk while he sits on a leap of ashes scratching his scales with a piece of broken pottery, yet crying out in triumph, "All the days of my appointed time will I wait till my chanize comes."

Notwithstanding the Bible is against this evil and the aversion which it creates by the loathsome and ghastly spectacle of those who have hurled themselves out of life, and notwithstanding Christianity is against it and the arguments and the useful lives and the illustrious deaths of its disciples, it is a fact alarmingly patent that suicide is on the increase. What is the cause? I charge upon infi-

the cause? I charge upon infi- in my life when I doubted the divin-

delity and agnosticism this whole thing. If there be no hereafter, or, if that hereafter be blissful without reference to how we live and how we die, why not move back the folding doors between this world and the doors between this world and the next? And when our existence here becomes troubles me why not pass right over into elysium? But this down among your nost solemn reflections. There has never been a case of suicide where the operator was not either demented and therefore irresponsible, or an infide. I challenge all the ages and I challenge he universe. There never these bears the universe. There never has been a case of self destruction while in full appreciation of his immortality and of the fact that that immortality would be glorious or wretched according as he accepted Jesus Christ or re-jected him.

You say it is a business trouble or thing. Why not go clear back, my friend, and acknowledge that in every case it is the abdication of reason or the teaching of infidelity, which practically says, "If you don't like this life, get out of it, and you will land either in annihilation, where there are no notes to pay, no persecutions to suffer, no gout to torment, or you will land where there will be every-thing glorious and nothing to pay for it." Infidelity has always been apo-logetic for self immolation. After Tom Paine's "Age of Reason" was published and widely read, there was marked increase of self slaughter. EVIL OF UNBELIEF.

A man in London heard Mr. Owen deliver his infidel lecture on socialism and went home, sat down and wrote these words, ""Jesus Christ is one of the weakest characters in history and the Bible is the greatest rossible deception," and then shot himself. David Hume wrote these "It would be no crime for me words: to divert the Nile or the Danube from its natural bed. Where, then, can be the crime in my diverting a few drops of blood from their ordinary channel ?" And, having written the essay, he loaned it to a friend, the friend read it, wrote a letter of thanks and admiration and shot himself. Ap-

pendix to the same book.

Rousseau, Voltaire, Gibbon, Montaigne, were apologetic for self im-molation. Infidelity puts up no bar to people rushing out from this world into the next. They teach us it does not make any difference how you live here or go out of this world. will land either in an oblivious nowhere or a glorious somewhere. And infidelity holds the upper end of the rope for the suicide and aims the pistol with which a man blows his brains out and mixes the strychnine for the last swallow. If infidelity could carry the day and persuade the majority of people in this country that it does not make any difference how you go out of this world you will land safely, the Potomac would be so full of corpses the boats would be impeded in their progress, and the crack of the suicide's pistol would be no more alarming than the rumble of

a street car.
I have sometimes heard it discussed whether the great dramatist was a In his last will and testament of he commends his soul to God through the sacrifice of Jesus Christ. I know that he considered appreciation of a future existence the mightlest hindrance

"For who would bear the whips and scorns of time. The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely, The pangs of despised love, the law's

delar.

The insolence of office and the spurns That patient merit of the unworthy When he himself might his quietus

make With a bare bodkin? Who would fardels bear. To grunt and swear under a weary But that the dread of something after

The undiscovered country from whose bourne No traveller returns - puzzles the will ?"

Would God that the coroners would be brave in rendering the right verdict, and when in a case of irresponsibility they say, 'While this man vas demented he took his life.' the other case say, "Having read in-fidel books and attended infidel lectures, which obliterated from this man's mind all appreciation of future committed retribution, he slaughter."

RELIGION'S BRIGHT LIGHT. Have nothing to do with an infl delity so cruel, so debasing. Cout of that bad company into company of those who believe Benjamin Franklin wrote this Jesus of Nazareth I have to that the system of morals he left at the religion he has given us are the taing the world has ever se or is likely to see." Patrick Henry, the electric champion of liberty, says, "The book worth all other books put together is the Bible." Benjamin Rush, the leading physiologist and anatomist of his day, the great me dical scientist-what did he say? "The only true and perfect religion is Christianity." Isaac Newton, the is Christianity." Isaac Newton, the leading philosopher of his time—what did he say? "The sublimest philosophy on earth is the philosophy of the gospel." David Erewster, at the promunciation of whose name every scinous and the handist of the world bows his head-David Brewster saying, "Oh, this re-ligion has been a great light to me, a very great light all my days." Pre-sident Thiers, the great French statesin whom I am grad to believe Livingstone, able to conquer the lion, able to conquer the panther, able to the to conquer the panther, able to

sble to conquer the panther, able to conquer the savage, yet conquered by this religion, so when they find him dead they find him on his knees.

