

THE I. O. F.

The City of Toronto Extends Its Hospitality.

Interesting Address by the Mayor—Supreme Court Opened—Moonlight Excursion.

Lower Province Men Present—Extract from Supreme Chief's Report—Some Proposed Changes.

TORONTO, Aug. 26.—Three years ago the supreme court of the Independent Order of Foresters met in London, England. The party that went over from New Brunswick consisted of Le Baron Coleman, F. W. Zimmerman, A. W. Macrae, William Klighorn, G. G. Sovill, M. P. P., John McAllister, M. P., and A. M. Belding. Judge Wedderburn was also there, but went by a different route.

All of the above except A. M. Macrae are now in Toronto, and there are also with us Dr. B. M. Mullin of St. Mary's, W. W. Wells, M. P. P., and J. S. Fleming of Newcastle. Mrs. Mullin and Mrs. Fleming accompanied their husbands. The whole party, except Judge Wedderburn, arrived yesterday afternoon. Mr. Logan, who had arrived previously, came together over the I. C. R. to Montreal, arriving there yesterday afternoon. F. M. Logan of Wolfville, a Nova Scotia representative, was on the same train. He and W. W. Wells, M. P. P., came to Toronto via the C. E. R.—the rest of the party via the Grand Trunk, all arriving here in time for breakfast this morning. E. J. Heiser of Halifax is here, and John Suckling of Truro will come in from the "rifle ranges at Ottawa, these two with Mr. Logan, the N. S. delegates. Editor W. B. Alley of the Colchester Sun and Mrs. Alley are also here, and F. S. Jost, J. M. Clark and L. U. Fowler of P. E. Island.

The Sun man, minus coat, waistcoat and shoes, with two white windows open beside him, is now, at 11 a. m., yearning for a breath of St. John air. They say it is 84 degrees in the shade here yesterday.

THE TRIP TO MONTREAL. The journey over the I. C. R. to Montreal was a very pleasant one. Travel is heavy at this season, and our train had twelve cars when it arrived at Point L'Evêque.

Three years ago, on route to England, "the judge" (from Seckville) left one coat in the Pullman car, and later on had to send a flying courier from Rimouski wharf back to the town for another one. He is a little forgetful at times. On Tuesday night he boarded the train at Moncton with three coats on his arm. But he would sacrifice them all today for a breeze from Tantramar. The first remark that Supreme Auditor Fitzgerald made on board the train at Moncton was a wish that we had brought an Atlantic breeze along with us. It is when one strikes this climate that he learns to appreciate the merits of the summer breezes by the shores of Fundy.

Our train at Montreal had besides passengers and mail, two carloads of fish, packed in ice. When the Scottish raider in old days crossed the English border, he took with him the wherewithal to make his porridge. Whether the fishing boats of the river intended to keep the lower province brain in its normal condition hereaway, or whether the purpose was to feed these westerners and bring them up for the time being to our standard, is a question that may be left open for the present, but there was a demand for fried cod in the Wagner dining car before we reached Montreal.

The Wagner dining car is an institution in itself, and adds greatly to the pleasure of a railway journey. There are four of these running on the maritime coast (I. C. R.) between Halifax and Montreal. Ours was car No. 600, in charge of Conductor James Coleman of Halifax, who has been in the service fourteen years. There are two cooks, two waiters and a pantryman on this car. The car will seat twenty-nine guests at one time. Instead of fixed seats there are light, movable chairs. In one end of the car are sideboards for silver and table linen, and a cold storage closet for milk and fruits, a closet for ginger ale and other light drinks, also a pantry for glassware and dishes, preserved and the like. In the other end is a refrigerator where fresh meats, poultry and eggs are kept. The kitchen has a large modern range, also large ice chest for fish and meats, and shelves for dishes. Tanks supply hot and cold water. Everything about these cars is modern, and your order is filled just as it would be in a full course meal at a hotel. The service is prompt and excellent. These cars were introduced on the I. C. R. on June 21st, and Conductor Coleman told me that he and his aide run 3,000 miles per week. The maritime express is also equipped with the luxurious Wagner sleeping cars.

ON TO TORONTO. Arrived at Montreal, the party were met by D. O. Pease, district passenger agent of the Grand Trunk, and are indebted to him for much courtesy. Mr. Pease is a very busy man, but he found time to put the party in the way of spending the few hours pleasantly in Montreal, and in other ways attended personally to their welfare. It was a night run most of the way to Toronto, although for several hours in the morning the delegates enjoyed the glimpses of the lake and the panoramas of rich and highly cultivated farming lands seen from the car windows. It was noticeable here, just as it had been in Quebec province, that the grain crops looked exceedingly well. But there was this difference, that in Ontario the grain seems to be already largely harvested, while down along the I. C. R. in Quebec not much progress had been made, though the fields appeared to be nearly ripe. Evidently the grain matures earlier in Ontario. Nowhere did we see any signs of the rust which is making

havoc in the wheat crop of the lower provinces.

After breakfast this morning the Sun man and Le Baron Coleman went together to the new Foresters' Temple on Bay Street. Many delegates were already there, looking over the magnificent structure.

Mr. Coleman found himself at one among old friends, and was cordially greeted by men met in former years at sessions in various parts of the United States and elsewhere. There were also enquiries for A. M. Macrae, and regrets that he was not in attendance. Judge Wedderburn was met just at the door of the temple building and promptly put the St. John men in the way of inspecting the structure under the direction of a guide.

SUPREME COURT OPENED.

The supreme court was formally constituted at 2 p. m., in the spacious and beautifully furnished assembly hall reserved for that purpose. Life size portraits of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who is a Forester, and of Oronhyatekha, M. D., S. C. R., adorn the walls, also a large group in oils of the members of the supreme executive. Small banners representing more than forty high courts are also on the walls, and numerous small flags, the Union Jack and Stars and Stripes are side by side in rear of the platform and joined together throughout the decorations. The furnishings of the hall are very elegant and beautiful, and an organ of rich tone lends impressiveness to the ritualistic words of the order in the opening, closing and other formal ceremonies.

After the delegates who had never before attended supreme court (there were one hundred new faces), had received the supreme court degree, the reports of the officers, printed together in a large book, were distributed, and committees appointed.

W. W. Wells, M. P. P., was appointed chairman of the distribution committee, and had the honor of submitting the first report to this session of the supreme court. J. F. Clark of P. E. Island was appointed on the finance committee; E. J. Heiser of Nova Scotia on that on the state of the order; and Wm. Klighorn on that on appeals and petitions. A. M. Belding and LeBaron Coleman are the lower province men on the press committee.

A CIVIC WELCOME.

Mayor Shaw of Toronto is a Forester, but he came this afternoon in his capacity of chief magistrate of the Queen city to invite the representatives to supreme court and their friends to a moonlight excursion on the splendid steamer Chippewa. This marked courtesy is extended by the corporation of the city of Toronto. Mayor Shaw and A. M. Belding, a Forester, were formally introduced and his worship made a very happy address. The people of Toronto were proud, he said, that the supreme court held its session here, and he was confident that his visitors would be interested before they left of the great interest the citizens felt in the doings of the I. O. F. He especially welcomed the visitors from the neighboring republic, whose good will we desire to have, and which he believed we have more than ever before. (Prolonged applause.) The two peoples should co-operate in promoting the sentiment of more cordial relations with the United States. (Renewed applause.) The feeling was mutual, but deep rooted, for the people have in common the object of the development of democratic government in its best form. As to the I. O. F., he knew it had greatly progressed in the last year, and without flattering him he was sure they all felt indebted to Dr. Oronhyatekha. (Cheers.) In these days of socialistic views, it is something to know that the old theory of the individualists is still supported by the fact that the individual energy and enterprise still after all that any cause owes its success. To these qualities is the supreme chief ranger the order owes much of its marvellous success. The people of Toronto were proud of him, proud of the temple, and the speaker, as a Forester, was proud of the great work of the order.

Dr. Oronhyatekha replied in graceful terms. He remarked that the individual effort for which he had just been praised was being put forth by earnest men in all countries where the order exists, and to them credit was due. He added that the order now had a surplus of over \$3,000,000 in its treasury, and the 150,000 marks of membership had been nearly reached. After the deliberations of this court, and the changes to be made in the interest of the order, he was satisfied it would be the greatest fraternal beneficiary order on the face of the earth.

The mayor and alderman then withdrew, the whole court rising and singing "They Are Jolly Good Fellows."

SOME FURTHER BUSINESS WAS TRANSACTED, AND THE COURT ADJOURNED.

SUPREME CHIEF'S REPORT.

