

NOW FOR THE BIG SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE.

Every dollar's worth of surplus stock has been marked at prices to clear at once. The cost, former value and loss will not be considered; we're bound to sell the goods. Money back on every dollar's worth that you purchase if not as represented and satisfactory. Here are a few items:

Dress Goods. We're overstocked in Dress Goods. We'll move them, though; see if we don't. Dark Mohair Mixtures at 46c, and Tweed Mixtures that were 60c for 35c.

Shirt Waists. Good-bye, profit! All we want now is to see the stock cleaned out. It's mostly about two waists for the price of one—\$1 and \$1.10 waists for 55c.

Jackets and Capes. About 50 in all to sell. Cost not considered. \$7 Tweed Coats for \$3.50 each. Our \$7.90 and \$8.90 coats for \$4. Capes at half price also—\$1.25 to \$4.95.

All these garments are suitable for fall wear. Express charges prepaid on all parcels amounting to \$5 and over.

DOWLING BROS., 95 King Street, St. John, N. B.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

Amendments Made to the Measure by the House of Lords.

Government Endeavor to Vote Down the Changes Without Success.

It is Believed This Will Have the Effect of the Government Abandoning the Bill.

London, Aug. 2.—The members of the house of lords showed great interest today in the committee stage of the Irish Land bill. The debate soon developed into a defeat of the government on Viscount Templeton's amendment asking that the several clauses of each holding should be ascertained and that the fair rent should be based on the assumption that all the improvements were made or acquired by the landlord.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, secretary of state for war, said that the government should not accept the amendment as it would overburden the land commission with minute details and involve great expense.

The Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Mayo, the Earl of Winchelsea, the Duke of Abercorn and others supported the amendment, which was finally adopted by a vote of 127 to 67 amid cheers.

Lord Rosebery, Earl Spencer, Baron Hershell and the opposition peers supported the government.

It is the general belief this morning that the abandonment of the Irish Land bill.

The Earl of Dunraven moved a new clause to the Irish land bill to facilitate landlord purchase of tenants' improvements.

The Marquis of Lansdowne said that it was a novel proposal and was foreign to the scope of the bill. The Earl of Dunraven thereupon consented to withdraw his motion.

A long discussion followed on Baron Clonour's amendment to clause 4 to exclude from the operation of the bill holdings to the value of £50 yearly instead of £100. The Marquis of Lansdowne and the Duke of Devonshire declared that the government could not accept this amendment as it would be a denial of justice to that class.

Baron Clonour's amendment was carried by a vote of 107 to 90 in spite of the government's opposition.

Baron MacDonnell then moved the omission of clause five relating to town parks. The Marquis of Lansdowne and Baron Ashbourne contended that this clause was non-contentious, but, nevertheless, the clause was decided by a vote of 90 to 77.

London, Aug. 7.—The house of lords finally adjourned at midnight.

It is understood that when the Irish Land bill returns to the house of commons the government will there move to disagree to the various provisions amendments which were carried against the government tonight.

Should the lords then persist in maintaining their amendments there will be no alternative for the government but to drop the bill.

London, Aug. 7.—The Daily News (Glasgow) says: "It is stated that Gerard Duffour, chief secretary for Ireland, will resign if the lords insist upon the amendment to the Irish land bill, which they adopted last night."

LIVERPOOL V. GREENOCK.

Greenock, 3rd June, 1896. Sir—On the 18th ult. a letter from "Vapor" appeared in your columns containing a statement contrasting the excess of tonnage with timber from Quebec or Pensacola at the two ports above named, and although it is well known in the trade that Greenock is about the cheapest, while Liverpool is probably the dearest port, I thought it well to insert this letter with actual comparative figures bearing out the facts of the case, because owners, captains, and merchants cannot be too often reminded of the benefits which we claim for them at Greenock, and your widely circulated newspaper is an excellent channel of information both at home and abroad.

I may say that so well as some owners informed and alive to the burdensome Liverpool charges that recently a large steamer was chartered to Quebec at Liverpool, stevedoring free, or, in other words, the merchant had to pay it. This does not alter the fact that the burden of heavy charges still falls to be borne by somebody in Liverpool—all which should be compared to the great saving on the west coast of the British Islands for timber of all kinds, whether from a merchant or shipowner's point of view. The following figures may be depended upon, and they speak for themselves.

Comparative expenses of a steamer

THE FORESTERS.

Supreme Secretary McGillivray Condemned for His Course.

Number of Deaths in New Brunswick for the Year Reached Twenty-five.

Electors of Officers—Campbell on Chosen as the Next Place of Meeting.

Moncton, Aug. 5.—The High Court of New Brunswick, I. O. F., met in annual session in the Foresters' hall here this evening. There is a large attendance, representing the courts in all parts of the province.

After the high court had been duly constituted, the high ranger, Wm. Kinghorn, delivered his address as follows:

Brethren—Again we are assembled in annual convention, and custom, as well as the laws of the order, make it incumbent upon the high chief ranger, at the stage of the proceedings, to render an account of his stewardship and to lay before you such matters as may be of general interest to the order.

But before we proceed let me invite you one and all to join with me in returning thanks to the Marquis Ruler of the universe for the manifold blessings bestowed upon us during the year and for being permitted again to meet in this our thirteenth annual session under such favorable circumstances.

In behalf of the high standing committee I welcome you here, and trust as we review the work of the past year and plan for the future we may be governed by the great principles of order, harmony, Liberty, Benevolence and Concord.

I believe I voice the feeling of this high court when I say we are proud to have with us the supreme chief ranger, and also Bro. McCaughan, high chief ranger of Ireland. I trust in our deliberations we will be able to convince them that the High Court of New Brunswick is second to none in the entire order.

Within a few weeks after my election to the honorable position of high chief ranger of the order, I was compelled to leave my kind and as one of your representatives to the supreme court. While absent my duties were carefully looked after by the past supreme vice chief, Bro. Crood.

It affords me great pleasure to report another year of unprecedented growth and prosperity. On July 1st, 1895, the surplus fund of our order had reached the magnificent sum of \$1,765,147.73, which was an increase for the year of \$418,226.16, being an average of 23.69 per month.

By the wonderful strides the order has taken in the past, we are prepared to accept almost any prediction the supreme chief may make to us in the future. Not only are the surplus fund and the membership increasing rapidly, but the surplus per capita shows a good, sound, healthy growth, as shown by the following table:

Table with columns: Year, Members, Surplus, Per Cap. It shows data for 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895.

THE WHEEL.

The Big September Meeting.

The following programme has been arranged for the big September meeting of the St. John B. and A. Club:

One mile novice race—First, Victoria hotel cup, value \$20; 2nd, silver trophy, value \$7; 3rd, McAvity & Sons' 3rd, suspender, value \$6; J. A. Wilson.

Half mile C. W. A.—First, gold medal, value \$15; second, silver medal, value \$7.

One mile boy's race—First, one pair tires, value \$12; second, one pair shoes, value \$3.50; Waterbury & Rising; third, one pair military brushes.

One mile W. A.—First, gold medal, value \$15; second, silver medal, value \$7.

One mile, 2.50 class—First, Royal hotel cup, value \$15; second, electric tires and rims, value \$16; third, rockers, value \$5; F. A. J. Sons.

Three mile Special—Mayor's medal; second, Dunlop tires and rims, value \$15; third, cake dish, value \$9.50; W. H. Thome.

One mile handicap—Dufferin hotel cup, value \$20; second, Morgan & Wright tires, value \$15; third, steel engraving, value \$5; C. Flood & Sons.

Five mile C. W. A.—First, gold medal, second, silver medal.

One mile consolation—First, banquet lamp, value \$10; D. H. Warwick; second, merchandise pipe, W. A. Stewart; third, silk hat, D. Magee's Sons.

A special prize will be given for the fastest mile made in competition.

Presiding this road race will be held Sept. 7th, Labor day, for the Scott cup for 1st prize. The first time prize will be a Bertrand gun, of the same value as the cup.

The Suspension Removed.

Hallifax, N. S., Aug. 6.—The suspension of bicyclist E. H. Cameron is removed on the charge of professionalism. He is still under the ban for thirty days for riding out of his class at the Wanderers sports.

The Sports at Charlottetown.

Summerside, P. E. I., Aug. 6.—Athletic sports here today were well attended. In bicyclic events, Unsworth of Charlottetown won the quarter-mile and five-mile races, and Cannon of Summerside won the half-mile and two and the mile events.

THE WANING HONEYMOON.

He—Why, we've got a cricket in the house. Isn't it cheerful?

to dispense with the annuity to aged Foresters. This provision, however, does not affect members who were in the order previous to April 24th last.

In consequence of said bill, the order now has deposited with the dominion government the sum of \$100,000, and have the power to increase the same to \$500,000, I understand that the supreme executive propose to make further deposits as speedily as possible, until the limit is reached. Hereafter the supreme officers must make sworn returns to the insurance department, and all the books of our order are open at any time for inspection by the superintendent of insurance of the dominion.

The high standing committee, acting upon the recommendations of the high court, entered into a contract with Bro. George E. Day to issue twelve monthly numbers of the New Brunswick Forester, which were completed with the June number. Your committee, not seeing their way clear, concluded to order no more numbers until they received further directions from the high court. I do not see how we will be able to publish the same any longer out of the funds of the high court in view of the increased demands made upon our funds in paying mileage of representatives, and our indebtedness to the supreme court.

Last year's high standing committee took advantage of the exhibition at St. John as a means of advertising the order, and erected a booth, from which a large amount of printed matter, showing the benefits of the order, was distributed, which being well satisfied of the good to the order in the maritime provinces, and as the same means will be open again this fall, I think it would be a good opportunity to have another booth, this time keeping the order before the public. In view of the large expenditure made on the exhibition booth out of our limited means, the supreme executive, considering the money well expended, kindly made us a grant of \$100 toward defraying the expense, thereby incurred. I have not a doubt but that the matter was again placed before them they would make another grant of a like amount.

Death has been doing its work among us as usual during the year. It is with a feeling of regret that I have to announce the death of 25 brothers in this jurisdiction. Some of these have been prominent members of this high court in the past. Since they have been taken from us, may we each endeavor to give two hours each week to the order, and make that needed preparation for the great change that awaits us all.

The correspondence in connection with our increase of courts has been very active. Every letter or card has been answered as promptly as the circumstances would permit.

Your representatives to the supreme court will no doubt make a report and advise you of some of the most important things which took place. I would recommend that in future each representative to supreme court be entitled to a seat and vote at the first meeting of high court held after each meeting of supreme court.

I have granted a few dispensations to courts during the year, to elect and install officers, and also to initiate members under eighteen years of age.

During the year I have had numerous invitations to visit the courts of subordinate courts and make official visits in the province. While I accepted a number, I regret that I was unable to do more; but realizing the new expenditures, made compulsory upon our high court, by the issuing the New Brunswick Forester, and paying representatives to high court, I have felt we would have to economize, and spend as little in this line as possible. I do not think this a wise course to follow, and hope that at this session matters may be arranged whereby more attention may be given to this line of work. I would recommend that the high standing committee be authorized to appoint at least one deputy, each with a definite jurisdiction as to territory, which it would be to visit courts in their district at a small mileage and per diem allowance. These, with the members of the high standing committee, should, I think, be able to visit each court in this province at least once a year at a moderate expense.

I would be remiss in my duties were I not to recognize my obligations to my brethren on the high standing committee for all they have so generously rendered. I can say their assistance as high chief ranger has been most lightened by their assistance, and it has been a pleasure and satisfaction to me in the performance of my duties.

Now that I am about to surrender into your hands the care and dignity of this office, let me say it is quite probable I have done some things which have not met with the approval of all, but I am conscious that all I have done has been with a sincere desire to do right. And now, brethren, I return to you the charge you committed to me a year ago, conscious that I have performed the duties of my office to the best of my ability.