Salmon P. Chase, chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, appointed by President Lincoln, will take the witness stand. "Chief Justice Chase, please to state what you have to say about the book commonly called the Bible." The witness replies: "There came a time in my life when I doubted the divin-

ity of the Scriptures, and I resolved as a lawyer and judge I would try the book as I would try anything in the courtroom, taking evidence for and against. It was a long and seriand against. It was a long and serious and profound study, end, using the same principles of evidence in this religious matter as I always do in secular matters, I have come to the decision that the Bible is a supernatural book, that it has come from God, and that the only safety for the human race is to follow its teach-"Judge, that will do. Go back egain to your pillow of dust on the banks of the Ohio." Next I put upon the witness stand a president of the United States-John Quincy Adams. "President Adams, what have you to say about the Bible and Christian-The president replies: "I have for many years made it a practice to read through the Bible once you say it is electrical currents of it a year. My custom is to read four or s this or it is that, or it is the other | five chapters every morning immediately after rising from my bed. It employs about an hour of my time and seems to me the most suitable manner of beginning the day. In what light soever we regard the Rible whether with reference to revelation. to history or to morality, it is an invaluable and inexhaustible mine of knowledge and virtue" "Chancellor Kent, what do you think of the Bible?" Answer: "No other book ever addressed itself so authoritatively and so pathetically to the judgment and moral sense of mankind." "Edmund Burke, what do you think of the Bible?" Answer: "I have read the Birle, morning, noon and night and have ever since been the happier and the better man for such reading.'

SENTENCE OF INFIDELITY. Young men of America, come out of the circle of infidels-mostly made up of cranks and imbeciles-into the company of intellectual giants and turn your back on an infidelity which destroys body and soul Ah, infidelity, stand up and take thy sentence! In the presence of

God, angels and men, stand up, thou monster! Thy lip blasted with blasphemy, thy cheek scarred with uneanness, thy breath foul with the corruption of the ages! Stand up, Satyr, filthy goat, buzzard of the nations, leper of the centuries! Part man, part panther, part reptile, part dragon, stand up and take thy sen-Thy hands red with the blood in which thou hast washed, thy feet crimson with the human gore through which thou hast waded, stand up and take thy sentence! Down with thee to the pit and sup on the sobs and groans of those thou hast destroyed and let thy music be the everlasting miserere of those whom thou has damned! I brand the forehead of infidelity with all the crimes of self immolation for the last century on the part of those who had

Mr friends, if ever your life, through its abrasions and its molestations, should seem to be unbearable, and you are tempted to quit by your own behest, do not consider yourself as worse than others. Christ himself was tempted to cast himself from the roof of the temple, but as he resisted so have had it worse than you will ever way. Remember that God keeps the chronology of your life with as much precision as he keeps the chronology of nations, your grave as well

REWARDS OR CHRISTIANITY. Why was it that at midnight, just at midnight, the destroying angel struck the blow that set the Israelites free from bondage ? The 430 years were up at 12 o'clock that night. The 430 years were not up at 11, and 1 o'clock would have been tardy and too late. The 430 years were up at 12 clock, and the destroying angel struck the blow, and Israel was free. And God knows just the hour when it is time to lead you up from earthly bondage. By His grace, make not worst of things, but the best of them. If you must take the pills, do not chew them. Your everlasting re-wards will accord with your earthly perturbations, just as Caius gave to grippa a chain of gold as heavy as had been the chain of iron. For the asking you may have the same grace that was given the Italian martyr, Algerius, who down in the darkest of dungeons dated his letters from "the delectable or hard of the Leonine prison." And remember that this orief life is surrounded by a rim-a very thin but very important rimand close up to that rim is a great eternity, and you had better keep out of it until God breaks that rim and separates this from that. To get rid of the sorrows of earth do not rush into greater sorrows. To get rid of a swarm of summer insects leap

There is a sorrowiess world, and it is so radiant that the noonday sun is only the lowest doorstep, and the aurora that lights up our northern heavens, confounding astronomers as to what it can be, is the waving of the banners of the procession come to take the conquerors home from church nflitant to church triumphant, and wanting to go there, but we will never get there either by self immola-tion or impenitency. All our sins slain by Ohrist who came to do that slain by Christ who came to do that thing, we want to go in at just the time divinely arranged, and from a couch divinely spread, and then the clang of the sepulchral gates behind us will be overpowered by the clang of the opening of the solid pearl before us. O God, whatever others may choose, give me a Christian's life, a Christian's death, a Christian's burlal, a Christian's immortality.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived.