The following statement appears in the supreme chief ranger's report: "On the 1st July, 1898, we had a membership of 30,785, and our accumulated funds or 'surplus' amounted to \$1,346,528.58, showing that we had \$16.67 for each member of the order in good standing.

"On the 1st July, 1898, we had 135,962 members, and our surplus stood at \$2,538,413.58, giving us a little over \$21 for each member of the order in good standing. We have, therefore, gained in membership over all losses by deaths and lapses, during the last three years, no less than 35,197, or a net gain of 98 per cent. While this is in a measure satisfactory, our financial gains have been even greater, viz., \$1,510,187.10, or a net gain of 112 per cent., the rate of increase of the surplus being almost double the rate of increase in the membership.

"We have instituted, since our last session, a system of examinations during the three years ending 30th June last, no less than 1,203 subordinate courts and 7 high courts. During the same period we received 39,037 applications for membership, and for increased insurance benefits, of which 38,431 were accepted, and 10,548 were declined by the medical board. We also enrolled 15,568 new members in the sick and funeral benefit department.

"During the same period we paid in benefits as follows:

Summary benefits: 33,241,877.29; Total and permanent disability benefits: 115,843.06; Old age and total and permanent disability benefits: 32,454.61; Funeral benefits: 22,833.71

Total benefits paid during the three years ending 30th June, 1898: \$3,728,547.81

"In Europe, as in America, we are advancing apace. Through the indefatigable efforts of our European manager, Bro. James Marshall, we have crossed the German ocean and planted the order on the continent of Europe, by the organization of a sufficient number of subordinate courts to justify the institution of the first continental high court, which notable event took place at Christiania, Norway, on the 7th of July last."

The report contains a full description of the new temple and its equipment. On amendments to the constitution and laws of the order it says:

"I desire to draw your special attention to those which contemplate the extension of the benefits given by the supreme court, and the consequent necessary re-adjustment of the rates of assessments of the order."

"In the first place it is proposed to create a new benefit to be known as an 'Old Age and Total and Permanent Disability Benefit.' It is contemplated that this benefit shall be granted only after a member has reached the age of seventy years, and shall consist of an annual payment to the member at each anniversary birthday until the whole balance of the policy shall be paid. In the event of the death of the member prior to the payment of the whole balance of the policy, the remaining sum shall be paid to the beneficiaries of such member."

"In the second place we propose to create another benefit, which may be called the 'Old Age Pension Benefit,' under which a certain sum will be paid annually to the member himself during his lifetime, the amount of these annual payments being dependent on his expectation of life according to the 'Meech table,' which is the latest published American table. As this table represents the experience of thirty American offices it may well be called the 'American combined experience table,' and one which we can quite reasonably adopt as our guide."

Under this proposed benefit a member holding a \$1,000 mortgage benefit certificate going into the benefit at age of 70 would get, during his lifetime, \$100 annually, with \$100 as a 'burial benefit.' If a member does not go on this benefit till he is, say, 75 years old, the 'pension benefit' he would receive annually would be \$133, and so on the amount increasing till at age 80 the annual payment would be \$184. The one hundred dollars deducted is intended to be reserved as a 'burial benefit' for such members. The whole of the benefits of the order, if I tell you that it is necessary that there should be a re-adjustment of the rates of assessments."

Regarding the admission of ladies to the order, the report says: "Once more I recommend the admission of ladies to our grand order. I am happy in being able to say that upon this occasion every member of the executive council joins in the recommendation. This amity has been reached, and whenever a member elects to take this benefit all rights of the beneficiaries of such member under his policy ipso facto ceases to determine."

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maval service of the United States, and in consequence thereof become for a time residents of the prescribed territory in the south, but also to place all soldiers and sailors in the service of the United States in the ordinary or preferred class, and thereby mark in a special way our sense that 'blood is thicker than water,' and emphasize the fact that our sympathies were wholly with our cousins in their war for humanity and for the freedom of an oppressed people.

"I cannot close this part of my address without placing on record my undoubted admiration of the fighting qualities displayed by our soldiers and sailors, for are they not of Anglo-Saxon descent, who have again proved themselves worthy of their ancestry, and have added to the list of heroic deeds which have now become the common heritage of the Anglo-American people?"

"Some of you may be inclined to question my right to share in the pride you must all feel in the valorous deeds of our 'soldiers and sailors.' Let me say there is not in the British Empire a more loyal and enthusiastic Briton than I am, and this quality in me is the common heritage of every Mohawk. We are at the same time genuine Americans, and if there be anything more than another that commands the admiration and esteem of a genuine American it is that indomitable pluck and heroic bravery which characterize the British and American soldiers and tars."

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THE REPORT CONCLUDES AS FOLLOWS:

"In September, 1878, by the kindness of my brethren then in the order, I was called into the official life of the I. O. F. by my election as high chief ranger of the high court of Ontario, the only high court then in existence in the Dominion of Canada.

"In July, 1881, I was promoted and made the first supreme chief ranger of the organized order, which was supposed to have a membership of at least 1,000. When, however, it came time to number the people my empire proved to be much more limited than was expected. Just 368 loyal and true Foresters responded to our first monthly call for the 'widows' and orphans' fund. This little band were scattered in 15 subordinate courts, located one in New Jersey, three in Quebec and eleven in Ontario. For the two months of June and July our receipts on mortgage benefit account amounted to \$122,783, which represented our whole available assets, while our liabilities totalled over \$4,000. On the first day of July last there were reported in good standing 135,962 members in 3,111 subordinate courts, under 36 high courts, located in every province and the Northwest territories of the Dominion of Canada, in all the northern and western states except Massachusetts, in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and in Norway. Our receipts for the months of June and July last on mortgage benefit account were \$295,826.83, of which \$40,192.73 were paid to the widows and orphans and other beneficiaries of the order; \$17,038.35 were carried to expense account, leaving a surplus for the two months of \$118,695.85, which was added to our accumulated funds, bringing the same up to \$2,911,928.98, with all claims paid. Thus, during the seven years you have honored me with your confidence as your supreme chief ranger, the infant order, which at the beginning was so small, so insignificant, that there was none so poor as to bless it much less to damn it, has grown to giant proportions, and stands today pre-eminent in the fraternal beneficiary society world, and is destined at no distant day to stand with you in the foremost world. Our beloved order was never stronger financially and in the confidence of the public than it is today. It never was more prosperous nor its future brighter. All these are factors which justify us to entreat you to confer the highest distinction, to confer the highest honor, with feelings of pride, and to look into the future not only with hopefulness but with perfect confidence.

"To me, that which affords the greatest satisfaction is the fact that today we have a united and harmonious brotherhood; that the men who seventeen years ago gave me their confidence and support and made me their strongest friends and supporters; that the younger generation of Foresters who have come into the life and councils of the order with the veterans in their efforts to strengthen the hands of their supreme chief ranger and his colleagues on the executive council in all their efforts to advance the welfare of our beloved order."

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say, though at times we have had hot discussions in council, I cannot recall a single unkind word therein during all the three years we have acted together in discussion.

"I am sure I but express the sentiments of every member of the executive council when I say that the consideration and the never falling fraternal courtesy which the officers and members of the various high courts and of subordinate courts have ever shown us will always be among the brightest and pleasantest memories of our lives."

The chief's references to the Spanish-American war were received with tremendous enthusiasm by the delegates from the United States.

DESORONT. Ont., Aug. 28.—Seven carloads of Foresters came here from Toronto by special train on Saturday morning, and crossed to the beautiful Foresters' Island, where Sunday was spent by the whole party. A session of the supreme court was held in the pavilion, at which an amendment to the constitution was adopted providing that members of subordinate courts may by unanimous ballot be elected honorary members of companion courts. The excursion returns to Toronto on Monday afternoon.

TORONTO, Aug. 28.—A striking and remarkable personality is Oronhyatekha, M. D., S. C. R. He is a man to conceive large projects and to be strong and bold and resourceful in their execution.

And this is his day of pride. The great temple which he built adorns this splendid city, and the order of which he is chief continues to find new worlds to conquer. Three years ago the supreme court met in London, and a special steamship was chartered to take the American delegates and friends across. Since then the order has been planted in Norway, the membership has everywhere increased, and the chief is able from the temple tower, figuratively speaking, to survey an almost world-wide Foresteric empire. The extension of the order to its present limits was his conception, the new temple in Toronto was his idea, and to his admirable tact and judgment more than to any other cause is due the fact that so many men occupying notable positions in public life have become Foresters and lent to its extension the weight of their influence and example. None but Oronhyatekha could have brought so many men of prominence into line under the banner of the supreme chief ranger. Lord Aberdeen, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, many members of parliament and of the legislatures of the provinces, judges and leading politicians in the states, numerous clergymen, some with far more than a local reputation for oratory, and men of note in all the professions, have under his influence contributed to the success of his triumph as the head and front of a great and growing order. And now the admission of women to the order, which he has persistently advocated against strong opposition for twenty years, has been carried.