Moncton, Aug. 5.—The high court of Foresters opened business this morning. After routine the high court reduced to subordinate degree. The supreme court representatives submitted a report giving the outlines of the aims of the high court representatives and their efforts.

J. T. Hawke presented the report on the state of the order. The report said the general surplus per capita had increased, and recommended that future comparative statements should show the comparative fluctuations in the amount of insurance risk borne per capita. The committee was gratified to learn that the order's increase has been a cause of congratulation, but regretted that the number of deaths in the jurisdiction reached a total of 25. It urges that the high executive impress upon

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report



court physicians the importance of extreme vigilance in passing risks.

After considerable routine business, the high court refused to concur in the proposal of the high chief ranger of California to make such amendments to the constitution as would permit a majority of representatives at a supreme court meeting to change the constitution in such manner as to subordinate Canadian control of the executive.

Dr. Oronhyatekha explained that the high court of California had by a bare majority refused to concur in the proposal of the high chief ranger of California to make such amendments to the constitution as would permit a majority of representatives at a supreme court meeting to change the constitution in such manner as to subordinate Canadian control of the executive.

E. R. Chapman presented the report of the finance committee. It congratulated the high court upon its increasing membership and improved financial standing. It stated that the amount due by subordinate courts was altogether too large, and that in the future the secretary's report should show amount due 75c.

Last year's high standing committee took advantage of the exhibition at St. John as a means of advertising the order, and erected a booth, from which a large amount of printed matter, showing the benefits of the order, was distributed, which being well satisfied of the good to the order in the maritime provinces, and as the same means will be open again this fall, I think it would be a good opportunity to have another booth, this time keeping the order before the public. In view of the large expenditure made on the exhibition booth out of our limited means, the supreme executive, considering the money well expended, kindly made us a grant of \$100 toward defraying the expense, thereby incurred. I have not a doubt but that the matter was again placed before them they would make another grant of a like amount.

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SHOEBURTYNESS MEETING.

The Canadian Team Captures the Queen's Prize.

British People Declare that the Old Country Must Look to Her Laurels.

The Third Prize in the Garrison Target Competition also Won by the Canadians.

Shoeburyness, Aug. 4.—For the Derry's cup contest, a new prize offered for a contest between a picked British team and the Canadians, the British volunteers selected the First Essex volunteers, who had won in the ranging competition, to meet the Canadians. The conditions were those of the garrison group firing.

The Canadians scored 24 points for effectiveness and 39 for discipline, a total of 63, but their aggregate was reduced to 43, owing to their exceeding the time allowed.

The Essex men scored 44 for discipline and 41 for effectiveness, and were defeated. Col. Minden commanded the Canadians, the group commander being Col. Bridgford.

The two detachments were composed as follows: First—Pollock, Dizon, Rousseau, Nott, VanHorne, Mackinnon, McGowan and Corning.

Second—Lottoy, Sprague, Marshall, Teakstone, Thomas, Morrison and Gilie.

In the 64-pound garrison competition the first detachment of Canadians scored only half a point, and the second detachment 12 points.

The city of London detachment won with the highest possible score, 48 points.

The Canadian team won the Marquis of Londonderry's cup.

Shoeburyness, Aug. 5.—The Canadian artillery volunteers entered squads for the repository competition here today. This competition consists in dismounting, taking along a platform and through narrow passages and re-mounting a 64-pounder, the winners having the drilling cup and repository, competition badges.

The British squad accomplished the operation and then the Canadians dismounted the gun and began taking it through the narrow passage by a novel method, when the British sergeant Bridgford ordered them to cease and retire owing to the stores and implements being different from those used in Canada. The Canadian artillerymen also retired from another competition with a British team for a 30 calibre, owing to being unfamiliar with the condition of its competition. The Canadians won the cup and Queen's prize.

The Canadians won third prize in the Garrison artillery target competition.

The Queen's prize won by the Canadians consists of a silver cup, badge and £100 in money to be divided amongst the men. This prize is awarded for the highest score in the stationary and moving target competitions. The Canadians scored 237 points.

Montreal, Aug. 6.—The cable to the Star says: London, Aug. 6.—The splendid victory of the Canadian artillery team in capturing the Queen's prize at Shoeburyness meeting, following on the capture of the Kobsaer cup at the Shloley the Gendarms victory at Oyster Bay, and the Queen's Blesley prize last year, puts Canada on quite a new plane among sportsmen here. Today one hears such comments as "The old country must look to her laurels." "The younger generation is knocking at the door with a vengeance." In camp last night the victory aroused what the Times calls "intense enthusiasm." Lieut. Col. Cole and Capt. Myles, who had round the camp, the hand of the third Keats playing "See the Conquering Hero Comes."

Shoeburyness, Aug. 6.—The Canadian artillery team met a British team this afternoon in the repository competition for the governor general of Canada's cup. The British team won with a score of 223 points to 223 to the credit of the Canadians.

Assessment System.

Mutual Principal.

Sussex, Aug. 5, 1896.

W. J. Murray, Esq., Gen. Manager Maritime Province Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York: Dear Sir—I beg to acknowledge receipt of check for \$2,000 on National Park Bank in payment of claim under policy No. 71,284, on the life of my late father.

I would also make mention of your prompt settlement some time before it was due by the terms of the policy, and of the courteous treatment of the officers of the association, and can cheerfully recommend it to all requiring sound life insurance at the lowest rate of premium.

WALTER J. MILLS.

GORDON MILLS.

P. S.—If the late William J. Mills had taken an ordinary life policy, it is an Old System Company and paid the same amount in premiums as he paid the Mutual Reserve, his heirs would only have received \$1,120.00 instead of \$2,000.00. Cash by being insured in Mutual Reserve, \$880.00.

"How can you stand the country, Julia? Haven't you any objections to cows?"

"Yes. However, that wouldn't mar my pleasure; but the cows seem to have objections to me."

MULLER MURDER.

States Government Will for Heavy Costs.

Aug. 3.—Interest which is to the water-front people in the return of the steamer Horbert Fuller, which is to sail today from Halifax here the U. S. mariners' deputies on board to the trial of the member crew on the vessel.

Capt. Wadsworth's wife Second Mate Brambery on from Boston to Rosario. The vessel will have to pay the vessel demurrage for the time detained here, and in this, they will have to sue the owners for the loss since present charter.

Comparative expenses of a steamer

Laurier in Ottawa.

The Premier Given a Grand Reception at the Capital.

Nomination Day in Queens and Sunbury Fixed for August 18th.

In Order to Vacate the Seat Mr. King Accepts an Ontario Postmastership.

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—The latest report as to the vacant portfolio of interior is that which comes from Winnipeg to the effect that the position will be offered by Mr. Laurier to Hon. J. E. Prendergast, ex provincial secretary of Manitoba, and a prominent French Canadian.

There was a meeting of the council today presided over by Hon. R. W. Scott, in the absence of the premier. The other ministers in attendance were Sir Oliver Mowat, Messrs Fisher, Tarte and Mowat. The date of the by-election in North Grey will not be fixed until the Liberal Association have selected a candidate. Mr. Patterson has not yet accepted.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell arrived today and this evening he and Sir A. P. Caron dined with Sir Charles Tupper.

Ottawa, Aug. 5.—Hon. Mr. Davies returned from Prince Edward Island today, well pleased with his re-election by acclamation. One of the first questions he will take up in connection with his department is the Behring sea matters. Judge King of the supreme court and his American colleague, appointed to adjudicate upon the claims of the Canadian sealers, will hardly get down to work before the first week in October, as they must await the return of the sealers. Meanwhile in official circles great satisfaction is felt at the decision given by Chief Justice Davis in the Beattie case, which must be preceded with the settlement of old standing claims.

H. W. Watts, a leading fish merchant of London, Eng., is at present visiting Canada, investigating the possibilities of building up an export trade in frozen fish from the Atlantic provinces, chiefly salmon and lobsters. The export trade in frozen salmon from British Columbia via Australia has led to Watts' visit to this country.

The Martindale-Henri ammunition purchased from the home government last spring was not returned to England, but formal complaint will be made of its defective character.

The liberals of Ottawa and Ottawa Valley gave a royal night welcome to the premier and Mme. Laurier on their arrival here. They formally take up their residence at the capital. The local committee had made elaborate preparations for celebrating the liberal victory of June 23rd, and with the exception of a few hitches everything passed off successfully.

The outlook during the day was not promising, as rain fell at intervals, making the walking on the roadway most disagreeable. Fortunately, however, during the entire evening the rain held off. The boats and the goods laden were timed to arrive at 8.30 p. m., and long before that hour thousands had congregated at the Victoria Pacific depot. When the train arrived there was great cheering, which was again renewed when the premier and Mme. Laurier emerged and took their places in Mr. Edwards' four-in-hand. The procession was quickly formed and started on its march through the principal streets of the upper and lower town. It took fully an hour to pass the parliament buildings and was nearly two hours in travelling the route mapped out, winding up at Cartier square. There were fully eight hundred torch bearers in the procession, a number of them carrying lanterns and a hundred transparencies of different kinds. Among them were the following inscriptions: "Render Justice to all"; "The Sutherland Comedy Company will appear nightly at the big pavilion commencing August 19th"; "Religion, Love and Country"; "Protection to the Working Classes"; "Honor the great chief," etc.

On arrival at Cartier square an address of welcome in English and French was presented to the liberal leader. On coming forward to reply, the premier received a magnificent ovation. He struck a popular chord by addressing the crowd as fellow citizens. After thanking them for the address, he said in the course of his speech that the victory of June 23rd should be given to any section of Canada it should go to his own native province of Quebec and to his own race, the French Canadians of Quebec. He was sorry to see in this house of commons that which should be the pride of all sections of the Canadian people was being used by the leaders of the once great conservative party with a view to throwing seed of discord in our population. He said that Quebec had sent an overwhelming majority to support the liberal party, but it was no less true that Sir Charles Tupper and his friends did their best to capture that majority. (Cheers.) It was in his opinion the duty of every Canadian in the assembly of Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Angers and their friends were disregarded by the French Canadians and Roman Catholics of Quebec. (Cheers.) An attempt had been made to rouse passions and prejudices latent in hearts of his countrymen, but he was proud to know it had been disregarded. He stood there as premier of Canada and selected as liberal leader by the Protestant majority in the house of commons. (Cheers.) The platform on which he stood was one of freedom and justice and toleration for all. (Cheers.) After referring to the proposed cleaning out of the stable, the work was already commenced by Mr. Tarte. He proceeded to say that the government would endeavor to do its duty by all sections of the people. The government would endeavor to relieve agriculture from its burden, to promote trade and commerce, and to develop our native industries. It would also be their endeavor to encourage literature, letters, arts and sciences, and to make Ottawa the seat of learning, of arts and letters in the Dominion. (Cheers.) He had spoken elsewhere of his desire to see Ottawa

become the Washington of the north. (Cheers.) He had not forgotten those words. He intended to live up to them as much as he could. There was no nation but was proud of its capital city. The Frenchman in the Pyrenees or the sea coast of France, was proud of Paris, while all Americans were proud of Washington. It would, therefore, be the endeavor of his government to make Ottawa, as far as possible, a capital of which Canadians should be proud. (Cheers.) It would be their aim to make Canada such a country that whenever a man left his shores it should be the pride of his heart to proclaim that he was a Canadian. (Cheers.)

The premier having spoken in French, the proceedings closed with cheers for the Queen, Mr. and Mme. Laurier and Mowat. The executive of the D. R. A. met tonight and decided that the ammunition to be used at the forthcoming match shall be the Royal Laboratory issue of 1885. This decision was come to upon the report of Major Perley, who made a thorough examination of the several qualities available for the shoot. Lt. Col. Hodging, G. G. F. G., was elected executive officer, and Dr. James Grant, surgeon. Major Walsh will again be statistical officer.