July 12—Str Feliciana, 1899, James, from Rotterdam, Wm Thomson & Co, bal. Sch Avis, 124, Cole, from New York, G K Sch Avis, 124, Cole, from New York, G K King, coal.

Sch Wendall Burpee, 99, Beardsley, from Providence, N C Scott, bal.

Str St Croix, 1064, Pike, from Boston, C E Lacchier, midse and passengers.

Str Cumberland, Thompson, from Boston, G E Lacchier, midse and passengers.

Coastwise—Str Alpha, 211, Crowell, from Yarmouth; schs Evelyn, 69, McDonough, from Quaco; Hustler, 44, Gesner, from Bridgetown; Silver Cloud, 44, Bain, frim Dighy. Bridgetown; Silver Cloud, 44, Bain, frim Digby.

July 13—Str Vlug (Dutch), Grundersen, from St Michaels, W M Mackay, bal.

Coascwise—Schs Packet, 49, Tupper, from fishing; Kedron, 22, Taylor, from Clementsport; Nevetta, 85, Porter, from River Hebert; Eifha Burritt, 49, Spicer, from Digby; Theima, 49, Bent, from Annapolis; Amy J. 61, McCullough, from Apple River; Wanita, 42, Magarvey, from Annapolis; Abana, 97, Ffoyd, from Quaco.

July 14—Sch Hattle Muriel, 84, Wasson, from New York for Frederiction, coal.

Coastwise—Schs Maggle Lynds, 66, Christopher, from Moncton; Ben Bolt, 90, Sterling, from Sackville; Satellite, 26, Perry, from Westport; Rebecca W, 30, Gough, from Quaco; Brant, 11, Lavers, from fishing; str Beaver, 57, Potter, from Canning; schs Cittzen, 46, Woodworth, from Bear River; Delta, 20, Comeau, from North Head; Restless, 25, Graham, from Sandy Cove; str Westport, 48, Payson, from Westport; sch Hector, 6, Wilson, from Grand Harbor.

Cleared.

Cleared. July 12—Coastwise—Schs Annie Pearl,
Downey, for River Hebert; Evelyn, McDonough, for Quaco; Swallow, Branscombe, for
Point Wolfe; Beatrice, Gordon, for Grand
Harbor; Dora, Canning, for Parrsboro; Essie
C. Whelpley, for Alma; Garfield White,
Ward, for Apple River; Ida M, Smith, for
Quaco; Susie N, Merriam, for Windsor;
Comrade, Dickson, for Alma.

July 12—Str Comino, Randle, for Liverpool. July 13—Str Nile, Morris, for Limerick. Str Cumberland, Thompson, for Boston. Sch Stella Maud, Miller, for Vineyard Haven f o.

Coastwise—Schs Kedron, Taylor, for Dig-br; Uranus, McLean, for Apple River.

July 12—Sch Ina, Hanselpacker, for New London.

July 14-Str Lugano, Garcoechea, for Livroool.

Barkin Antilla, Read, for Bantry.
Sch Fillis B, Thorburn, for Bri arpados. Sch W H Waters, Belyea, for City Island

Sch W H Waters, Belyea, for City Island f o.
Sch Abbie and Eva Hooper, Foster, for City Island f o.
Coastwise—Schs Hustler, Gesner, for Bridgetown; Restless, Graham, for Sandy Cove; Silver Cloud, Baln, for Digby; Nellike Carter, Carter, for River Hebert; Citizen, Woodworth, for Bear River; Satellite, Perry, for Westport; Chieftain, Tufts, for Quaco; Theima, Bent, for Annapolis; Nina Blanche, Morrill, for Freeport.

CANADIAN PORTS. Arrived.

Arrived.