Today the parliament of the order is in session here, in the new temple, in a city whose mayor is a Forester, and the corporation of which extends to the representatives of the order a notable courtesy and a hearty welcome. "We are proud of him," said Mayor Ehasz yesterday, in his allusion to the supreme chief. Surely, then, as observed in a former paragraph, and justly, this is Oronhyatekha's day of pride.

The new temple, of which a cut is here given, is one of the most perfectly equipped public buildings in existence. Its erection was begun in April, 1895. On May 30th of that year Lord Aberdeen laid the corner stone, with imposing ceremony. The eighth floor, which is occupied by the head officers of the I. O. F., was rushed to completion and was occupied on July 1st, 1897. The following description of the temple is from the supreme chief's report:

"The building is one of the most substantial in Canada. It is built of red sandstone, brick, fire-proof terra cotta, and steel. In its construction Portland cement mortar only was used, and every bit of the structural steel is thoroughly encased in fire-proof terra cotta. The partition walls and ceilings are solid, being made of fire-proof terra cotta and Portland cement. The doors are of steel specially made for us by the Minneapolis Fire Proof Door company, whose manufactures are said to be the best fire-proof doors in existence, so that all that could burn, in case a fire started anywhere within the building, would be the contents of the particular room in which the fire originated, the window sashes and frames, and the 11-4 inch hardwood woodwork on the walls, doors, and cement floors. In both the front and rear elevator shafts this wood veneer flooring is replaced by tile, so that in these shafts there is literally nothing to feed a fire. In addition to all this there are three heavy brick and terra cotta walls dividing the building into four great fire-proof compartments, thus giving you the most complete fire-proof structure upon the American continent."

"Besides this, we have two standing water pipes, with suitable hose attachments on each floor, one in the front and the other in the rear, connected with the most approved modern pump, to give the necessary water pressure independent of the city water works, by means of which we can throw a number of streams, at any time, 50 feet above the top of the flagpole on the central tower, which is 212 feet above the street level. The capacity of the pump is 600 gallons per minute, with a pressure of 250 lbs. to the square inch.

"The dimensions of the temple building are as follows: 132 feet frontage on Richmond street, by 107 feet west of the light shaft, while the frontage on Bay street is 93 feet. It is ten stories high except the central part, which is twelve stories high. As a matter of fact, it is not only the highest building but it is also the largest and best equipped office building in Canada. It contains the largest safety deposit vault in the country, and in the sub-basement are to be found extensive bicycle stables, store-rooms for the reserve stock of supplies for the order, and the working room of the engineer's department. There are 246 rooms

in the temple, not one of which is a dark room—a great tribute to the architect. Two of the rooms, occupied by Hunter, Rose & Co., are 65 ft. by 56 ft. in dimensions, while the assembly room and the Masonic lodge and chapter rooms, and the court rooms, occupy two floors, the ceilings in them being 25 ft. in height. It is 140 feet from basement to the twelfth story, and an observatory rises twenty-five feet higher still.

"There are four tiers of fire-proof vaults in different parts of the building, numbering in all 56 vaults, built from the foundations with stone, brick and fire-proof terra cotta, and extending to the ninth story. These are furnished with doors and combination locks of the most approved kind, and every care has been taken in their construction and fitting to secure protection for their contents against both fire and burglary.

"The temple is heated by steam and lighted by electricity generated by the largest and most complete electrical plant outside of government or large public buildings. For the heating, a low pressure system has been adopted, extracting all the most modern improvements, utilizing the exhaust steam from the engines and pumps, which can be supplemented when necessary by live steam. The steam is supplied by two 120 horse power Foster water tube boilers, each fitted with the Jones water to be chanted underfeed stokers, and both connected with about three hundred and sixty steam radiators distributed throughout the building, as well as with the engines in the basement. The air is drawn from the radiators automatically by the Paul vacuum system, thus admitting of their being filled with steam at atmospheric pressure. The temperature in all the rooms and offices is regulated by the Johnson system of pneumatic control, thermostats being placed in the offices and rooms to operate electric valves so sensitive that a change of a single degree in the temperature opens or closes them, thus ensuring perfect uniformity in the temperature of the offices and rooms. The electric current required for lighting and other purposes is furnished by three very large and one small Walker generators, directly connected to three seventy horse power Diesel engines. These, with the pumps and other machinery, were selected after a careful personal inspection by experts, and constitute one of the largest, if not the very largest and finest private electric plant in Canada.

"Special attention has been devoted to the matter of ventilation, not an easy task in a building the size of the temple. For this purpose the Sturtevant system has been adopted, and so constructed that in winter the fresh air taken from the roof of the building is passed through a hot chamber and thence forced into the offices and rooms; in summer the air is passed through a refrigerating chamber and thence to the offices and rooms. By this means a constant and pure stream of pure fresh air is in every part of the building, with temperature adapted to the season. Lavatories, closets and other sanitary conveniences with hot and cold water are placed within easy reach of every part of the building. There are special facilities for mailing letters on each floor, while balconies are provided at convenient intervals outside, which, besides adding greatly to the external beauty of the building, afford the occupants and visitors means for enjoying fresh air and of viewing passing occurrences.

"There are two main entrances—one from Richmond street and the other from Bay street—both leading to the elevators and main stairway. The arched doorways and projecting stone-work are elaborately carved. The entrance halls are richly embellished in marble and iridescent ceramic decorations, the whole presenting a most imposing appearance. There is also in the basement a refrigerating apparatus or ice machine and connected with the system which furnishes the drinking water in the temple, which is first filtered by a No. 1 New York water filter, and kept in constant circulation, so that the water drawn from any of the taps is always fresh, properly filtered and cooled, being kept at about forty degrees Fahrenheit.

"In the reception room of the I. O. F. is placed a master clock which controls and regulates the pneumatic clocks placed in the corridors, assembly rooms, court and lodge rooms, and in the offices occupied by the staff of the I. O. F.

"Private office telephones are also placed in all the offices of the I. O. F., by which the most efficient communication may be had between them all, thus saving much time to the staff of whom there are at present 15 men and 85 young ladies. There are also chemical engines distributed throughout the building for instant use in case of an internal fire. Fire alarm boxes are conveniently placed in the corridors on each flat, thus affording facilities for giving an alarm from any floor without loss of time.

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

For Sale, Wanted, etc., 50 cents each insertion. Special contracts made for time advertisements.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY. ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPT. 8, 1898.

THE WHEAT POLICY.

The Sun professed to be very joyful yesterday, says the Telegraph, and the cause of its joy is its pretended belief that the wheat policy of the provincial government is a failure and that the farmers of New Brunswick have lost money by it.

THE WAR OUTLAY.

Mr. C. De Thery, writing to the United States magazine, makes it appear that the United States has spent more money than Great Britain in war and charges. This writer computes the cost of the British army and navy in 1883 at about \$62,000,000.

NEXT WINTER'S SERVICE.

A seven-day service between Monville and Rimousin in summer and an eight-day service between Monville and Halifax in winter is the standard of speed set by the government for the Atlantic service during the next two years.

THE DREYFUS PUZZLE.

Three years ago the dramatic scene of the degradation of Captain Dreyfus was exhibited to the world, and then the chief figure was hurried away to his solitary island prison.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

ST. STEPHEN, Aug. 30.—A. C. V. Smyth and Ed. Smith, against John T. Turner and Edward Frye rowed a race on the river last evening as an outcome of the recent regatta.

SPEAK UP.

The Fredericton Herald, which has been finding fault with conservatives who are not actively engaged in the plebiscite, says that Mr. Fisher, the liberal prohibition leader, is "doing practical work for Canada."

THE DREYFUS PUZZLE.

The government organs have been maintaining that a mining commissioner in the Yukon district has a perfect right to stake claims and deal in mining properties, as some of Mr. Sifton's officers have done.

THE DREYFUS PUZZLE.

The position of chief justice of British Columbia, which D. C. Fraser, M. P., nearly got, has fallen to Mr. Justice McColl, the youngest judge of the British Columbia supreme court.

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THE DREYFUS PUZZLE.