The nomination in North Grey, and Queens and Sunbury, is August 18th, polling a week later.

G. G. King of Queens and Sunbury has accepted (nominally) a postmastership in Ontario at a salary of \$10 a year in order to vacate his seat.

Visited the Halifax Gardens.

C. G. Knott, inspector of gardens and grounds for the Horticultural association, has returned from an inspection, in the association's interest, of the Halifax park and garden system. He was cordially received by James Harris, manager of the Nova Scotia nursery, and Richard Power, superintendent of the public gardens. Mr. Knott, who is loud in his praise of Mr. Power as a horticulturalist from a landscape point of view, was present at the band concert given in the Halifax gardens on Friday evening, 31st ult., when nearly 5,000 people were present. He says he has seen many beautiful parks and gardens in Europe, as well as on this continent, but never in his life such a glorious sight as was presented by the illumination of the Halifax gardens. When it comes to natural beauty, however, Mr. Knott says there is nothing to compare with that in St. John, with its charming lake fashioned by nature's own hand, which but needs the generous contributions of our own citizens to place it on a level with the most advanced beauty spots of the great American cities.

To Sell Boston Oils.

F. W. Gregory & Co., the Boston oil manufacturers, have for many years carried on an extensive business in Canada. A. B. Maclean, who represented the firm down here for the past eight years, being recently elected mayor, has resigned his position, and Mr. Gregory has been appointed to succeed him. The business will be conducted under the name of the A. B. Maclean company. There office is at 44 Water street. Mr. Gregory will continue to cover his old territory and R. W. Amrose will do Nova Scotia, P. E. Island and the North Shore. In addition to these superior oils the Maclean company will handle kerosene, as the representatives of the Boston Belting Co. and the Bay State Belting Co. They have been appointed distributing agents for the New England Oil Co. and the Complanter Refining Co. of Warren, Pa. The new concern have the best wishes of the people generally for a successful career.

A Nova Scotian Address.

Edgar Wood, B. A., M. A., M. B. Sc. Cornell, formerly of River Hebert, Cumberland county, has accepted the principality of the city schools of Honolulu, the capital and chief city of the Hawaiian Islands. Honolulu is a town of 25,000 people, having a mixed population, including three thousand English and Americans. It is a wealthy community and ambitious about its schools and other institutions. Mr. Wood, who for the last year was principal of the Lithfield, Connecticut, school, was his appointment in part to the good offices of President Schurman of Cornell. He has been aided by some of the college men to report on certain aspects of the geology of the Sandwich Islands. Mr. Wood, who is now on the way to his new home, was married recently to Miss Emma McLean of Sherbrooke, N. S.

Ladies' International Association.

Countess Narrakow of New York is trying to interest the women of St. John in the Ladies' International Association. The society has a large and influential membership in London, Paris, Berlin and other European cities. Recently Lady Florence Grey came to America to extend the work of the association to this continent. Countess Narrakow brings to St. John letters from Lady Florence asking for the co-operation of the Canadian ladies in her enterprise. In the United States twenty-two women's organizations have affiliated or federated with the international association, and a committee of twenty has been formed to carry on the movement.

As a member of this committee, Countess Narrakow presents the claims of the association to the ladies of St. John. The countess, though a resident of New York, is a native of this country. She is spending a part of the summer holidays with relatives at Rosheay.

The yacht Sunol, which went up river the other day with a party consisting of Chas. Macdonald, Chas. McL. Troop, Dr. W. W. White, J. J. Thomas, Harry Fullweather and Robt. Fulton, made great time to Fredericton. She left Woodman's Point at 6 o'clock in the morning and was at the capital at 2 in the afternoon.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



Marketing Apples.

From the Report of the Horticultural, Central Exp. Farm, Ottawa.

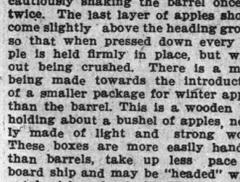
Packing and Packages.—A prime requisite towards attaining ultimate success in marketing orchard products is that the layer of fruit shown on the top layer or upper specimen should be thoroughly and exactly representative of the quality of each package, whether this be basket, box or barrel. This is the honest packing and when carried into practice, having with it the packer's brand and name, with the name of the variety, will soon win for itself a favorable reputation in the market, to which it is consigned. The selection of honest packing receives every year at the meetings of the different fruit growers' organizations of the Dominion, a good deal of consideration, but owing to the system in vogue of selling to the dealer, and the difficulty of inspecting the stock when packed, the whole matter is yet in an undesirable and unsatisfactory condition. It is hoped that such a system of inspection will be devised as to carry out the above principle, with a result in guaranteeing that the quality of each barrel of apples shall be exactly represented by the brand and grade, which appears upon the end of the barrel with regard to the kind of packing. Such a system should be put up in small packages. I would recommend the use of 10 and 20 lb. baskets as well as bushel boxes for marketing the finer grades of apples.

In packing apples it is always desirable to make at least three grades. The first should consist of sound well-colored specimens without blemish, and of good size; the second should consist of smaller specimens, smaller in size, less handsomely colored, and possibly with slight blemishes. The third grade should consist of the small wormy, spotted or ill-formed specimens which would properly be included in either of the preceding grades. This work is done more advantageously in the packing house than in the orchard. These houses are provided with sorting tables covered with clean cloths, and the fruit is sorted by hand. The sorting tables, being provided with shallow sides and being inclined toward the sorter, who stands at one end, offer a convenient method of rapidly separating the fruit into the three grades above outlined. The first and second grades should be carefully placed by hand into separate baskets while the third and remaining grade may be swept or blown into a separate bin or table. In packing or filling barrels, the end which is to be opened is placed downwards. It should be lined with a sheet of paper. On this a row of apples is placed with stems turned inward, and packed firmly in place, so much the better. This is called "facing" the barrel and is an important part of the packing of a barrel of apples, inasmuch as the layer exposed to the air is the one which is most liable to rot. The contents of the barrel throughout. The remainder of the barrel is filled by gently emptying into it the baskets as filled on the sorting table. The apples should be packed so that they will settle down firmly by cautiously shaking the barrel once or twice. The last layer of apples should come slightly above the heading groove so that when pressed down every apple is held firmly in place, without being crushed. There is a move being made towards the introduction of a smaller package for winter apples than the barrel. This is a wooden box lined with paper, and the apples are packed in it in a similar manner to that of the barrel. These boxes are more easily handled than barrels, take up less space on board ship and may be "headed" without bruising the fruit. They also admit of a more exact packing, and the name of fruit being neatly printed upon the end. While to the writer this box appears to be a most desirable kind of package for the English and other foreign markets, yet the reports of commission merchants received this autumn discourage their use. These reports may be colored by the lack of desire on the part of the Liverpool commission houses to introduce innovations which call for changes in their present methods of doing business. It is my opinion that there is a future for this kind of package.

For marketing early varieties of apples, strong jeno covered baskets holding about 20 pounds of fruit, are undoubtedly the most suitable and profitable packages. This class of apples is bought in small quantities from the grower, and also requires quick handling. There is each year much loss resulting from the use of barrels in transporting early apples which might be greatly reduced by the use of smaller packages.

Vegetable Forcing House.

A good plan for securing a maximum of warmth at the least possible expenditure of internal heat is shown in the accompanying illustration.



Bank Forcing House.

Such a house is moreover, cheaply built wherever loose stones are abundant, says Farm and Home, whether the stones be irregularly faceted, or simply rounded cobblestones. A is made into the bank and the wall laid up in cement or cement and lime. The rear and end walls should have a tile drain laid just outside of their base, coming out upon the surface at the front. The rear wall should be graded a trifle higher in the middle at the rear than at the ends to turn aside the surface water. The tile drain will take care of the water that soaks down through the ground. The wall in front is extended a little beyond either end of the building to retain a full bank of earth against the end walls. The interior arrangement will be of course be similar to any single roofed forcing house.

Home-made Drinking Fountain.

The cleanest and cheapest home-made drinking fountain is constructed as follows: Take an empty fruit can, and with a wire nail or sharp end of a file, make a hole through the tin can about one-fourth to one-half inch from the open end; fill the can with clean, fresh water, place a saucer upside down on the level ground, and will leave the can settling upside down in the saucer, and the saucer will stand full of water up to the hole in the can. This is the nicest way to water chickens, and is economical. They can get into it with their feet, and it runs out only as fast as they drink it. This should be tried now.—Country Gentleman.

How Manure is Wasted.

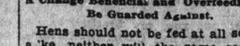
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Hens should not be fed at all seasons, a like, neither will the same be the case equally well for all breeds. Some of the smaller breeds are nervous and excitable, easily frightened and naturally wild, while others are easily made pets of, are social in their habits and so naturally sluggish and easily disposed to take on fat. It is apparent that the two natures are to be differently managed. It is beneficial to some seasons to feed stimulating food to poultry; this applies to all the laying breeds alike. But these foods should be used with caution. Such stimulating and warming foods as onions, red pepper and mustard may be fed occasionally to advantage, especially in cold weather. The principal value of such foods is to quicken the blood and thereby warm up the entire system, and they also serve as an appetizer. Overfeeding should be guarded against, especially with the Asiatic and all the large breeds. The novice in poultry keeping is liable to do this. Hens too fat makes poor layers and poor mothers. Those hens, it is a good idea to be used for hatching should not be overfed. When the hens begin to lay large eggs, containing double yolks, it is an unfavorable indication—the hens are too fat. Double yolled eggs, very large eggs and a wholesale desire to sit means that the hens have been fed too liberally and that fewer eggs will be the result in a short time. Reduce the feed when such indications are presented, change the feed to a less fattening kind and manage to compel the hens to work to procure their food and secure more exercise. Bear in mind that in feeding hens for eggs their food must be rich in nitrogen and the phosphates. Wheat, oats, meat, a part of clover and corn, and when possible, clover and alfalfa, are the best. Skim milk is very beneficial to poultry at any season of the year, and that it is so forms no objection. Ground bone supplies the phosphates.—Farm and Home.

The Points in a Fowl.



Poultry Nomenclature.

The above cut shows at a glance the technical names of all the different points used in judging a fowl. A careful study of it will put the reader in rapport with the fanciers when they indulge in hen talk.

Measuring an Acre.

Few farmers know the size of their fields or how many acres they contain. It is desirable—in fact indispensable—for good work that a farmer should know this; otherwise he cannot appraise seed or manure for it, nor can he tell how much time it would take to plough, harrow or cultivate it. A good cotton cord, the size of a plough line, should be kept for this purpose. To make one, buy 67 feet of cotton rope, one inch around, fasten a ring at each end, and make these rings precisely 66 feet apart. This is four rods. The advantage of the rings is that one person can measure by driving a stake into the ground to hold the rope while he stretches it out. The rope should be soaked in tar and then dried. This will prevent its shrinking. Last year a neighbor of the writer had a heavy sod ploughed by contract at \$2.50 per acre. Three persons stepped off, one said it was three acres, another made it a little over five, and the third said it was three and one-half acres. The contractor sent over and got this rope, and all five men measured it, and it was found to be just three and one-half acres. He has paid to have the grass cut off it for three years at \$1 per acre, or \$5 each season, counting it to be five acres in extent, thus losing \$4.50 through his ignorance. Get a measuring line, and when not in use put it away so that the hands cannot get at it, or they will be very apt to cut a piece off to tie up harness, thus making it worthless for the purpose of measuring.

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How the Successful Co-operative Danish Creameries are Run.

The Danish method of starting and managing creameries is remarkably successful in profitable returns to farmers. The quality of the product is of the best, and the method is made at the least expense. Prof. Georgensen, who has made a special study of the matter, says that after ten years' use of the following system, not a single creamery in Denmark has failed:

1. The members elect a board of directors from their number and this board has full control of the business and their action is binding on the association.