At Quaco, July 11, schs Myra B, Gaie; Rebecca W, Gough; Rex, Sweet, from St John. At Newcastle, July 11, str Teelin Head, Arthurs, from Belfast.

At Chatham, July 9, strs Sheerness, Norman, from Ardrossan; Repton, Stavely, from Shields; Acadian, Coulliard, from Montreal. At Hillsboro, July 9, sch H R Emmerson, Christopher, from Dorchester, and cleared for Hopewell Cape; lith, sch Wm Jones, McLean, from Boston; Blanche Hopkins, Crockett, from Oastine.

At Point du Chene, July 11, bark Jafuhar, Tygesen, from Hamburg.

At Newcastle, July 11, str Teelin Head, Arthurs, from Belfast.

At Chatham, July 13, barks Doretia M, Fedela, from Nantes; Pensacola, Peterano, from Genoa. of the temple, but as he resisted so from Genoa.

Tesist ye. Christ came to medicine all wounds. In your trouble I prescribe st. from Rockport; Wascano, Balser, from St. Living Rockport Rockport Rockport Rockport Rockport Rockport Rockport

St John; Annie M Allen, Demings, from do; Blanche Hopkins, Crockett, from Philadelphia: Wm Jones, McLean, from Boston.
At Tusket Wedge, July 11, ship Ruby, Robbins, from Barbados.
At Hopewell Cape, July 13, str Ardangorm, from Ardrossan.
HALIFAX, July 14—Ard, sch M A Achorn, Ginn, from New York.

Cleared.

At Quaco, July 11, schs Alfaretta S Snare, Lawson, for New York; Myra B, Gale; Re-becca W, Gough; Rex. Sweet, for St John. At Hillsboro, July 11, sch Wentworth, Dill, for New York. At Newcastle, July 11, sch Howard, Lohnes, for New York.

At Newcastle, July 11, sch Howard, Lohnes, for New York.

At Hillsboro, July 12, schs Berma, Stewart, for Hopewell Cape; Wascano, Balser for River Hebert; bark Enterprise, Calhoun for U.K; schs Wm Jones, McLean, for Newark; Wentworth, Dill, for New York. Sailed.

From Grindstone Island, July 13, str Tus-kar, for Manchester.

BRITISH PORTS.

Arrived. At Cork July 12, str Framfield, from S At Hull, July 9, bark Gumma, Isefjar, fro At Liverpool, July 10, ship Fred E Scammell, Morris, from Ship Island; bark Valona, Murray, from Richibucto.
At Kingston, Ja, June 23, sch Prince Frederick, Bodden, from Caymana Brae; 28th, str Beta, Hopkins, from Hallfax via Bermuda, etc. muda, etc.
At Adelaide, prior to July 12, bark Wolfe from New York.

At Queenstown, July 12, ship Stalwart,
Lovitt, from Colonia.

From Plymouth, July 11, bark Mizpa, Borge, for Dalhousie. From Cape Town, June 15, bark Levuka, Harris, for Guam. From Moville, July 14, str Philae, for St From Liverpool, July 12, str Mourne, Aiken, for St John.
From Belfast, July 14, str Lord Charlemont, for St John.
From Bristol, July 14, str Cheronea, Marsters, for Miramichi.

> FOREIGN PORTS. Arrived.

At Cadiz, July 6, bark Hebe, Coon, from At Port Pirie, July 9, bark Abeona, Cow-

At Port Pirie, July 9, bark Abeona, Cowley, from Bremen.

At Provincetown, July 12, brig Ethel, from Arecibo, and received orders to proceed to Boston, and sailed.

At New York, July 12, brigt Harry Stewart, Brinton, from Montego Bay; schs Laconia, Card, from Bahia: Ella Brown, Peabody, from Advocate, NS; Kolon, Frye, from Advocate, NS; Clara B Rogers, Calor, from Port Greville, NS; Nellie Reed, Reed, from Wallace, NS; Parthenia, Sabean, from Chathani, NB; Prudent, Dixon, from St John, NB; Annie A Booth, French, from St John, NB; Adelene, McLennan, from St John, NB; Adelene, McLennan, from St John, NB; Fred B Balano, Sawfer, from Hillsboro, NB; Henry Cotton, Addison; Sarah A Reed, Carter, from Calats, Me; Achleta Knowiten RED BEACH, Me, July 14-Ard, sch Ase Sid, sens Phoenix, P. U. French, H. M. St. ley, Parlee, Frank and Ira, Fanny, St. M. rice, Cartia, Frank L. P. Passed, brig Arecia, from New York Hillsboro: schs Edna, Donovan, and C. May, from New York to St John; Alar from New York, bound east.