The directors of the St. Stephen driving park announce a meeting for Tuesday and Wednesday, September 28th and 29th. The classes will be: 2,30, purse \$150; 2,24, purse \$150; 2,27, purse \$150; 2,19, purse \$200; all open to drivers and pacers.

THE DREYFUS PUZZLE.

Although the Catholic picnic, in the event of the season, was not so well attended as last year, yet a goodly number were present and enjoyed themselves thoroughly.

THE DREYFUS PUZZLE.

CHATHAM, Aug. 30.—The Orpheus Orchestra are making elaborate preparations for a social dance, in the Curling rink, on Friday evening, Sept. 8th.

THE DREYFUS PUZZLE.

Mr. P. M. Jack and family left for Scotland last week, where they will reside for some time.

THE DREYFUS PUZZLE.

Several wagon loads of people from Woodstock passed through here for Sunday's fishing on the lakes.

WE DON'T WANT THE BARTH.

If you have the least desire to try any of the cheap make-shift fences offered on every hand, your thirty neighbor has proven how much more durable and efficient the Collier Spring is to all others, we shall be glad to serve you.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, Limited, Walkerville, Ontario.

added Walter Moore to their staff of clerks. Saunders and Brown have also the trade press can handle.

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MONCTON, Aug. 30.—The Scott act will hold an exhibition this year in October. A handsome prize list is assured, the managers having resorted to the expedient of soliciting prizes from the merchants and others, which will be given instead of cash.

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WOODSTOCK, Aug. 31.—Irene Rickson was given a summary trial before Judge Stevens this afternoon. She was charged with breaking into the house of Rev. Jas. Whiteside, and stealing therefrom a large amount of clothing and furniture.

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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 the NAME of the office to which you wish it sent.

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

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

Wolville seminary opens on Wednesday, September 7th.

Mormon agents are now travelling through Nova Scotia seeking to make converts.

The Stanley, York Co., show and fair will be held on the 15th and 16th of October next.

The Woodstock Sentinel says that the rust is badly affecting the potatoes in Carleton county.

Dr. Edward C. Hart of Victoria, B. C., and Miss Margaret McPhee of Antigonish, N. S., were married at Vancouver, August 24th, Rev. E. D. McLaren officiating.

John A. Matheson, a prominent lawyer of Charlottetown, P. E. I., is on a visit to Vancouver, and is being shown around by his fellow islanders.

A car of turkeys was shipped to Boston by Frank Bates of St. Andrews on the 5th of August, the earliest date upon which such a large quantity of turkeys was ever sent out of Charlottetown.

A recent heavy shower in Halifax damaged the city streets to the extent of \$10,000. So says Engineer Doane.

The New Brunswick Telephone Co. are improving the long distance connection between Moncton and Fredericton.

J. N. Clark, a prominent hotel man, came to Houlton, Me., from Bangor, 19 days ago and opened Clark's hotel, died Aug. 27 from consumption. He leaves a wife and three children. He was a member of the First Maine Cavalry.

The wedding occurred at Stewiack, N. S., 1st inst., of Charles W. McMullin and Miss L. Blanche Huntly, daughter of James R. Huntley. Their many friends in this city will wish them a long and prosperous journey through life.

On Monday night, August 27th, the Winsloe, P. E. I., cheese factory was burned to the ground. The loss is estimated at \$3,000. About 274 boxes of cheese were in the factory, and these 104 have been saved. The building, plant and stock were protected by insurance.

When Great Britain gets into a war with Russia, France and a few other European powers, Admiral Fisher will probably use that Canadian government steamer, over which he floats the flag of France, to knock the British navy into small smithereens.

Says the Vancouver B. C. World, Aug. 25: Rev. E. D. McLaren this morning visited in marriage Dr. Edward Charles Hart of Victoria to Miss Margaret McPhee, who arrived yesterday by the overland express from Antigonish, N. S. The happy young couple left for their new home in Victoria, B. C., by today's steamer.

A number of the employees in the post office were agreeably surprised yesterday when they received their monthly checks and discovered an increase had been added to their salaries. E. B. Kelstead, A. T. Moore and A. W. Lingley, clerks, receive \$40 each more per annum; T. Damery, M. Macaulay, J. Thompson, J. T. Brown, J. McMonagle and C. W. Magee, letter carriers, and Geo. Harrison, janitor, get \$30 each more.

The death of J. J. McGowan's youngest daughter, Annie, at the family "cottage" on the Tracadie River, a few days ago, was very sudden and sad. The young lady complained of a headache on Saturday (27th) inst., but was not considered seriously ill. On Sunday she was troubled by vomiting. Her father went to Tracadie for medical aid, and when he returned he was shocked to find that she had just passed away. It is a terrible blow to the parents.

Says the Vancouver News of Aug. 24: John Hyland has brought from Telegraph creek the effects of Edward O'Brien, the unfortunate man who was killed by a falling rock as he was paddling up the Siskine in a canoe. The accident occurred two months ago, but it was not until recently that O'Brien's body was found in a log jam 30 miles below the scene of the accident. Mr. Hyland has telegraphed the news to O'Brien's relatives in Nova Scotia.

The last Klondiker to pass through Vancouver was George B. Moore of Woodstock, N. B., who left Aug. 22 for the east, having arrived by the Islander from Victoria. He came from the north by the Arcturion. Mr. Moore outfitted at Vancouver last year. He states that thousands of men are doing nothing at Dawson now, and there are sure to be from 10,000 to 15,000 come out before the new year.

Hubbard on Wednesday last week. A very pleasant time was spent.

NOVA SCOTIA.

When Coal Was But Little Used in Wolfville.

The Order of King's Daughters—Opening of the Plebiscite Campaign in Paris.

HALIFAX, Aug. 30.—The French warship, Bignault, arrived at North Sydney today from Cuba. On Thursday she will sail for Quebec to take part in the Champlain celebration.

The cruiser Prosperine, recently built at Sheerness, is to be commissioned by the North American and West Indian squadrons.

The Norwegian brig Lynn, Capt. Hansen, which arrived from Iceland this morning, picked up two stray fishermen in a dory on the banks of St. Pierre, Mig., and brought them to the ship. They belonged to the French fishing smack Jean Baptiste and had been adrift for three days.

There have recently been several distressing cases of sickness in Halifax. Yesterday the death occurred of George Bennett, the three and a half year old child of James Bennett, fish dealer, from scarlet fever. While the undertaker was preparing to bury the child his little brother, Alfred B. Bennett, aged one year and eleven months, died from diphtheria. The death occurred in the same room where the body of George was lying in the coffin. Another child a few days old is also lying ill in the same room.

HALIFAX, Aug. 31.—The Honorable and Ancient Artillery of Boston have not yet decided whether they will make their annual excursion next month to Quebec or Halifax. Col. Duchesne, the present commander, is a native of Quebec, and may favor that city on this account. Col. Jackson Foster arrived here yesterday afternoon as a committee to report upon Halifax. He was met by Mayor Stephens, who impressed on him the many attractions offered by Halifax.

The bark Alice, plaster laden, from Fort-Berle for Chester, Penn., was wrecked at Glace Bay, C. B., at midnight, two and a half miles outside of Flint Island. The crew landed at Port Mordey. The Alice was about five hundred tons, is owned at Port Medway, and commanded by Capt. McLeod of Liverpool.

DIGBY, N. S., Aug. 31.—Two steam tugs have been detained here this week by Inspector of Customs Jones for carrying passengers in violation of the Steamboat Inspection Act. On Monday the tug Clonostor, from Amherst, arrived here, towing a small schooner which were towing two hundred and seventeen excursionists, neither the tug nor tug being licensed to carry passengers. The same day complaint was made to the minister of marine by the inspector of Customs, James of Yarmouth had been carrying passengers on the harbor here, in violation of the Steamboat Inspection Act. The maximum fine is five hundred dollars for both master and owners, and two years imprisonment for the master. In the latter case, and a maximum fine of two hundred dollars for towing an unlicensed scow, barge or boat. It is understood that similar precautions will follow all over the Dominion where the law has been violated. The danger here was running jeopardized.

WOLFVILLE, N. S., Aug. 22.—Some of the citizens of the town, especially the merchants and residents on Main street, have for several seasons been sighing for a water supply. So the year 1875 were collected and the cart has arrived.