2. Each member subscribes a given number of cows and is entitled to a proportion of votes in the meetings of the association in proportion to the number of cows he has entered.

3. Each member pays into the treasury of the association a small amount, varying in different associations from \$10 to \$25 for each cow he enters. This becomes part of the capital stock.

4. The association borrows the additional money required for the erection of the creamery and each member becomes responsible for a share of this debt in proportion to the number of cows he has entered. The creamery erected is always a most substantial structure, built of brick with all appointments perfect and equipped with a full line of modern dairy machinery.

5. A competent expert is placed in charge of the creamery. He is under the supervision of the directors and is usually paid part salary and part commission together with certain perquisites, such as house, garden, light fuel, etc., and has assistants out of his pocket.

6. The members are paid monthly for the milk delivered to the creamery in proportion to the per cent. of fat it contains, and they usually take back the skimmed milk and the buttermilk at about 1-4c per pound.

7. The borrowed capital usually runs from ten to twenty years, one-tenth or one-twentieth, as the case may be, falling due each year, and for the payment of the sinking fund is provided from the profits of the business.

8. No member can withdraw from the association before the debt is paid without losing his entire vested interest in the creamery, except when he sells his place, in which case one-half his interest will be paid back to him.

9. The members obligate themselves to feed their cows liberally and in suitable food, for the production of a good quality of milk. They agree to the strictest cleanliness in this handling of the milk, to report any change in feed or to withhold the milk should any disease break out in the herd or among the people who attend the cattle, and the directors have authority to inspect the premises of each member at any time and to impose heavy fines for the violation of regulations which have been adopted by the association.

10. Two-thirds majority is required for the election of new members or to amend the constitution.

Strong Support for Berry Bushes.

Wire is very commonly used as a support for raspberry and blackberry bushes, this being stretched tightly along stout stakes, the end stakes being of necessity very stout and very firmly braided. But this does not suffice to keep the wire stiffly in place. Where wires are stretched along each side of a row already, they can be made much more efficient by tying them together with cross wires every ten feet or so. This pulls them together and keeps the bushes upright and in place. Where there is no support at present, a support is to be given the bushes, the plan shown in the diagram can be followed to advantage. Light wooden strips of inch-square stuff are held up by stakes of the same material and rigidly attached to each other by cross wires. These cross wires are the most important part of the whole, for they are constantly pulling the bushes up into close quarters—the one thing for which supports are desired.

Best Strain in Belgium.

About 125 factories operated each week and a total of 35 refiners turn off annually 2,500,000 lbs. raw sugar. Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN.



A Farm Railroad.

The very attractive illustration here, with re-engraved from the American Agriculturist, is a picture of the engine of the Bucks Hill railroad and the youthful builder, engineer, draftsman, brakeman and conductor, Robert M. Tyler, 17 years old. The young man laid and spiked the rails, built the cars and placed engine and boiler in place, with very creditable mechanical genius and thoroughness. The roadbed is quite smooth, and the car travels fast or slow, as desired. This railroad is built on the thrifty-looking and well-farmed property of the boy's father, Mr. William M. Tyler, on the hills of Litholod county, Conn., near Waterbury. The railway runs from the household of buildings, past the extensive peach orchard with strawberries between its

A Farm and Neighborhood Railroad.

rows, through mowings and across pastures and over brooks, until it reaches the time that grove on a part of the farm nearly a mile distant, which has long been appropriately called World's End. The saving in time and work of man and beast makes it financially a profitable investment, and it is doubtless still more valuable because it makes farming so unencumbered and agreeable and so attractive to the young man, who certainly ought not to leave such a place. Mr. Tyler thus describes the system:

"The rails are of steel, T shaped, the lightest made of this description, weighing only 8 pounds to the yard. The cross ties are of chestnut, 3-1/2 feet long, 4 inches face and 3 inches thick. The gauge is 26 inches. The grade is quite steep in places, the steepest being 37 feet to the mile. The whole cost of constructing the railway was at the rate of \$600 per mile, the engine, boiler and car costing about \$300 more. The engine is rated two-horse power, stands upright, is double-acting, reversible and makes 400 revolutions per minute. The boiler is also a two-horse power, upright, holding six gallons of water. It generates steam rapidly, can get steam in five or six minutes, and uses but little fuel. This small engine and boiler will propel a car on the steep grade, drawing quite a load. We find the engine and boiler very useful for other purposes, such as grinding grain, cutting feed, sawing wood, spraying, etc."

What is there to prevent farmers joining hands to lay down these light steel rails to connect their farms and homes with the village, town and city? With such means of rapid transit as the steel rail affords, much of the isolation and loneliness of farm life would disappear and a distance would be almost annihilated. The church, the high school, the grange, all social gatherings and a market for our farm products, would be brought almost to our doors. The bright farm girls and boys would not be in such a hurry to leave the old farm. Mr. Tyler adds: "In my humble opinion, the value of our farms would be doubled, farmers would become more intelligent, prosperous and happy and that vexed question, how to have good roads, would be answered, at least as far as the farmer is concerned, by the construction of such neighborhood railways."

By laying rails heavy enough, and of standard gauge, such roads could readily adopt electricity whenever it became feasible, or horses could be used if preferred to steam engine. It is only a step from this idea to Martin Dodge's scheme of steel rails in all country highways of sufficient width to take in all ordinary tires of wagons, carts and carriages. Some such simple, cheap and effective scheme of rapid transit is within reach of any thrifty neighborhood or community. It is marvelous how cheaply some such system can be constructed and operated when the work is done at cost by those directly interested, instead of being "promoted," "watered," "financed" and "reorganized," by any one of the gangs of schemers that have fattened at the public expense in building steam railroads, and are now repeating the same old tricks in developing electric railways.

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Hens should not be fed at all seasons, a like, neither will the same be the case equally well for all breeds. Some of the smaller breeds are nervous and excitable, easily frightened and naturally wild, while others are easily made pets of, are social in their habits and so naturally sluggish and easily disposed to take on fat. It is apparent that the two natures are to be differently managed. It is beneficial to some seasons to feed stimulating food to poultry; this applies to all the laying breeds alike. But these foods should be used with caution. Such stimulating and warming foods as onions, red pepper and mustard may be fed occasionally to advantage, especially in cold weather. The principal value of such foods is to quicken the blood and thereby warm up the entire system, and they also serve as an appetizer. Overfeeding should be guarded against, especially with the Asiatic and all the large breeds. The novice in poultry keeping is liable to do this. Hens too fat makes poor layers and poor mothers. Those hens, it is a good idea to be used for hatching should not be overfed. When the hens begin to lay large eggs, containing double yolks, it is an unfavorable indication—the hens are too fat. Double yolled eggs, very large eggs and a wholesale desire to sit means that the hens have been fed too liberally and that fewer eggs will be the result in a short time. Reduce the feed when such indications are presented, change the feed to a less fattening kind and manage to compel the hens to work to procure their food and secure more exercise. Bear in mind that in feeding hens for eggs their food must be rich in nitrogen and the phosphates. Wheat, oats, meat, a part of clover and corn, and when possible, clover and alfalfa, are the best. Skim milk is very beneficial to poultry at any season of the year, and that it is so forms no objection. Ground bone supplies the phosphates.—Farm and Home.

THE HEAL-ALL.

of the way-side inn, my, wholesome name, county June.

Books are by home, windy path, and lovely dome, sea.

to purple face, sea grass, in long-remembered grace, me as I pass.

In by posty care, with trivial wrong, ave and joyous air, art grows strong.

MOB BUT AN ARMY.

Strong men wouldn't make a mob, but a mob would make a man. An army is a great number of men under orders and for one purpose.

It is a promiscuous crowd of carpenters, etc., would not build a house. No, not even if they were skilled in their work.

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If you knew that we could give you better value in clothing than you can get elsewhere, you would probably buy from us. Well, come and see.

We want to get you acquainted with our way of doing business. FRASER, FRASER & CO., CHEAPSIDE, 40 and 42 KING STREET.

OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Aug. 6.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell left Toronto this morning. Last night he had a chat with Sir Charles Tupper in reference to the coming session.

Matters were quiet in ministerial circles today. There was no meeting of the council.

The local banks report paper well met this week. An effort is being made by Borden & Co. to revive the Three Rivers dead meat scheme.

The Central News despatch in today's papers stating that Edward Blake, at the request of Premier Laurier, has been added to the judicial committee of the privy council, is incorrect.

The experiments in stock feeding which have been going on in the experimental farm for the past three years have been brought to a conclusion for the present.

The marine department has been notified of the wreck of the bark William Grape of Bladford, Dovershire, Eng. off Bryan Island.

The Trade and Labor Council passed a resolution protesting against the proposed abolition of the government printing bureau.

Ottawa, Aug. 7.—The Nova Scotia brewers have made representations to the government that the French treaty is being interpreted in St. Pierre, Miquelon, in a manner to prevent the importation of beer from the provinces.

A member of the cabinet denies the truth of the report that Mr. Prendergast of Manitoba will be taken into the cabinet as minister of the interior.

Ottawa, Aug. 10.—The compilation of official returns of the recent general election, as received by the clerk of the crown in chancery, shows that 89,711 votes were cast.

Two New World's Records. Bedford, Mass., Aug. 9.—Two new world's records for half mile tracks were made yesterday at Compton's park.

Detour Free Press. Detroit that your mule was "blaming" Edith.

Montreal, Aug. 4.—La Patrie persists in its statement that Judge Routhier has been delegated to go to Manitoba by Mr. Laurier.

Montreal, Aug. 5.—The Montreal bankers will not adopt a rule refusing not only American silver coin, but silver certificates as well.

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Montreal, Aug. 10.—No particulars have yet been received by the Messrs. Torrance, the agents of the line, and none are expected until the injured vessel arrives at Quebec tomorrow.

The following has just been received from Father Pointe St. Vincent, Quebec, that sailed from Quebec on Sunday morning at 9.20, received the British mails and some passengers of here and proceeded for Liverpool at 10.30 p.m.

A sale in Liverpool on July 24th, 1523 tons of birch ex S. Venus from St. John, 15 inch average, brought an average of 15-8d. per cubic foot.

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A few French Canadian ministers have been sworn in from the province of Quebec, the premier would be justified in calling Mr. Prendergast to that important position.

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HORN-FLY VS. POTATO BUG.

The horn-fly like the potato bug has come to stay. Intelligent farmers do not smear the potato leaves with filthy greasy mixtures to keep off the bugs, nor do they use something to kill them.

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MARRIAGES.

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DEATHS.

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NOVA SCOTIA.

AMHERST.

Amherst, Aug. 7.—Pacific Gaudet, while assisting in unloading hay in Albert Smith's barn at Port Lawrence last evening had his shoulder pierced and one of the bones broken by the fall of a patent hay fork.

Mrs. Bowden Chapman, formerly of this town, died at Bristol, N. B., on Wednesday. She was a daughter of the late Rev. Alex. Clarke, D. D., of Amherst, and was 67 years of age.

Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co., yesterday turned out about a dozen new box cars for the I. C. R. One of the cars for the Moncton Electric Railway Co. was also finished yesterday.

Digby, Aug. 8.—Yesterday's D. A. R. Sunday train and Prince Rupert service was largely patronized. Despite the inclement weather, a great many people from St. John, Yarmouth and elsewhere, visited Digby and spent a few pleasant hours doing the town.

The excursion from Bridgewater tomorrow is under the auspices of the Rothery lodge of Freemasons of that town. The excursion, which will come by a large vessel in tow of a tug, is expected to be largely patronized.

The sch. Jennie B. Thomas, Capt. Joseph E. Snow, has gone to St. Mary's Bay about fishing, a new departure in the line.

Bishop Kinsolving of Texas preached an able and eloquent sermon to a very large congregation in Holy Trinity church Sunday morning.