BOSTON, July 14-Ard, str Yarmouth, from BOSTON, July 14—Ard, str Yarmouth, from Yarmouth, NS.
Sid, str Bostoo, for Yarmouth, NS, sch Berthe Gray, for Weymouth, NS; T V Dexter, for Liverpool, NS; Cora B, for do; Katle, for West Bay, NS; Fred Jaokson, for Chatham, NB; Benton, for Meteghan; Cerdie, and Annie C, for Bridgetown, NS; Sandolpton, for Windsor, NS; Lena Maud, for St John, Rebecca W Huddell, for Port Greville, NS; Bessie, for Port Gibert, NS; brig Venice, for Meteghan, NS.
EASTPORT, Me, July 14—Ard, str Sea King, from St John, and retarned.
ROCKPORT, Me, July 14—Ard, schs Mazurka, Sminson, from Boston; E A Lombard, from St John.

Cleared.

Cleared. At New York, July 11, sch Clayola, McDade, for St Pierre, Miq; Gypsum Empress, Roberts, for Windsor.

At Fernandina, July 11, sch Sainte Marie, for Bernuda.

At Boston, July 12, schs Annie G, for Bridgetown; Cerdic, for do; Sandolphon, for Windsor.

At Philadelphia, July 12, sch B R Woodside, McLean, for Salem.

At New York, July 12, sch Marion, for St. John. PORTLAND, Me, July 14—Cld, sch Arthur M Gibson, Stewart, for Port Daniels. Sailed.

From San Diego, July 8, bark Grenada, Korff, for —.
From Manila, May 21, ships Ancaios, Fulton, for Cebu; 23rd, Jane Burrill, Robertson, for United States (not previously).
From Rosario, May 30, bark Swansea, Sanford, for Santos.
From Colom, June 30, sch San Blas, Le Marchant, for the west.
From Antwerp, July 9, str Eton, for Miramichi. michi.

BOOTHBAY, Me, July 14—Sid, schs Wm
Bulman, for Weymouth; George A Lawry,
for Boston; Catalina, for Dover; Roy, for Si
John, NB.

NEW YORK, July 14—Sid, bark Freeman,
for Wellington, NB; schs A Peterson, for St
John; Roger Drury, for do.

MEMORANDA.

Passed Sydney Light, July 12, strs Björgvin, Neilsen; Glenlivet, Chase, from Montreal for Sydney; Turret Bay, Brady, from Sydney for Montreal; Bonavista, Fraser, from Montreal for Passed Vineyard Haven, July 11, schs Harry, Patterson, from Nova Scotia for New York; Athlete and Helen, bound west. Passed Ponta Farraria, July 10, str Hardauger, from Genoa for Campbellton. Passed Sydney Light, July 13—Strs Turet, Misbitt, and Truma, Morgensen, from Sydney for Montreal; 12th, at 8 p m, strs Helen, McNeil, from South Shields for Miramichi.

Miramichi.

Pessed through Hell Gate, July 11, sch.
Alice Maud, Haux, from Elezabethport for
Shelburne, and anchored off Whitestone.
Passed St Helena previous to June 23, ships
Brynhilda, Meikle, from Manils for London;
Cedarbank, Robbins, from Calcutta for Dun-

dee.. Passed Anjer, July 6, ship Buccleuch, Robbins, from Manila for Liverpool.

Passed Sydney Light, July 14, strs Strathmore, Cunningham, from South Shields for Halfax; Britannic, Nellsen, from Sydney for Montreal; bark Kings County, Wilhelmson, from London for Querec.

In port at Nagasaki, June 20, ship Creedmor, Kennedy, for Tacoma.

Passed Rathlin Island, July 12, str Concordia, Mitchell, from Montreal for Glasgow; bark Handy, Dahl, from Richibucto for Belfast. Passed Nobska, July 12, brig Arcot, Cates, from New York for Hillsboro, NB.

SPOKEN. Ship Coringa, Davidson, from Pensacola for Rio Janeiro, June 23, lat 5 N, lon 27 W. Sch Sherbrooke, Martell, from Ponce for Halifax, July 3, lat 30.10, lon 69.