The port of Wolfville has presented quite a busy appearance during the past few days. Four vessels have been discharging, hard and soft coal for New York and Parrsboro. Some of the people remember when the first boat of coal was delivered in Wolfville, in 1864. A small cargo of Sydney coal was brought from Halifax, through Mr. Barrsboro, and the delivery of it was a striking contrast to the easy and effective methods of the present. Now one man is sufficient to put it in and store it, and the purchaser gives no attention to it, and thousands of tons are delivered without attracting attention. Then, a long team of three yokes of oxen and a horse was chartered, and a man went in advance to notify the householders. Two men in addition were employed to carry it, and in the long days it was piled up in the street with oak and scored each bushel as it went in. The quantity to each family was necessarily small, as coal, of course, was not used at all in the cooking stoves, but reserved for the open fire in the best room, when company was expected.

Dr. William Elder, M. A., Acadia, 1862, has recently published a book entitled, "Ideas from Nature." This gentleman was professor of chemistry and geology at Acadia for three years and now holds the same position at Colby university, Waterville, Maine.

Mrs. O. B. Bidwell of Freetown, Illinois (nee Miss Margaret Townsend), and daughters are staying for a few days at Acadia seminary. Miss Townsend was principal of Grand Pre seminary for years. At Antigonish Mrs. Bidwell renewed her acquaintance with Mrs. Goodspeed of Toronto (nee Miss Annie Fowler) who spent the summer of 1897 as teacher in the art department of the school. The former principal, herself a graduate of Mount Holyoke, has educated her daughters there, one of whom is a graduate and the other in the senior year.

During a severe thunder storm this week the Cleveland house on the Ridge, occupied by R. Forsyth, was struck by lightning and considerably damaged. The roof and rafters were splintered and the plaster torn down from the ceiling and wall of the front hall. Fortunately no one was injured, although a young girl stood within a foot of the place when the lightning and laths fell with a heavy crash.

C. Crandall of Moncton and daughter are camping with the fam-

NOTICE.

To Subscribers of the St. John Sun.

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

L. J. Folkins, Prince County, P. E. I. I. D. Pearson, King's, N. B. A. J. Markham, Queens Co., N. B. Edgar Canning, Albert, N. B. L. M. Curran is travelling the Counties of Sunbury and York. H. D. Pickett, traveller for the Sun, will call on subscribers in Digby Neck during the coming week.

WOLFVILLE, Aug. 29.—The dedication services in connection with the Kentville Baptist church took place on Sunday, the 28th. Rev. O. C. Wallace, D. D., chancellor of McMaster University, conducted the morning exercises, and Rev. A. J. Vincent in the evening. Rev. Mr. Nobles, formerly of Bear River, is the esteemed pastor. Everett Ward of Highbury, Kings Co., recently returned from Alaska, bringing with him a large amount of gold, having been remarkably successful in his mining ventures.

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900 DROPS. Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of INFANTS CHILDREN. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA. Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't let anyone tell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C.A.S. 2-2-3-T.

METHODIST SUPERNUMERARY FUND.

The annual meeting of the general committee of the supernumery fund of the Methodist church was held in this city Tuesday. The following members were present: Rev. James Stothard, Bridgetown; Samuel Chesley, Lunenburg; Rev. William Swan, New Brunswick; Rev. Job Shenton; Dr. Peavey, Hampton; Rev. H. P. Paisley of Sackville, general treasurer. Two legacies were reported, one from James Loper of Kings Co., New Brunswick, about \$800, and one of about \$300 from the late Mr. Elderkin of Amherst, after transacting some business, the committee adjourned to meet at Toronto next week.

RETURNED HOME.

C. D. Smith of 27 Lombard street, St. John, who has been in the employ of the Nova Scotia Lumber Co. at Sherbrooke, has returned home, having completed one of the best gangs and rotary saw mills of that province (or perhaps of the Dominion), being fitted up with all the modern improvements, having sawdust, bark and refuse conveyors. The latter conveyor carries the waste wood 400 feet from the mill, where it is consumed by fire. They have a large planer in addition, and all kinds of scantling, flooring and matched lumber of pine or spruce can be supplied. The gang has a capacity of one hundred thousand per day. On August 4 she cut 105,000 feet in nine hours, and on Sept. 13th last she cut 58,000 in the afternoon, so the Newville Lumber Co. that was reported some time ago will have to exceed their big claim of 82,894 feet considerably to exceed this cut. The rotary has a capacity of from 25,000 to 30,000 feet per day. She is chiefly running on orders. The lath machine frequently cuts 30,000 laths in an afternoon, and has cut as high as 62,000 laths in one day. There are from 80 to 90 men employed shipping lumber, etc., which is quite an accession to Sherbrooke. About 4,900,000 feet of deals have been sold, and there are about 3,000,000 on hand.

PILESTITCHING PILES SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. ABSOLUTELY GENUINE. For the erection of a new building or for the repair of an old one, this is the best material to use. It is made of the finest materials and is of the highest quality. It is sold by LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal.

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EXCURSION RATES ON THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Table with 4 columns: Single Fare, Special, Single Fare, Special. Lists fares to various locations like Upper Woodstock, Newburg Junction, Herford, etc.

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W. C. PITFIELD, President. CHAS. A. EVERETT, Manager and Secretary.

Small herrings are very plentiful, but the big fish are very scarce. Last year at this time they were taking plenty of large herrings. Miss Lulu Covert is home from New York on a vacation. She has been a student at the Cooper Art Institute. Sidney N. Guphill of Grand Harbor has returned from a seven weeks' trip to Newfoundland and Labrador. Guphill was looking up the possibilities of the lobster fishery on the Labrador coast. He has the pleasure of visiting Far East lodge, Knights of Pythias, at St. John's, with ex-Grand Chancellor J. M. Deacon, M. D., and received many tokens of kindness and courtesy from the brethren. Mrs. Kaye and family of Milltown, Me., have been visiting her sister, Mrs. Lawton C. Guphill, of Grand Harbor. The prohibition campaign was opened at Grand Manan on the 22nd inst. by G. W. Ganong, M. P., and C. N. Vroom of St. John's, who held meetings all over the island, and appointed local committees to prepare for the fray and canvass each polling district. The committee for Grand Harbor are: Revs. W. H. Dakin, Leavitt, Newton and ex-Postmaster J. D. McDowell. For Woodward's Cove: Rev. Mr. Laird and Fred Small. Seal Cove: Jesse Harvey, Arthur Parise and Peter P. Russell. Grand Manan will be talked to give a splendid vote for the extinction of the liquor traffic. Herbert Tilley and wife of St. John and W. B. Morris of St. Andrews visited the island on the 25th inst. The Dominion government steamer Newfield has repaired the Grand telegraph cable, and it is in working order again. Benjamin McDonald has gone to Dr. Morrison in St. John for treatment to the eyes. At Southern Cross lodge, No. 16, K. of P., the ranks of Knights and Knights were conferred on two candidates on the evening of the 25th inst. GRAND MANAN, Aug. 11.—On the 11th inst. Mrs. L. G. Ingalls, wife of Capt. L. C. Ingalls, died of consumption at Grand Harbor. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. W. H. Perry, pastor of the Free Baptist church. A car of turkeys was shipped to Boston by Frank Bates of St. Andrews on the 5th of August, the earliest date upon which such a large quantity of turkeys was ever sent out of Charlottetown. A recent heavy shower in Halifax damaged the city streets to the extent of \$10,000. So says Engineer Doane. The New Brunswick Telephone Co. are improving the long distance connection between Moncton and Fredericton. J. N. Clark, a prominent hotel man, came to Houlton, Me., from Bangor, 19 days ago and opened Clark's hotel, died Aug. 27 from consumption. He leaves a wife and three children. He was a member of the First Maine Cavalry. The wedding occurred at Stewiack, N. S., 1st inst., of Charles W. McMullin and Miss L. Blanche Huntly, daughter of James R. Huntley. Their many friends in this city will wish them a long and prosperous journey through life. On Monday night, August 27th, the Winsloe, P. E. I., cheese factory was burned to the ground. The loss is estimated at \$3,000. About 274 boxes of cheese were in the factory, and these 104 have been saved. The building, plant and stock were protected by insurance. When Great Britain gets into a war with Russia, France and a few other European powers, Admiral Fisher will probably use that Canadian government steamer, over which he floats the flag of France, to knock the British navy into small smithereens. Says the Vancouver B. C. World, Aug. 25: Rev. E. D. McLaren this morning visited in marriage Dr. Edward Charles Hart of Victoria to Miss Margaret McPhee, who arrived yesterday by the overland express from Antigonish, N. S. The happy young couple left for their new home in Victoria, B. C., by today's steamer. A number of the employees in the post office were agreeably surprised yesterday when they received their monthly checks and discovered an increase had been added to their salaries. E. B. Kelstead, A. T. Moore and A. W. Lingley, clerks, receive \$40 each more per annum; T. Damery, M. Macaulay, J. Thompson, J. T. Brown, J. McMonagle and C. W. Magee, letter carriers, and Geo. Harrison, janitor, get \$30 each more. The death of J. J. McGowan's youngest daughter, Annie, at the family "cottage" on the Tracadie River, a few days ago, was very sudden and sad. The young lady complained of a headache on Saturday (27th) inst., but was not considered seriously ill. On Sunday she was troubled by vomiting. Her father went to Tracadie for medical aid, and when he returned he was shocked to find that she had just passed away. It is a terrible blow to the parents. Says the Vancouver News of Aug. 24: John Hyland has brought from Telegraph creek the effects of Edward O'Brien, the unfortunate man who was killed by a falling rock as he was paddling up the Siskine in a canoe. The accident occurred two months ago, but it was not until recently that O'Brien's body was found in a log jam 30 miles below the scene of the accident. Mr. Hyland has telegraphed the news to O'Brien's relatives in Nova Scotia. The last Klondiker to pass through Vancouver was George B. Moore of Woodstock, N. B., who left Aug. 22 for the east, having arrived by the Islander from Victoria. He came from the north by the Arcturion. Mr. Moore outfitted at Vancouver last year. He states that thousands of men are doing nothing at Dawson now, and there are sure to be from 10,000 to 15,000 come out before the new year. Hubbard on Wednesday last week. A very pleasant time was spent.

SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

The meeting of the provincial executive held in Germain street Baptist parlor last Friday was of an earnest, practical character.

The field secretary's summarized report to the delegates who went from this province gathered much which will make them of more value to the home work. Miss Lucas having completed the two months of severe work for which the association engaged her, returns to college for a post graduate year of special studies for her work.

The normal department under Supt. E. R. Machum shows vigor. Papers are now ready for the normal class examination to take place in early September. At least 150 are expected to take the examination this year.

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BODY OF SAILOR MOLLWAIN FOUND.

While the steamer Belfast was at this port early in the month of Andrew Mollwaine, one of the crew, was lost. All efforts to recover the body were futile. Hence the continental Mollwaine's body was picked up near Hamilton's mill. The remains were sent to the morgue and Coroner T. D. Walker notified. At first it was not known whose body it was, many inclining to the opinion it was that of Wm. Thomson, who was supposed to have been lost in the falls some days since.

Mollwaine, who was about 27 years of age, was a Carrikerfagus man, and suspecting that the remains were those of the unfortunate sailor, James Kelly, who falls from Carrikerfagus, one set out to ascertain the truth of the matter. He interviewed Secretary Killen of the Ship Laborers' union, who loaded the Belfast, and arranged to have the remains examined by some of the men who worked on the ship. Early in the afternoon Carl Kemp, Fred Biley and Frank O'Neil viewed the body, which was with Coroner Walker, and assured that gentleman that they were satisfied the body was that of Mollwaine. Mr. Kelly was well acquainted with the deceased, and knowing that he was a member of the Orange order, he immediately notified the members of the association and without any difficulty arranged to give him a respectable burial.

Undertaker Chamberlain was engaged to look after the funeral arrangements, and the interment took place at three o'clock Wednesday. Mr. Kelly is entitled to a great deal of credit for the trouble he took in connection with the matter.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. SICK HEADACHE. Positively cured by these Little Pills.

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

Small Pills. Small Dose. Small Price. Substitution. the fraud of the day. See you get Carter's. Ask for Carter's. Insist and demand Carter's Little Liver Pills.

ANOTHER LANDSLIDE

At Sand Point, Covering About Three Hundred Feet of Ground.

The Alleged Cause of the Trouble—The Responsibility for the Accident.

When the celebrated trestle wharf slid into the slip at Protection street, and the city sustained a loss directly and indirectly amounting to nearly \$100,000, the citizens regarded the chapter of accidents as practically closed. The adoption of a solid cribwork wharf was considered a reversion to correct principles, and it was generally supposed that future operations at Sand Point would be guided by the expensive knowledge of the character of the soil which was then acquired. Until lately all has gone well. Engineer Peters' plans were followed and substantial structures have been the result. The city, however, departed about last April from the principle of civic management with regard to this property, and what the consequence may be it is difficult to foretell. Since the signing of the agreement with the C. P. R. the upper portion of the Sand Point property has virtually passed into the hands of that corporation. To them, therefore, as responsible, the citizens naturally looked when the news was heard on the streets on the 30th ult. of another landslide at Sand Point. At first there was a report that the wharf had collapsed during the night, but it fortunately proved entirely untrue.

The landslide, however, was very extensive, and extended from Union street down the whole length of No. 4 warehouse, a distance of over three hundred feet. One track was completely pushed beneath the warehouse, and had there been cars on it the damage to the building would have been very destructive. The next track running parallel to the first and containing several flat cars, was moved right up to the warehouse, so that in some places the rail was underneath the building, while the cars were jammed so closely against the side that they were with great difficulty removed yesterday morning. The third track was badly twisted and the piling beneath bent and broken. The earth beneath the fourth track had slid a great distance toward the wharf, the strain was so great on the rails that they had broken, and the whole track was beneath the water. All around this track the earth was badly cracked, and in several places the banks were very steep where the earth had sunk. Number 4 warehouse is the only one affected, and it is to be noted that the earth was not in which it has stood the strain. It settled about nine or ten inches in the middle, but not enough to crack the glass over the doors. The side was slightly crooked where the cars had jammed against it, but otherwise it was all right. The piling beneath the building was not so much affected as when driven. The wharf itself is not in the least affected by the heavy mass of earth which has been driven against it, and remains as firm and strong as ever. The cause of the landslide is very apparent. When the wharves were built, the soil was diked, the crib was sunk was dredged about forty-five feet in depth, and this extended six or eight feet beyond the inner edge of the wharf toward the shore. The land then gradually sloped until the shore was reached. After the wharves were finished, piles were sunk, the trestle work was built upon which the tracks were laid. The C. P. R. then undertook to fill the space between the shore and the wharf with earth. This work has been going on irregularly for a year. The filling was started from the shore and consequently spread out toward the wharf. This last few days a large quantity of earth has been put in, and it naturally was forced toward the hole along the side of the wharf.

The whole trouble, it is alleged, has been caused by the C. P. R. filling in thousands of tons of gravel taken from the Christopher pit. This was done on the shore side of the wharf, and as it became steeper has slid forward against the trestle work, pushing it under the warehouse and knocking away the supports. The front of the warehouse rests upon the wharf and is secure. Despite reports to the contrary, there seems to be no indication of any movement of the wharf itself, and it is not probable that any will occur.

The responsibility for this accident raises once more the question of the wisdom of the contract with the C. P. R. It is clear that if the filling had been done from the front of the wharf instead of the shore, no such trouble would have been avoided, or at least would have been very gradual. In view of this the following sections of the contract are material:

9. That the company will at its own expense provide such fill as may be required on the said premises and land colored yellow, not including the filling of any crib work, which shall be done by and at the expense of the city, and will make no charge for any filling which may have been done by the company on the said premises or on the adjacent wharf, on the said premises marked "A." And as soon as the said track supports are constructed or the necessary filling done, the company at its own expense will lay said construct and thereafter maintain thereon and upon the said premises and upon the said premises marked "A," the railway sidings now considered necessary for the business and traffic of the company at the said wharf and warehouse Nos. 4, and 5, and at and in connection with said wharf and warehouse Nos. 1 and 2, which tracks and sidings are approximately shown on the said plan marked "A." Provided, that the city will first from time to time as may be required, construct for each such track and sidings where they may not be supported by filling, pile trestles with suitable deck, or in lieu thereof, such other suitable trestles and stone filling, or partly one and partly the other, as the case may be, but such pile trestles or to be provided by the city, and the cost of such work shall not exceed what may be necessary for three tracks and sidings, behind and adjacent to the said wharf, which the city hereby consents to construct. And all such tracks and sidings so laid and constructed by the company upon the said premises and land colored yellow as aforesaid, shall save as provided for in clause 7 of this agreement, become at once the property for railway purposes of the city, and shall not, except as

FROM THE KLONDYKE

C. E. Ward of Dawson City in Town—He Brought Out \$70,000 in Dust Besides Owning About \$200,000 Worth in Claims.

(Campbellton Enterprise.) Any person who may have been at the depot on the 24th ult. will remember a train from Quebec on Saturday night and noticed the few passengers that arrived would not have thought that among them was one of the men who have achieved fortune and there by fame in the Klondyke. But such was the case, and the man in question is C. E. Ward, Dawson City, N. W. T., the register at the Commercial Hotel, at once took steps to find the gentleman and elicit a little information for the benefit of the readers of this journal.