Digby, Aug. 8.—Charles A. Abbott has decided to make Digby his future home. He has purchased a vacant lot on Queen street and on this he will build a residence.

A number of French Catholic young ladies from different places in Digby county have gone to Memramcook, N. B., where they will become Sisters of Charity.

Councillor Longstaff is confined to his residence with a neuralgia, which is of a serious nature. The R. C. picnic at Plympton, which lasted two days, was a great success.

an hotel, in which were thirty boarders. All got out safely. One person was lying on the floor unconscious and was carried out. The property was owned by Collins and Tate and is insured. McDonald, the proprietor of the hotel, was also proprietor of the Globe hotel, totally destroyed by fire two or three years ago.

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 6.—The performance of On Southern Soil company at the Academy of Music tonight was the rankest in the history of the building.

Truro, N.S., Aug. 6.—A special train in charge of Conductor Gillespie came to grief at an early hour this morning between Debert and Belmont stations.

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 7.—The Black Crook Co. left this morning for Boston, where they have a two week engagement. They, however, left Halifax with less money than they had anticipated.

For three months the Nova Scotia exhibition commission formed at the last session of the legislature has been endeavoring to secure a site for exhibition buildings. The trouble was that every owner who thought there was a chance of selling to the commission asked an exorbitant price.

The hotels cater to a number of people today among those who registered at the Royal were: Mr and Mrs Geo. McNeill, Thos. McNeill, New York; Misses McNeill, Washington;

Halifax, Aug. 4.—The First Presbyterian church, Truro, has called Rev. James Falconer of Newport to its vacant pastorate.

By the rise of pork in Chicago of one dollar per barrel, a syndicate of five Halifax merchants made a thousand dollars each.

R. R. Moreaux of the firm of Eisenhauer & Co. yesterday nominated the liberal candidate for the house of assembly for Lunenburg.

The conservatives of Colchester have nominated Mayor Turner of Truro as their candidate for the provincial legislature.

Halifax, C. B., Aug. 4.—A serious shooting affray occurred here last night. The members of the Sunny South comedy troupe, who are touring Cape Breton, were parading the main thoroughfare of the town in rather jolly mood, and one of them, it appears, fired a pistol in the air.

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 5.—The alleged carnival crooks were arraigned in the police court this morning and discharged as follows: McCormack, Colley, Morten, Norton, and Florence Cooley, stealing \$10,000 security and \$125 in money from J. Bates. Bates could not identify the men and the case was dismissed.

FORESTERS IN SESSION

Notes from the High Court Held Last Week.

The Supreme Chief Presided With Great Tact and Skill.

Some of the Matters Discussed—A Strongly Representative Body.

(Continued from Page One.) (Staff Correspondence of the Sun.) Moncton, Aug. 7.—The High Court of Foresters which adjourned at a late hour last night was the most interesting ever held in this province.

The large room in the handsome Y. M. C. A. block, where the court met, was admirably suited for the purpose, being large airy and handsomely furnished. The weather was cool and pleasant. The delegates found excellent hotel accommodation, and were cordially welcomed by the Moncton Foresters.

The presence of Dr. Oronyatchka, Rev. J. McCoughlan, Judge Wedderburn, and four officers of the high court, was a notable one. In addition to the familiar faces of Messrs. Kinghorn, Coleman, Emmerston, Macrae, Hawke, Skilton, Sharpe, A. Lindsay, Todd, Atkinson, Grant and a large number of others there were many new ones that lent additional interest to this high court.

It was a widely representative body. For example, the church was represented by President Marshall of the Methodist conference, Rev. J. H. Robinson, Rev. David Long and Rev. G. Swin; the legislature, by Hon. A. S. White and W. W. Wells, M. P. P., and G. G. Scovill, M. P. P., was also present, though not a delegate.

Dr. Oronyatchka presided during nearly the whole of the sessions, and did it with a skill and tact that were admirable. In his address to the supreme court in London last year, the supreme chief had declared the action of this high court to be unconstitutional—when it opposed legislation already resolved upon by the legislature.

And it so happened, a report finding fault with the high standing committee, and some discussion on it and on the whole question of the recent legislation, seemed to Oronyatchka to him for some observations from himself. He left the chair and delivered a vigorous speech, covering the whole ground of the recent legislation, pointing out its importance to the order, and giving a detailed explanation of the reasons actuating the supreme executive, and supreme council in making the various amendments to the charter.

The amendments provide for government inspection, the investment of a larger amount with the dominion government, and increase the endowment, and make other provisions which the chief declared to be greatly to the advantage of the order. The address was clear and forcible, and taken along with those of High Secretary Emerson, High Counselor Chapman, Rev. Thos. Macphail, Harvey Adkinson, J. T. Hawke, and held a dozen others made up a brilliant debate. At its close, while there were still some who held that the high standing committee should have consulted the high court before petitioning for the bill, in question, there was no difference of opinion regarding the wisdom of the bill itself.

The question of investments was up for discussion also. The wisdom of investing in mortgages was brought in question, and the suggestion made that a larger sum should be invested in provincial securities in New Brunswick. The supreme chief pointed out that mortgage securities are regarded as of the best. The order never accepted a mortgage for more than half the amount of a valuation made by its own valuers. It had invested a million and never lost a dollar. To invest in government securities at three or four per cent was to lose the sure chance of getting five or six or even more per cent. Therefore he contended that a large portion of the fund should be judiciously invested in mortgages.

Regarding the new Forester's Temple, Toronto, the chief said about half of it has already been let in offices and the investment will pay four per cent from the start. The property has greatly increased in value over what it cost the order, and he could have turned it over at a profit of \$4,000 a week or so after it was bought. The temple will be ten stories high, the highest building in Toronto.

The matter of censuring John A. McGillivray, secretary of the order, was again standing for discussion, but there was no discussion. The committee's report was simply adopted without comment.

Hon. A. S. White, W. W. Wells, Harvey Adkinson, Wm. Kinghorn and F. W. Emmerston were appointed a committee to draft a set of by-laws for high court and report next year. The proposal to select a permanent place of meeting for high court will bring out a lively debate next year. The question of making representa-

tives to supreme court ex-officio members of the next high court, in the event of their own courts not electing them as delegates came up, and J. R. Armstrong for the committee reported against it. The supreme chief stated afterward that the high court could not constitutionally take such action, in which view the committee concurred.

The selecting of the date of the annual meeting brought out a great array of objections. Rev. Mr. Marshall pointed out that the church convention comes in June. Inspector Merriam showed that a June session would shut out the teachers. R. L. Malby added that the militia were in camp about July 1st. M. G. B. Henderson said a word for the provincial riding, a plea for the up river farmers was met by the argument that when they were done haying and at liberty the eastern farmers were just getting under way.

An interesting figure at the court was the venerable Dr. Bedell of Musquash, to whose zealous work for Forestry in his own district LeBaron Coleman paid a high tribute, amid applause from the delegates.

Moncton has three good courts of Foresters. All the delegates of high court expressed themselves delighted with the session, and with Moncton as a place of meeting.

J. T. Hawke of the Transcript and Geo. Madison of the Times are both Foresters, and those papers gave the high court proceedings a good deal of attention.

Dr. Oronyatchka, with Dr. Mullin and A. R. Slipp, left this afternoon with High Chief Ranger Stewart of P. E. Island for Summerside, where the supreme chief and Rev. Mr. McCoughlan and Judge Wedderburn speak tonight. The supreme chief goes hence to Boston, and Rev. Mr. McCoughlan and Mrs. McCoughlan come with Judge Wedderburn to St. John tomorrow. The gifted Belfast clergyman made a host of friends at the high court, being of a genial and very kindly nature.

The business of the high court was never better put through as expeditiously. The supreme chief has an admirable facility for utilizing every moment of time, keeping to the point and pushing the work forward.

Delegates who had not visited Moncton for some years were able to note a great improvement in the town. A turn around the outskirts showed that there have been a good many new houses erected in the last year or two, and that the work is still going on. The street railway, it is expected, will be in operation next week. John L. Harris is as enthusiastic as ever over the Moncton dock enterprise, and says it is pushed forward at an early date.

ALL PRIZE GOODS Colored by the Diamond Dyes. It is a fact worthy of note, that all the best rug carpets, rugs and mats shown at country fairs and exhibitions last year were dyed with the fast and brilliant Diamond Dyes.

OLDEN PROVINCIAL SHIP-BUILDER. John Fredericksen of Charlottetown, Mass., is here visiting his son, John Fredericksen of King street east. Mr. Fredericksen is one of the oldest provincial shipbuilders now living. He commenced to build in 1843, when shipbuilding was a lively industry here, and he turned out of his yards a large number of fine vessels. He built the Marco Polo, which made a record for a run from Liverpool to Australia that has never since been equalled.

WHALVES ATTACK A STEAMER. Extraordinary Experience of Sandy Hook. New York, Aug. 5.—The Herald's special from Jacksonville, Fla., says with great dents in the plates on each side, and with some of the delicate machinery in the engine room damaged, the steamer Seminole of the Clyde line, arrived here from New York yesterday. The damage done to the vessel was the result of an encounter with monster whales. Soon after passing Sandy Hook I. E. Morton, the purser, says the vessel ran into a school of whales. Soon six of the monsters appeared almost under the ship's bow and she crashed into one of them. The impact apparently broke the whale's back and it began to spout blood. The officers and passengers witnessed a remarkable sight. As if in a rage the five other whales drew off a short distance and dashed madly against the vessel, causing her to tremble from stem to stern. The whales repeated this performance four times, and at each collision the

If you want a sweet cutting SOYTHE Buy the one made by the Dunn Edge Tool Co., and see that the name is stamped on them. They are for sale by most dealers, and W. H. THORNE & CO. (LTD.) Market Square, St. John, N. B. AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

French Vinegar In One and Five..... Gal Demijohns.. Wholesale by JARDINE & CO. THE BEST MINING PAPER IN THE WORLD. THE ENGINEERING AND MINING JOURNAL RICHARD P. BOWWELL, E. M. E., Editor. ROSSITER W. RAYMOND, Ph. D., M. E., Special Contributor. Subscription Prices, \$4 a Year, \$2.25 for 6 Months; Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, \$7 a Year. THE SCIENTIFIC PUBLISHING COMPANY, P. O. Box, 1833, New York, 27 Park Place.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Well begin with a box, and the plural is boxes. But the plural of ox should be oxen, not oxes. These two fowl is a goose, but two are called geese. Yet the plural of mouse should never be mice. You may find a lone mouse or a whole nest of mice, but the plural of mouse is mice. But the plural of house is houses, not hoes. If the plural of man is always called men, why shouldn't the plural of pan be called pans? The cow in the plural may be called cows or caws. And the plural of yow is yows, never yews. If I speak of a foot and you show me your feet. And if you give me a boot, would a pair be called boots? If one is a tooth, and the whole set are teeth. Why shouldn't the plural of tooth be called teeth? Should the plural of this and the plural be those? If a singular is the plural of his ever be those named knee? Yes, in the plural would never be hose. And the plural of cat is cats, not coas. We speak of a brother, and also of brethren. But though we say mother, we never say mothers. Then the masculine pronouns are he, his and him, and the feminine she, hers and her. So the English, I think, you will agree, is the queerest language you ever did see.

SEMINOLE QUIVERED AS IF ABOUT TO GO TO THE BOTTOM. Many of the passengers were hurled to the deck and bruised. Several women fainted. So terrible was the shock that some of the furniture in the saloon was broken from its fastenings. The whales were badly injured by the collision and after the fourth rush drew away spouting blood. They tried to come again, but moved slowly because of their injuries and the vessel soon disintegrated. It was feared that the Seminole was badly damaged, but examination shows only superficial injuries. The passengers were nearly one hundred feet in length.