Str. Vlug, at this port, reports having spoken British bark W V B S (bark Beech Holme of Sunderland), on July 6, in lat 39.38, lon 41.05.

BIRTHS.

MONTGOMBRY-CAMPBELL—At Fox Rames county, on July 11th, to the of H. Montgomery-Campbell, a son. SOMERVILLE—At Bristol, Carleton Co. July 3rd, to the wife of Dr. G. W. So. ville, a son.

MARRIAGES.

HARRIS-TUMITH—At the residence of the bride's father, 41 Gilbert's Lane. on July 13th, by the Rev. W. O. Raymond, rector of St. Mary's church, James Harris of New Maryland, York Co., to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Tumith of this city.

SHARP-PALMER—On July 6th, at the residence of Principal Palmer, Sackville, by Rev. S. Howard, assisted by Rev. G. C. P. Palmer, brother of the bride, M. Herbert Sharp of Havelock, N. B., to Marion H. Palmer of Sackville, N. B.

DEATHS.

ARNOLD—On July 12th, at the residence of J. W. Hornbrook, 290 Rookland street, St. John, Mrs. Mary Annold, relict of the late George Samuel Arnold of Sussex, N. B. BRADLBY—At Long Reach, on July 13th, James E. Bradley, aged 31 years. CHURCHILL—In this city, on July 11th, John W. Churchill, aged 44 years. GILLILAND—At the residence of her son-inlaw, S. T. Lamb, Perry's Point, Kings Co., July 11th, Sarah, relict of the late Wm. Gilliland, in the 38th year of her age. Herend was peace.

dilliand, in the 88th year of her age. Her and was peace, oston papers please copy.)
eGUIRE—In this city, on July 12th, James McGuire, in the 77th year of his age, a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland.

WOODSTOCK.

Preparing for Two Days' Horse Racing-County Court Proceedings.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., July 13 .-Woodstock is preparing for a two days' celebration on the 10th and 11th of August. The principal attraction will be the horse races at the park both days. H. E. Gallagher will give purses aggregating \$1,200. The classes will be 2.20, 2.24, 2.28 and 2.32, with a purse of \$300 for each class. Entries are expected for the best horses in New Brunswick and Maine. The Citizens are also contributing funds for prizes in different processions, and a programme of varied attractions is be-

fing prepared. Excursions will be run from all points.

In the county court today judgment was rendered for the plaintiff in D. A. Grant v. Young and Comben for \$27.90. dict for the plaintiff for \$30 was found.

RIPENED YEARS.

On Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Rhodes entertained eight of the oldest crizens of Amherst at supper, at Sycamore lawn. The combined ges of the party was 670 years, an verage of nearly 84 years. The uests were James Layton, 73 years. John Barnes, 80; E. Newcomb, 85 John Steele, 88; Cyrus Black, 88; Nel-son Forrest, 84; J. W. Smith, 86; John Wood, 86. A group photograph of the party was afterwards taken and Amherst can challenge the world by

200

Sizes FRAS

Oue It is to be rebuildi n g fences when . you can buy the "Star" 13 h

When A. J. Macl

Rush of

OTTAWA, J

Geographic N a number of parts of Canada The official er ng of the stea St. Lawrence s seems to show due to the care The vessel wa inches, while the er in the chant The customs pending the co-standards for t proposed to be sumption, there department fo following classes accompanied of fitness for Nothing is the meeting of is waiting anno

is hoped that emble in Aug While official Petersen-Dobe ministers prec sen cannot ca MONTREAL, oigne and M ngland on th TORONTO, ported the wee for wheat. Ho part of the pro with the grow tinue a day or to the crop w OTTAWA, M R. short line Monday. The route is one hur Sir A. P. Car today, his heal Out of thirty

wrote for the ships thirty-for A son of Col. heads the list bold of Halifa O. B. R. Dick with 3576; A. phea fifteenth Weatherbee th Prof. Prince. ies, leaves for tomorrow. He ton to investiga vances of the le to Halifax to confishery matt

Tupper sails (d The militia sued shows permanent force \$5,406; total, 36 to form a bear the first of the total strength ficered by a sar and two surge-will also be on staff sergeant, porals, one privates. Dr. Hewitt, Lord Aberdeer secretary to the fund. He, there to Canada this.
The inland remove collecting to bacco, which is

OTTAWA, Just Danville, Que, mining expert in ness being to it of the mining