The chain is composed of 17 solid gold nuggets, which would amount to fasten each other together, and the charm is another nugget mixed with a piece of white rock. The crossbar of the chain is a nugget flattened out. The scarf pin is a nugget about an inch long. Mr. Ward, who is a native of Kent, Ontario, Canada, was one of the first to go to Klondyke, and in 1896, in 1895, when volunteers were asked for to go to Klondyke, was one of the first who volunteered. The first detachment left Seattle on the 5th of June, 1896, by steamer, and landed at Fort Yukon on the 24th of July, 1896. He was then known as the gold at Dawson. The police were at once set to work building barracks and some of the lumber was cut in the fall of 1895, twenty miles up the river. In the spring of 1896 some policemen, including Mr. Ward, set out on a mission to which Dawson City stands today. One of them, an Englishman named Thornton, took a box with him and did some washing on a creek near by, and said that the sand gave a coloring of gold, but he was laughed at, for he had seen it in the Klondyke. He discovered the first gold in the locality of Dawson City, and a little later some of the policemen were sent to Dawson City and already found a number of policemen there. Finding the claims on Bonanza Creek up to No. 36 taken in August, Mr. Ward, who is now called, on the 24th of July, 1895, was then known as the gold at Dawson. The police were at once set to work building barracks and some of the lumber was cut in the fall of 1895, twenty miles up the river. In the spring of 1896 some policemen, including Mr. Ward, set out on a mission to which Dawson City stands today. 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ADRIFT.

It was not a bad night at sea, but it was not a good one either. The sea was smooth and the wind was light, but the sky was overcast and there was a low lying haze which narrowed the horizon down to a circle half a mile in diameter.

His words were addressed to a tall, muscular boy who had been leaning against the rail and staring thoughtfully into the sea. Ferris James had been in a daze since he had been rescued from the wreck of the Glendower.

The boy, strong and active, with the alert air of a young man, danced up the rail like a lithe cat and was soon out upon the yard, which had the swing of a giant's arm.

When he came to the surface he saw something round and white floating near him. He grasped it and found that it was a life buoy which had been thrown from the ship.

The bark looked miserable. Her spars were all awry, and her rigging was full of slack lines. She steered an erratic course, and altogether showed evidence of utter demoralization.

Presently the vessel was not more than 200 yards away, and the boy raised his voice in a far cry. "Bark abo-o-o!"

Out of the tangle of wreckage forward was a raised face, which even at that distance looked pale and haggard. His own peered a moment over the water and then waved his hand.

Then he helped the boy to crawl into the boat and pulled the Glendower's life buoy in after him, after which the rescued boy told the story of his plight.

"Now," he thought, "I shall be taken care of by the captain and shall learn what's wrong here."

"They've got the captain in iron bonds, and they wish me to join them—or join him."

"What's your name?" asked one of the men, who seemed to be their leader.

"Ferris James," answered the spokesman of the crew. "Well, I should say so. Look at the bark! There's no one on board who could navigate the ship."

"Yes, I've noticed her state," said Ferris.

"No, you haven't," answered Halkins, "because it ain't to be noticed. I'll tell you all about it."

"What's the matter with the bark?" asked Ferris.

"It's a chronometer aboard," said Halkins.

"Is it running?" asked Ferris.

"Yes, I kept it wound up, I don't know what for," said Halkins.

"It's a mutinous crew," he thought.

THE ADVANCE AND THE GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of The Sun: Sir—The editor of the Advance in much exercised over my reference in your news columns to provincial affairs.

Then the spokesman described how some days previous they had encountered a terrific gale, during which the captain, both mates and four sailors were washed overboard and drowned.

"Your compass is a good one, isn't it?" he asked.

"Yes, it's good enough," answered Halkins.

"Is there a chronometer aboard?" asked Ferris.

"Yes, I can," exclaimed Ferris. "I can navigate."

"Will you take command of this bark, sir?" asked Halkins as soon as he could master his emotion.

"I'm no sailor," said Ferris. "I'm just an ordinary seaman, but I will navigate you to the nearest port."

"It's a mutinous crew," he thought.

ON TO KHARTOUM.

Campaign Which is Now Proceeding in the Soudan.

An Outline of What Has Already Been Accomplished by Sir Henry Kitchener, the Sirdar.

The Strength of the British Forces—Good Egyptian Battalions Fight Side by Side With Them—Several Companies of Camel Corps—The First Steps Forward.

(Cor. London Daily Mail, Aug. 19.)

At the beginning of August the military dispositions were not, on paper, very different from those of the end of April. The Sirdar's headquarters had been moved to the Atbara in order that the vast operations of transport at the port might go on under his own eye.

The force destined for Omdurman consisted of two infantry divisions, one British and one Egyptian; one regiment of British and ten squadrons of Egyptian cavalry; one field and one howitzer battery, and two squadrons of British artillery and one horse and four field batteries of Egyptian, besides both British and Egyptian Maxims; eight companies of camel corps; the medical service and the transport corps; six fighting gunboats, with eight transport steamers and a host of sailing boats.

The Egyptian infantry division was commanded, as before, by Major-General Hunter; but it now counted four brigades instead of three. The First, Second, and Third (Macdonald's, Maxwell and Lewis's) were constituted as in the Atbara campaign.

The commanding officers of battalions were the same except for the 13th Sudanese. Smith-Dorrien Bey, who originally raised the regiment, now commanded in place of Collinson Bey.

ACROSS THE DESERT. From Suakin, the Third Brigade was at various points up river, cutting wood for the steamers.

The two Egyptian battalions (2nd and 5th) attached to the First and Second Brigades were at Nasir Island, ten miles or so from the foot of the Shabuka Cataract, forming a depot for supplies and stores.

Major-General Gatacre commanded the British Division. Of its two brigades the First—the British Brigade of the last campaign, now under Colonel Wauchope—was still in summer quarters. Headquarters, Cameroons, Soudan, and Maxim battery at Derralmi; Lieutenant Warwick at Desfain.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

DROPSY.

TREATED FREE. POST-SCRIPT. CURED WITH VEGETABLE REMEDY.

Bimbashi Stewart's battery from Merawi had completed the strength of the Egyptian artillery, both this battery and Bimbashi Peake's had been retrained with 9-pounder Maxim-Nordenfolds, so that all the field guns were now the same.

LYDDITE SHELLS. Two companies of camel corps were at the Atbara, tuned to march on August 2. One was coming over from Suakin.

The three new gunboats—Mallik, Shelk, and Sultan—were put together at Abeldieh, the work beginning immediately after the battle of the Atbara, as soon as the railway reached that place.

From the disposition of the force, extended along the Nile from Shabuka to Alexandria, and across the desert from Korti to Suakin, it was evident that the campaign had not yet opened by the beginning of August.

Transport was so far Omdurman that we might easily get to Omdurman the first week in September. All dependence on the weather, up to now there had been hardly any rain.

Granting that he fought, it was still hopelessly uncertain where and how he would fight. It might be at Khartoum, it might be north of it, it might be inside his walls.

STOOD THE CLIMATE EXCEEDINGLY WELL. The sick rate had never touched 6 per cent. There were not fifty graves in the cemetery, and most of the faces at the mess tables were familiar.

THE KING OF SAMOA DEAD. American, English and German Consuls Now Governing the Islands.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Aug. 20.—Malietoa Tanumafili, King of Samoa, died on Monday, August 22nd, of typhoid fever.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

THE BANNER PRECEPTORY DOWN BY THE SEA.

Judge A. I. Trueman, Provincial Prior of New Brunswick, accompanied by John A. Watson, Past Provincial Prior, and J. V. Ellis, D. G. M., of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, of the United Religious and Military Orders of the Temple and of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes and Malta, officially visited Ivanhoe Preceptory at the city of Moncton, New Brunswick, on Tuesday evening, the 10th August.

Two companies of camel corps were at the Atbara, tuned to march on August 2. One was coming over from Suakin.

From the disposition of the force, extended along the Nile from Shabuka to Alexandria, and across the desert from Korti to Suakin, it was evident that the campaign had not yet opened by the beginning of August.

Granting that he fought, it was still hopelessly uncertain where and how he would fight. It might be at Khartoum, it might be north of it, it might be inside his walls.

STOOD THE CLIMATE EXCEEDINGLY WELL. The sick rate had never touched 6 per cent. There were not fifty graves in the cemetery, and most of the faces at the mess tables were familiar.