BOATS OF LARGE CARRYING CAPACITY. There are now practically no doubt of all the Rockefeller ships carrying full 4,000 tons. Rockefeller ships carrying full 4,000 tons from Lake Superior on the present draught of about 14 feet 4 in., says the Marine Review. The first of these ships, the Sir Henry Sesseler, has just delivered at Cleveland, from Ashland 4,061 gross, or 4,837 net, tons, which is the largest cargo of any kind ever moved from Lake Superior. But 4,000-ton cargoes will be small next season, when dredging operations throughout the rivers afford to vessels of this size only the superficial water equal to the greatest depth that can be had at Lake Erie ports. Predictions in this regard might be wide of the mark just now, but it is certainly reasonable to expect that 6,000-ton loads will be as common next year as those of 4,000 tons at present. The barge Auraria, owned by John Corrigan of Cleveland, has again taken first place among the steel tug barges in the Lake Superior trade. She is now bound down from Duluth with 4,084 gross, or 4,520 net, tons of ore.

THE COMING EXHIBITION. (From Saturday's Daily Sun.) The buildings and grounds committee will convene on Monday next to make such alterations and repairs to the exhibition building as they may deem necessary. Some alterations will be made in the interior. The horse boxes and stalls in the stock yard will be widened, and the grounds improved. Some changes will be made in the dairy department, and power will be introduced. Applications for space for live stock are coming in from five provinces and some of the states of the union. The Experimental Farm at New Brunswick, has secured a fine space to exhibit the products of that government institution. Manufacturers of agricultural implements are demanding space almost beyond the capacity of the grounds of the Agricultural Hall, which has been set apart for such purposes. Entries for the industrial buildings are daily increasing. Two-thirds of the space has already been allotted. Applications for carriage space is beyond the capacity of the drive shed, but cannot be allotted until it is certain that the militia department will not be exhibiting.

Outdoor attractions are still under consideration. The association being determined to comply with the will not be attractive and satisfactory. A number of interesting novelties will be presented by persons who have secured special privileges. Camp meetings in Kentucky are silently allowing Sam Jones to pass by on the other side this year. He has failed to stir up the blue grass region as the elders thought he would.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 12, 1896.

TARTE HIS OWN COURT CIRCULAR.

Mr. Tarte is nothing if not spectacular. He likes to come before the public early and often, and is always prepared with an announcement. Before he became a minister he made it a point at every one of his meetings to suggest some startling political crime which he would expose if his opponents did not behave themselves. These announcements were usually followed by a request on the part of the other side that he should cease his theatricals and begin the disclosures. Now that Mr. Tarte has become a minister he affords himself a constant theme of public discussion. One day he dismisses some poor temporary two-dollar-a-day employe. Then he rushes off to a Quebec town and makes a speech about it. Another day he reports in favor of cancelling an order-in-council. Straightway the minister rushes away from the capital to some other Quebec town and makes a speech on this achievement. One morning he summons his chief of staff and asks him how many clerks he has. He takes the train for the Eastern Townships to tell an audience what he has been doing. He summons the chief architect and asks him if he is competent to perform his duties. On receiving the admission that the architect is competent, Mr. Tarte packs his grip and makes the best possible time to the nearest meeting, arriving breathless in time to tell the people what he said to the architect. When Mr. Tarte has not spoken to his architect or to his chief of staff, and has not dismissed some unfortunate laborer, he tells the people what he is going to do. Mr. Tarte is like a youthful and exuberant hen which cackles when she has laid an egg, and cackles when she is about to lay an egg, and at other times cackles on general principles.

THE ODDURATE PEERS.

Although the House of Lords is overwhelmingly conservative, it is plain that the peers are not so far bound by party ties as to accept measures of Lord Salisbury's government which do not accord with their ideas or with their interests. The Irish land bill, one of the principal ministerial measures of the season, was practically destroyed on Thursday by the adoption of three amendments, all of which were strongly resisted by the government. The administration was in a hopeless minority in each division. Lord Lansdowne, minister of war, who had charge of the measure, found among his most active opponents his brother-in-law, the Duke of Abercorn, and the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Salisbury's former viceroy of Ireland. The peers no doubt feel assured of their position as a legislative body, but their course in this matter will greatly strengthen the party which demands a limitation of their powers of legislative resistance. The strength of the lords against such a crusade was in fact that in destroying the home rule bill they were in harmony with one of the two great political parties in the country, and as it proved, in harmony with the electorate. But in the present instance the majority of the peers have thrown themselves into hostility to both political organizations, and probably to the sentiment of the electors generally. There was seen the spectacle of the premier and the ministerial peers, supported by Lord Rosebery and the Liberal lords, yet beaten by a vote of nearly two to one on a government measure. Mr. Balfour, Tory as he is, and Mr. Chamberlain, who though a member of the government, is no Tory, will be likely to feel an impulse of sympathy with Mr. Morley in his desire to reform the House of Lords. Some sense of the peril of the situation have led a large number of the handlovers to modify their opposition in yesterday's session.

THE METABELE WAR.

The battle of Umtata shows that the British soldiers now as ever possess the qualities most to be desired in an army. Ardor and dash in attack is a virtue which the British soldier shares with those of many nations, and notably with these same Metabele. Steadiness to resist attack and to maintain a position against the weight of an immensely superior force is a rarer and more valuable gift. In previous South African campaigns Great Britain has been compelled to respect the fighting qualities of the dominant South African races. The Kaffir war, the Zulu war and the Metabele war show that the British have in South Africa the material for a fine native force. Like some of the native soldiers in India in the period of development, they have employed against their masters, the arts and weapons the use of which have been made known to them. But in the end the complete will be the stronger for the superior fighting qualities of these sons of the soil.

Advertisements in THE WEEKLY SUN.

MR. LAURIER AND THE PLEBISCITE.

The Montreal Witness has no desire to injure Mr. Laurier's government, of which it is as warm a supporter as any other political paper in Canada. But the Witness is making a demand which is calculated to embarrass the ministry. It has the unkindness to insist that the prohibition plebiscite should be redeemed. Since the decision of the press supporting the government has either not mentioned this part of the party programme at all, or has taken every opportunity to point out the difficulties in the way of prohibition, Mr. Laurier has himself delivered several important speeches since he became premier, but has studiously avoided the one subject on which he and his party have given positive and definite pledges. Mr. Laurier has given his personal pledge and the pledge of his party to ascertain by a popular vote the mind of the people on this question and to propose legislation accordingly. The premier was at great pains when leader of the opposition to declare that when he became head of the government there would be no flinching or evasion in this matter.

The Montreal Witness is a great admirer of Mr. Laurier, and expresses the view that he will not yield to timid counsels. The position of the other liberal papers is not, however, satisfactory to the Witness. Referring apparently to the Toronto Globe, to which the faithful are accustomed to look for inspiration, the Witness complains of "long whining articles deprecating prohibition," and wants to know "what the purpose is if not to hinder or oppose prohibition." The changed attitude of the liberal press, now that its own party has the responsibility of dealing with the question and the duty of redeeming out its pledges, is thus described by the uncompromising Witness: "Why should the liberal press at all once and prohibition so unsatisfactory unless it be that now that the time for taking a plebiscite has come, according to the pledge of the party, there is cowardice in their hearts as to the effect upon the party's cause of power? Is it because the government might fail in an attempt to carry through parliament prohibitory legislation, and the government press has so suddenly adopted all the arguments of the liquor trade against prohibition? Seventeen years in opposition ought to have developed in the liberal press some strength of backbone, some hard muscle, some strength of purpose, instead of leaving it flabby, vacillating, shifty and wobbling. If the liberal press looks back to its course of the days when it adopted the plebiscite plank of its platform it will find all the repudiations of the arguments it has flung out of the speeches of the bar-room and the other-worldly orator."

ORNDY.

The varied and contradictory accounts of the recent troubles in Armenia were in part due to the remoteness of the scene from the ordinary lines of communication and travel. The towns and villages where the outrages occurred were far from the region of newspapers and reporters, and it was usually not until long after the event that any clear account of the proceedings could be ascertained. When the stories reached the outside world it was possible for the parties changed with the outrages to furnish another account, throwing the whole blame on the sufferers. It was only after long and laborious investigation by the agents of certain societies, by the representatives of European governments, and by special correspondents from leading newspapers that the fables and the facts could be separated.

The island of Crete is not difficult of access, nor is it remote from the line of travel. It might be expected that a fair idea would be gained at once as to what is going on there. Yet the wildest stories of Turkish outrages are daily given to the public by some news agencies, only to be promptly contradicted by the correspondents of other agencies. The New York Herald has sent a representative to Crete. The ground he has to cover is not large, and whenever he hears of a new disturbance he rushes to the spot. Almost invariably his report either contradicts or modifies out of all resemblance to its former self the account which has already been sent to all parts of the world. There is a rising in Crete against the Turkish rulers, but according to the Herald correspondent it takes the form of bluster and noise, and has not yet occasioned much bloodshed. Yet it may be enough to lead to grave international troubles unless the European nations do not appear to be agreed as to what ought to be done about it. For the rest there is an ancient proverb reflecting on the veracity of the Cretans, which seems to have a modern application.

One of the humors of the United States campaign was the publication of a speech alleged to have been made by Mr. Bryan, which contained a fierce attack on the United States supreme court. This rash delirium called out emphatic protests in the interest of law, order and propriety. It now turns out that the extract quoted was taken from a speech of that eminent product of New England, the late Senator Sumner. Sumner's remarks were occasioned by the decision in the Dred Scott case under the Fugitive Slave Law.

THE POPULAR VOICE.

No classification of the popular vote in a Canadian general election would be accepted by all parties as absolutely fair, but the table made up from the official returns, of which a synopsis is given elsewhere, is probably as just as any that will be made. The following is the total vote by provinces as divided among the two parties and the independents:

Table with 2 columns: Province and Votes. Includes Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, and North W. Ter.

It is said that all patrons who have been elected by the liberals and are claimed by them are counted with the liberals in the calculation. In this province the table is nearly accurate, and would be made absolutely so if Mr. LeBlanc's vote were removed to the liberal column from the independent, and if that cast for Dr. Lewis were changed from the liberal to the independent column. Nova Scotia is correctly classified, and so apparently are Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Manitoba. The Ontario returns would admit of other classifications according as one would regard such men as Ross Robertson or Clarke Wallace as independent or regular conservatives. Whatever classification is made the fact remains that Mr. Laurier's government represents a decided minority of the Canadian electors who voted in the recent elections.

Mr. Armour of Chicago is giving his employes and neighbors an object lesson in silver money. He imported from Mexico a few cartloads of Mexican dollars, which contain more silver than the United States dollar. These dollars he offers to all who will take them for fifty cents each. Customers are offered fifty cents worth of meat and a Mexican dollar for an American dollar, or they may have two Mexican for one of the lighter dollars from the United States mint. The buyer receives a circular explaining to him that Mexico is a silver country and that this degradation of the money is the consequence. There is also a list of Mexican values, showing that the price of the necessities of life are three times as high in Mexico as in the United States, while wages do not rise in anything like the same proportion.

Mr. Peterson, the controller of customs, was defeated in his own former constituency of Brant. He has accordingly accepted the nomination of his party in North Grey, a constituency vacated by the death of the member elected in June. The late member was a liberal, but the recent record of his riding is conservative. Mr. Peterson is opposed by the same candidate who ran in the conservative interest at the general elections. The Toronto Telegram nominated Professor Weldon for North Grey, and recommended Mr. Peterson to go to North Brant. One weak point in this arrangement was that Dr. Weldon was not consulted.