THE KING OF SAMOA DEAD. American, English and German Consuls Now Governing the Islands.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Aug. 20.—Malietoa Tanumafili, King of Samoa, died on Monday, August 22nd, of typhoid fever.

MUTUALLY ATTRACTIVE FAMILIES. (Unique series of weddings took place in the Catholic church at Adelaide on Saturday last, when the Misses Hoffman (three) were married to three brothers named Quinn. Two of the brothers who were married were twins and also two of the sisters. One other brother of the Quinn family is already married to sister of the Hoffmans.

"I thought your doctor told you that you'd have to get out of this climate," "He did, but I couldn't arrange my business affairs so as to be able to get away, so I had to change my doctor."—Chicago News.

During the night the man's mind was in a state of confusion.

RESEARCHES.

Oceanographic researches of the schooner of the Azores, passing southward from the Azores, passing southward from the Azores, passing southward from the Azores.

When he came to the surface he saw something round and white floating near him. He grasped it and found that it was a life buoy which had been thrown from the ship.

The bark looked miserable. Her spars were all awry, and her rigging was full of slack lines. She steered an erratic course, and altogether showed evidence of utter demoralization.

Presently the vessel was not more than 200 yards away, and the boy raised his voice in a far cry. "Bark abo-o-o!"

Out of the tangle of wreckage forward was a raised face, which even at that distance looked pale and haggard. His own peered a moment over the water and then waved his hand.

Then he helped the boy to crawl into the boat and pulled the Glendower's life buoy in after him, after which the rescued boy told the story of his plight.

"Now," he thought, "I shall be taken care of by the captain and shall learn what's wrong here."

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

SERMON

Preached by the Rev. Dr. Osterhout of Providence, Rhode Island.

In Zion Baptist Church, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, on Sunday, August 28th.

But he stood in the midst of the ground and defended it and slew the Philistines, and the Lord wrought a great victory... In order to prepare David for the throne and for his future work God sent him to school in the mountains and the wilderness...

Under the circumstances he did a great thing. He took a stand, and it is a great thing to take a firm stand against sin and wrong... He took a stand, and it is a great thing to take a firm stand against sin and wrong...

But as they entered the field down against the Philistines upon them, as usual they fled with all their might. All but Shammah. He took his stand in the midst of the ground, and defended it, and slew the Philistines...

By taking his stand that day, Shammah helped to bring about a new and better order of things. It was the turning point in that dark day of Israel's history...

Jesus took his stand against sin and the powers of darkness on Calvary and so for a possible world's redemption. Greatly to his credit also Shammah stood alone. Those who were with him fled before the Philistines, but he stood alone in the midst of the ground and defended it.

What a mighty man of God! What a wonderful character! What a glorious victory! He evidently felt in his inmost soul that it was time to stop running and begin to fight the Lord's battles. He took his stand, drew his sword, and the record of his deeds is on high. What God wants in the day of defeat and disaster is one strong true man, who will take his stand against sin.

Sheddan met a fleeing army, turned his face to the foe, and changed defeat into victory. And if amid defeat, pain and rout, God can set every one to work, then there is no hope for him, and the tide turned heavenward, and through his dependants he became a blessing to all the peoples of the earth. When the rest of our earthly monarchs oppressed God's people he found one man who was willing to meet Pharaoh face to face and in God's name command him to let his people go, and they were soon on their way to liberty, nationality, and a land flowing with milk and honey.

When Shammah came to himself, when he became conscious of the presence and power of God, he lifted up his eyes toward heaven, and cut off the top of his nose, and said, I am forever to be at the mercy of our enemies? Are we always to be trodden under foot and scattered like sheep? It cannot, it must not be; death is preferable to this condition of things and here and now, in God's great name and boundless strength, I take my stand for death or victory. You know what followed. God was with him, and taking his stand single handed and alone meant death to his enemies and life to him and his people. In home, social and business circles, in the Sunday school class, in all the

SUNDAY SCHOOL

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON XI.—September 11

GOLDEN TEXT.

They shall have erred through wine, and through strong drink are out of the way.—Isa. 66: 7.

The section includes the study of the prophet Amos and his work.

PLACE IN BIBLE HISTORY. 2 Kings 14; 2 Chron. 26.

THE PLACE IN HISTORY. The kingdom of Israel was drawing to an end. Of the 215 years of its existence only 20 were left. There was unusual outward prosperity but inward corruption.

HISTORICAL SETTING. Time.—In the reign of Jeroboam II. (Amos 1: 1), and from the circumstances it must have been the latter half—310-75, common chronology, or 765-745, revised chronology.

Place.—Amos was a native of Tekoa, six miles south of Bethlehem. The scene of his labors was Bethel, a royal and religious centre, twelve miles north of Jerusalem.

Rulers.—Jeroboam II, king of Israel, 328-784, or 781-740. Uzziah, king of Judah, 818-758, or 783-787.

SINFUL INDULGENCE.—Amos 6: 1 to 8.

The Quarterly Temperance Lesson. Commit verses 3-4.

1. We to them that are at ease in Zion, and (2) are named chief of the nations, to whom the house of Israel came!

2. Pass ye unto Calneh, and see; and from thence go ye to Hamath the great; then go down to Gath of the Philistines; are they better than these kingdoms? or their border greater than your border?

3. Ye that put far away the evil day, and cause the seat of violence to come near.

4. That lie upon beds of ivory, and stretch themselves upon silver couches; and eat the lamb of the flock, and the calves out of the midst of the stall;

5. That (c) chant to the sound of the viol, and (d) invent to themselves instruments of music, like David. They think wine in bowels, and annoy themselves with strong drink; but they are not grieved for the afflicted of Joseph.

7. Therefore now shall they go captive with the first that go captive, and (e) the banquet of them that stretched themselves will be removed.

8. The Lord God hath sworn by himself, saith the Lord the God of hosts, Tabor the excellency of Jacob, and hate his palace; therefore will I deliver up the city with all that is therein.

REVISION CHANGES. Ver. 1. (a) Arc surco. (b) The notable men of the chief. Ver. 5. (c) Sing idle songs. (d) Deceive. Ver. 7. (e) Revelry. (f) Pass away.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT. The circumstances.—After a period of decline there came under Jeroboam II, the successor of Joash in whose reign Elishah died, a period of great prosperity, luxury and vice.

Amos (see the Bible Dictionary for his life). Amos, while working on his farm, burned with the desire to stop the downward course of Israel, and he went to Bethel, 12 miles north of Jerusalem, where was the center of the forbidden calf-worship and preached against their wickedness, like Jeremiah at Florence, or Luther at the Diet of Worms. It was like entering into a den of lions, or stirring up a hornet's nest, or walking in a burning city.

1. At ease in Zion.—Enjoying their own pleasure, so that they did not care for the dangers which threatened like Jonah, they were asleep in a storm. Zion.—The capital of Judah, Samaria.—The capital of Israel.

2. Pass ye over the Euphrates, unto Calneh.—A large city. Hamath.—A city of Syria, on the Orontes, north of Lebanon. Gath.—A Philistine city on the southwest. Are they better than you? Yet if you go on you will be delivered into their power. Would you own better homes and remain in your own pleasure, so that they did not care for the dangers which threatened like Jonah, they were asleep in a storm. Zion.—The capital of Judah, Samaria.—The capital of Israel.

3. Ye that put far away the evil day, and cause the seat of violence to come near.—Expressing luxury and selfishness.

4. Drink wine in bowels.—Because they were larger than the vessels or clearly used in drinking. Not grieved, they had no patriotism, no care for country, or for the poor.

5. Will I, the Lord God, deliver up the Assyrians could have done no evil unless God had permitted it. Had the people seen brave moral, united, full of religious zeal, Assyria could not have conquered them; and God's providence would have watched over them.

Then follows a series of visions, illustrating the great truths the prophet would enforce.

GUIDING QUESTIONS. Subject: Warning against things that bring ruin.

1. The Prophet Amos and His Methods.—What can you tell about Amos, his home, his training? What was his prophesy? What were gathered at this center? (1) 1 Kings 17: 38-33; (2) 2 Kings 2: 3; (3) Amos 7: 14. Against whom did he first utter warnings? (See Amos, chaps. 1 and 2).

How would this prepare the way for his warnings to Israel? Quote some of his most noted sayings. (See on previous page). What was his purpose?

II. Warnings against Things that Bring Ruin (vs. 1-5, 7, 8).—What was the extent of the kingdom of Israel at this time? (2 Kings 14: 25-28). What do we know about its wealth and luxury? (8: 15; 6: 4-6). What do you learn from Amos about the sins

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SHIP NEWS

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

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