In view of the boasting of some of our local contemporaries, it seems to be necessary to state that Mr. Laurier was badly beaten in the provinces by the sea. The maritime provinces received 22 liberal conservatives, 16 liberals and one independent conservative.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Boston, Aug. 10.—The latest quotations in the Boston produce market: Flour—Spring patents, \$7.70 to 4.10; winter, clear and straight, \$3 to 3.60; winter, spring, \$2.75 to 3.25; No. 2, \$2.50 to 3.00; No. 3, \$2.25 to 2.75; No. 4, \$2.00 to 2.50; No. 5, \$1.75 to 2.25; No. 6, \$1.50 to 2.00; No. 7, \$1.25 to 1.75; No. 8, \$1.00 to 1.50; No. 9, \$0.75 to 1.25; No. 10, \$0.50 to 1.00; No. 11, \$0.25 to 0.75; No. 12, \$0.00 to 0.25. Corn—Steamer yellow, spot, 34 1/2c; No. 2 and steamer, spot, 32 1/2c to 34c; No. 2 red, spot, 30 1/2c to 32c; No. 2 white, spot, 28 1/2c to 30c; No. 2 yellow, spot, 27 1/2c to 29c; No. 2 white, spot, 25 1/2c to 27c; No. 2 yellow, spot, 24 1/2c to 26c; No. 2 white, spot, 23 1/2c to 25c; No. 2 yellow, spot, 22 1/2c to 24c; No. 2 white, spot, 21 1/2c to 23c; No. 2 yellow, spot, 20 1/2c to 22c; No. 2 white, spot, 19 1/2c to 21c; No. 2 yellow, spot, 18 1/2c to 20c; No. 2 white, spot, 17 1/2c to 19c; No. 2 yellow, spot, 16 1/2c to 18c; No. 2 white, spot, 15 1/2c to 17c; No. 2 yellow, spot, 14 1/2c to 16c; No. 2 white, spot, 13 1/2c to 15c; No. 2 yellow, spot, 12 1/2c to 14c; No. 2 white, spot, 11 1/2c to 13c; No. 2 yellow, spot, 10 1/2c to 12c; No. 2 white, spot, 9 1/2c to 11c; No. 2 yellow, spot, 8 1/2c to 10c; No. 2 white, spot, 7 1/2c to 9c; No. 2 yellow, spot, 6 1/2c to 8c; No. 2 white, spot, 5 1/2c to 7c; No. 2 yellow, spot, 4 1/2c to 6c; No. 2 white, spot, 3 1/2c to 5c; No. 2 yellow, spot, 2 1/2c to 4c; No. 2 white, spot, 1 1/2c to 3c; No. 2 yellow, spot, 1/2c to 2c; No. 2 white, spot, 0 1/2c to 1c; No. 2 yellow, spot, 0 1/4c to 1/2c; No. 2 white, spot, 0 1/8c to 1/4c; No. 2 yellow, spot, 0 1/16c to 1/8c; No. 2 white, spot, 0 1/32c to 1/16c; No. 2 yellow, spot, 0 1/64c to 1/32c; No. 2 white, spot, 0 1/128c to 1/64c; No. 2 yellow, spot, 0 1/256c to 1/128c; No. 2 white, spot, 0 1/512c to 1/256c; No. 2 yellow, spot, 0 1/1024c to 1/512c; No. 2 white, spot, 0 1/2048c to 1/1024c; No. 2 yellow, spot, 0 1/4096c to 1/2048c; No. 2 white, spot, 0 1/8192c to 1/4096c; No. 2 yellow, spot, 0 1/16384c to 1/8192c; No. 2 white, spot, 0 1/32768c to 1/16384c; No. 2 yellow, spot, 0 1/65536c to 1/32768c; No. 2 white, spot, 0 1/131072c to 1/65536c; No. 2 yellow, spot, 0 1/262144c to 1/131072c; No. 2 white, spot, 0 1/524288c to 1/262144c; No. 2 yellow, spot, 0 1/1048576c to 1/524288c; No. 2 white, spot, 0 1/2097152c to 1/1048576c; No. 2 yellow, spot, 0 1/4194304c to 1/2097152c; No. 2 white, spot, 0 1/8388608c to 1/4194304c; 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KENNEDY'S DEATH

of the Coroner's Jury in the Case.

CITY NEWS.

The Chief Events of the Week in St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

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

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The adjourned session of the N. B. and P. E. I. Methodist conference will be held in Queen square church, St. John, on Wednesday, August 28th at 7.30 p. m.

Samuel Glimmer, aged 12 years, eldest son of J. D. Glimmer of Chamcook, Charlotte Co., was thrown from his father's wagon in St. Andrews the other day, receiving severe cuts down the chin and on the knee, also losing one of his teeth. Dr. Joseph Wade dressed his wounds.

The annual session of the High Court of New Brunswick, I. O. F., will be held in Moncton, the first session opening tomorrow evening at 8.30 o'clock. It is expected there will be a large attendance. A large delegation will go up from St. John on the C. P. R. express this afternoon.

The cause of death reported at the board of health office for the week ending Aug. 8 were: Consumption, 4; cholera infantum, 2; cancer, 1; gastritis, 1; meningitis, 1; suffocation, 1; typhoid fever, 1; cancer of breast, 1; accidentally killed, 1; tubercular meningitis, 1; patent foramen ovale, 1; placenta praevia, 1-17.

Mrs. Ward, over seventy years of age and mother of Joseph Ward, fell from stairs on Thursday and dislocated her shoulder. Dr. Berryman attended to the injuries. The accident was very painful and will confine Mrs. Ward to the house for some time. She had just arrived at her son's residence on the day of the accident to spend a few weeks with him.

The fourth annual convention of the York County Sunday School Association, held at Gibson, closed on the 7th inst. The convention was a grand success, and was well attended by the Sunday school workers of the county. A long paper was taken in the direction of systematic and more thorough study of the Bible among the children, youth and old folks of York county.

Coastwise freights are of considerable value due to the uncertainty in the United States over the silver question. Shipments are being suspended and the mills are cutting for the English market. It is impossible to get cargoes for the United States, and as a result a number of schooners have been laid up, including the Elsie, Zingony, Lizzie D. Smith, Parlee, and G. H. Perry.

At a meeting of the Master Plumbers' Association of St. John and vicinity, held Friday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Thos. Campbell, St. John; 1st vice-president, J. H. Doody; 2nd vice-president, Hamilton Kitchen, Fredericton; secretary, Thos. Barry, St. John; treasurer, Robert Kelly, St. John. The association has a membership of about 100 members, and is affiliated with the association of the Dominion of Canada, and in sympathy with that of the United States.

Rev. J. H. McDonald has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist church, Woodstock, N. B., which he has filled for the past two years in a very able manner. He has been invited to accept the pastorate of the Baptist church at Amherst, N. S., and also that of Woodstock, Ont. He expects to make a trip to Ontario before accepting any permanent engagement.

Mayor Robertson received a telegram Friday from Sir Richard Cartwright, minister of trade and commerce, granting the city permission to bring an American dredge here, to be used in the Sand Point improvements. Upon receipt of the telegram his worship wired Messrs. Moore & Wright informing them of the fact, and asking when Col. Moore could visit the city.

The Catholic picnic at the Bishop's grounds, Tonnyburn, on the 5th, was the largest for some years. In the morning the children of the Sunday school to the number of nearly one thousand marched to the depot, headed by the City Cornet band. The day was a fine one and all present had a most enjoyable time. During the afternoon His Lordship, Bishop Sweeney was present. All the various games were well contested.

A meeting of the congregation of St. Stephen's Presbyterian church was held Thursday evening to arrange for the selection of a pastor in succession to Rev. Dr. Macdonald. Messrs. John H. Parker, A. I. Trueman, A. C. Smith, James Mowat, John E. MacLaren, Peter Campbell, James Fleming, Thos. Graham and Dr. MacLaren were appointed a committee to consider candidates and present a name to the congregation for approval.

A singular incident occurred Sunday evening in St. Andrew's church during the service. The choir had just sung the verse of Nearer My God to Thee which says "darkness comes over me" when a flash of lightning interrupted the electric current and the lights went out. The choir sang on, and by the time the hymn was finished the gas had been lit. A little later the electric current returned and with it the full brilliance of the light.

Considerable work is being done at Sand Point in connection with the wharf extension. The track required to allow the C. P. R. pile driver to work is completed, and the driver will begin operations on the inshore portion of the wharf today. All the old buildings and wharves on the site are being removed. The city dredge is doing well. The dredged material is being deposited behind the Union pier. There is a large supply of piling on hand, from which the bark is being removed. The piles are being pointed and made ready for driving.

West Atchison boys bathing in the forbidden waters of White Clay Creek were discovered by an officer. There is a stopping for their clothes, they ran down the nearest street, some dodging into doorways. As there were thirty of the scamping couple, without even quiver straps, there was a scattering of women, and girls, also, as the cavalcade and policemen came on.

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY.

Issuing weekly 8,900 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, contains of the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces. Advertisers please make a note of this.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

I. D. Pearson is travelling in the interest of The Sun in Kings Co., N. B., and J. O. Scott and G. Fred Pippy in Cumberland Co., N. S.

Capt. Ingersoll of the steamer Flushing, which arrived yesterday from Grand Manan, reports that the fishermen are meeting with very fair success down there.

Alex. Webster caught a washmoose at Belyea's Cove, on the Washmooke on Saturday afternoon. The animal was captured in the water quite near the wharf.

News was received August 4th of the death in Lynn, Mass., of Hugh Cunningham, the well-known fisherman. He died at one time had a shop on King street in this city, had been living in Lynn for about ten years. His death was very unexpected. His wife, formerly Miss Jones of this city, was here on a visit. She left for home that afternoon, accompanied by her brother Charles Jones. They have one son, many friends of Mr. Cunningham's city will regret to hear of his death.

After a lingering illness Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Hoben, wife of C. F. Hoben of the railway mail service, died on Thursday at her late residence, Duke street. Deceased lady was in her 73rd year and a native of Fredericton, leaving a number of relatives in that city. Her death was very sudden. She was a devoted wife and mother, and a long and useful life. Her husband, who was a well-known merchant, died several years ago. She is survived by her children, Mrs. M. J. Hoben, and her husband, and her daughter, Mrs. M. J. Hoben, and her husband.

At a meeting of the Master Plumbers' Association of St. John and vicinity, held Friday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Thos. Campbell, St. John; 1st vice-president, J. H. Doody; 2nd vice-president, Hamilton Kitchen, Fredericton; secretary, Thos. Barry, St. John; treasurer, Robert Kelly, St. John. The association has a membership of about 100 members, and is affiliated with the association of the Dominion of Canada, and in sympathy with that of the United States.

Mrs. Catherine McPhail Ellis, who died at her residence on Saturday, had reached the ripe old age of 80 years. Her maiden name was McKay. Her father, the late John T. McKay, came from the Highlands of Scotland, and first settled at Truro, where he carried on a mercantile business. He afterwards moved to St. John. Mrs. Ellis was a sister of the late John T. McKay, and was married to Mr. Ellis in 1845. She was a devoted wife and mother, and a long and useful life. She is survived by her children, Mrs. M. J. Ellis, and her husband, and her daughter, Mrs. M. J. Ellis, and her husband.

A North Sydney despatch of Monday says: The trial of the seaman of the seamer Lassowood was concluded this morning. The men were adjudged guilty of refusing duty on the high seas without sufficient cause, and were each sentenced to imprisonment for four weeks in the county jail. The evidence of the men themselves clearly showed that they had no grievance against the captain, but were in a hurry to get home, and their action in refusing duty and seriously interfering with the survey works the ship was then engaged in was the flimsy pretext that the men gave for their conduct. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the men were sentenced to imprisonment for four weeks in the county jail.

The Central railway has extended a loop of their telephone wire from Young's Cove road station to Young's Cove, where a long distance telephone has been placed in Dr. Barle's residence. This is the only connection with the Central wire, but offers a high class of service. The N. B. Telephone Co., giving communication with all their offices, viz., Moncton, Amherst, St. John, Fredericton, etc. This will be a boon to residents in the country to instantaneous connection with their business in town.

THE SILVER QUESTION AND LIFE INSURANCE. In consequence of the smaller companies making a canvass against the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York on these lines, the board of directors (ever alive to the interests of the large body of policyholders), representing three hundred and twenty millions of insurance, over thirty-six millions of which is now held in Canada, the largest amount, has a single exception, held by any company, on any plan in the Dominion, have ordered that all policies of the association issued in the Dominion of Canada shall hereafter bear the following endorsement, namely: "This policy and the premiums thereunder payable in lawful money of the Dominion of Canada." Also policies now in force can be so endorsed if desired.

W. J. MURRAY, Manager Maritime Provinces, 124 Prince William St., St. John, N. B.

THE HOT WAVE.

Residents of American Cities Suffering from the Heat.

Many Deaths in Boston, Hartford and New York.

One Hundred Persons Succumb to the Heat in New York Alone.

Troy, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The intense heat of yesterday and last night is being reported here today, and many cases of prostration are reported. Two fatalities are recorded from sunstroke, namely, Wm. Cunningham and James (Gardner). These are five cases of prostration in the hospital. Work in factories is being suspended on account of the heat.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 10.—Six deaths, two cases of insanity and more than half a hundred cases of prostration from the heat is the record in Baltimore from midnight to noon of today. This makes the total number of deaths during the present heated term, traceable directly to the overheated atmosphere, twenty-five, and several more are likely to die before the day closes. The thermometer at 10 o'clock this morning the thermometer at the weather bureau registered 85, one degree more than at the same time yesterday. Shortly before noon a cool breeze sprang up, which made life bearable. Several prostrations were reported, but no deaths.

Lowell, Mass., Aug. 10.—William Doucet, who was prostrated by the heat this noon, died this afternoon at the general hospital. Thomas McCarthy, a teamster employed by Hayes & Weinholt, was prostrated by the heat late this afternoon. He was removed to the general hospital, where he is still unconscious.

Attleboro, Mass., Aug. 10.—All previous heat records were broken today when the thermometer registered 100 at 4.30 o'clock on the street and 107 in one shop. Several persons were compelled to quit work on account of the intense heat. Four cases of prostration were reported.

Boston, Aug. 10.—After numerous attempts on the part of the thermometer to reach the hundred mark to-day, the mercury managed to get up as high as 95.4, which is the record thus far for the season. This mark was reached shortly before 4 o'clock this afternoon, and the only reason that it was not reached before and did not go higher was on account of the persistent east wind, which all day fluctuated up and down the harbor, but which did not have strength enough to get into the city for more than an hour or two. The humidity all day was above the normal, and the suffering was intense. The first since the heated term began, occurred this afternoon and two resulted fatally. John Murphy, 24 years old, and Peter Casey, a groceryman, were the victims.

About eight o'clock tonight the east wind ceased, the temperature of the harbor again, this time with a force promising relief for the night. Hartford, Conn., Aug. 10.—The terrible heat of the last few days seemed to have reached its zenith today and the weather bureau of New Haven reports the highest temperature of any for any August day since the establishment of the bureau in 1873. The maximum official temperature record was reached at 3 p. m.—82 degrees. At the police station in this city, however, the thermometer recorded 108 degrees.

Reports of prostrations and deaths from the heat have been received from all sections of the state. For the first time in a number of years Hartford had two fatalities due to the heat, and four cases of prostration. A heavy infant mortality is also reported.

Albert Nourse, a cook at New Haven attempted suicide today as the result of the excessive heat, which temporarily affected his reason, and will not recover.

New York, Aug. 10.—The number of deaths caused by the heat in greater New York today makes a total of one hundred, and additional victims are being recorded hourly. The prostrations are almost innumerable and no accurate estimate of them can be made. Ambulances and patrol wagons have been rushing all day, the clamor of their bells becoming a familiar sound. Street car horses have dropped in the traces by scores. Out of door work has been largely suspended and many factories are temporarily closed.

Last night was the hottest of the summer, the climax of the present torrid spell, and one of the hottest known in the city for years. Morning brought no relief, and at 8 a. m. the thermometer stood five degrees higher than at the same hour yesterday, but as the humidity was less intense than on the preceding day there was less discomfort in the atmosphere. Early in the morning there was but 50 per cent of humidity, which is rather below the normal.

of the big department stores have practically been turned into hospitals. The girl clerks have fainted by the dozen at their counters and hundreds of them have quit work on account of the heat.

QUEENS CO.

White's Cove Aug. 7.—Wallace Parrie, accompanied by M. B. King of Chipman, left on Tuesday for St. Martin to be present at the reunion of the old students and professors of the N. B. seminary.

A bear said to be of large dimensions has been seen stalking about the British dam bridge on the Knight road.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parlee arrived here on Saturday by May Queen and will remain one week with W. H. Gunter. Mrs. Parlee, formerly Miss Bertie Gunter, was warmly welcomed home by her host of friends. They will reside in St. John.

Those engaged in the heating profession from about here will have their lots cast as follows the present term: Gordon B. Knight goes to The Range; Miss Mary Orchard to White's Point; S. B. Orsland has charge of the Mill and Mrs. Peter Knight, formerly Miss Bertie Gunter, has charge of the school. Miss Darnie Gunter will teach again at Upper Jemsee; Miss Mary Douglas goes back to Carleton Co.; W. H. Belyea of McDonald's Point again assumes charge of the White Cove school; Frank D. White, a university of Vermont medical student, will teach at Narrans, west side.

Miss Wilhelmina Barnes, who has been teaching a music class at Waterborough, leaves for her home at McDonald's Point on Monday. She will be accompanied by her sister, Della, who has been visiting here for a few days. Miss Barnes has made many friends during her stay.

Murray Northrop of St. John is rusticated at Jas. Stephens. Harry Knight of Carleton, St. John, is spending his vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Knight. Miss Annie McLean of St. John is visiting Miss Lettie Stephens. Rev. and Mrs. Marshall E. Mott of Boston are visiting Daniel Mott at Waterborough.

Samuel Baird of Chipman with a crew of men went down yesterday to build a bridge. Mr. Baird is an extensive contractor.

Harry Cross of White Point had a frolic last Friday cutting bushes and clearing land on the Titus property, which he recently purchased.

The Uranus, Capt. Crouch, is taking in wood at Waterborough. The James Barber, Capt. Springer, in coming out of Salmon river last week ran so hard against the east wind, was compelled to jettison 32 cords of wood.

Salmon Creek, Aug. 5.—The parish S. S. convention was held at Chipman July 31st. Addresses were given by Rev. Mr. Clark, Rev. Mr. Lucas, Mr. Filling and Mr. Davis of Boston. Reports of prostrations, the prostration of the school at Briggs' corner by Mr. King, Miss Baird and Mr. Fraser. The officers elected for the coming year were: I. C. Frazer, D. S. McGregor, Mrs. Dr. Hay, Miss Baird and W. C. King. The next convention will be held in the Presbyterian church at Salmon creek.

Mrs. Jordan of Woodstock has visited Chipman, and the ladies of the village have organized a W. C. T. U. Diphthara has entered the homes of Herr Wesson, John Harper and H. M. Jones at Quacocton, was burned last night. Malcolm Redstone, who lived hard by where the building stood, was awakened by the roof falling in. Incendiarism is suspected.

MIXED FEED

OATS, PEAS, AND BARLEY.

90 lb Bags at 90 Cents.

Feeding Flour at \$1.10 per 100 lbs. WOOL WANTED.

JAMES COLLINS Successor to A. Sinclair & Co. 210 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

HEIRS WANTED. Of Miss Della McGowan, who was born in Nova Scotia and was formerly housekeeper of the Hotel Hamilton at Washington, D. C. Relative or friend will advise their address to communicate promptly with G. B. SMYTHE, Conductor-at-Law, 110 Ames Building, Boston, Mass.

CHANCE HARBOR. A tea and entertainment was held in the Baptist church at Chance Harbor on Aug. 4 under the auspices of the Chance Harbor Sabbath school. The tables were beautifully supplied with good things and beautifully decorated with choice flowers, among them a great quantity of white water lilies, which gave beauty and fragrance to the room. The programme of 22 pieces, consisting of singing, reading, recitations, etc., was well given, many of the little ones receiving great applause for the way their parts were rendered. In every way the affair was a success, and those in charge deserve praise for their untiring efforts to please and entertain. The proceeds which amounted to eighteen dollars and fifty cents, go to the Armenian relief fund.

MONSIGNOR CARMODY'S SUCCESSOR. Archbishop O'Brien has appointed Father Edward J. McCarthy, at present stationed at Yarmouth, to be parish priest of St. Patrick's, this city. The late Rev. Monsignor Carmody was a native of this city, and was well and favorably known to a large proportion of his new flock. He received his early education at Saint Mary's college, and afterwards attended the grand seminary at Montreal, whence he graduated, and was ordained priest twenty-five years ago. He has the respect of the whole community of Yarmouth, Catholic and Protestant alike. Since his appointment to that parish he has erected substantial monuments to his energy and industry in the shape of a handsome church, gymnasium and schoolhouse. The news of the appointment will be heard with pleasure in this city, especially by the people of St. Patrick's. Father Hamilton of Yarmouth will succeed Father McCarthy at Yarmouth, and Father Parker of Prospect will go to Bermuda.—Halifax Herald.

GRAND MANAN. Grand Manan, Aug. 6.—The Quoddy Fish Co. (Inc.) is making the construction of the building for the storage plant at White Head Island. The building will be sixty feet long by forty feet wide, three stories high, and will have a capacity for holding six hundred hogsheads large herrings. Fine hake fishing is reported on Clark's and Rand's rocks. They take the hook better now than for many years. Splendid cod fishing off South West Head. Plenty of sardines about the weir at Seal Cove, full at times. The pollock are driving the herrings about.

Schrs. Freddie A. Higgins and Emma T. Storey arrived from Halifax on the last inst. Mrs. Higgins will load lobsters for the Boston market for Capt. Irvin Ingalls.

Contractor McVey is pushing the work on the steel bridge at Seal Cove so as to get at the Newton bridge at Grand Harbor. Mr. McVey is doing a good job at Seal Cove, and the bridge will be built in the most substantial manner, which is what is needed at that place, as it is the largest stream on the island crossed by a bridge.

Capt. Hiram Foster of the Nova Scotia Queen reports pollock fishing good. He took forty quintals last week and did not fish all the tides out.

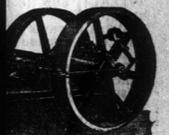
Farmers are having bad weather to harvest their hay crop.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. Was Not in Charge of the Pentagot. New York, Aug. 6, 1896. To the Editor of the Sun: Sir—Your valuable paper, so generally correct in its news items, made an error in its notice of the disaster to the steamer "Pentagot" plying between New York and Eastport. You state that the Captain Brewster who was in charge when the "Pentagot" was under way was in charge of the Pentagot of the same line, which also recently met with an accident. This is so far from the fact as to be surprising how such a mistake could occur. As Capt. Brewster has never been in command of the "P

Electors of the Province:

Black Dress Suits and... at hand. You can see... of them at the De-Store, 48 Mill Street.

W. J. YOUNGLAUS.



Armstrong GUNNIES.

Design. Best Workmanship.

Wheeler Co., Ltd., HERST, N. S.

OF MANY WARS.

Napoleon at Waterloo Grant in America.

owadays, to quote Har-able, when thinking of the war, consider them the remote past, and it realize that there may living who took part in

Moreno, Jena, and it all of Napoleon's sol- yet dead, and one man under the great Franca to be living now near

lio. Whether that is a fact that only re-Napoleon's old warriors soldiers' Home, Kearney,

was Henry Mueller, and in Germany in 1794, and French armies invaded

and 15 years ago, his country the Seminoles and he broke out, and the soldier was re-awakened

and he went again to the war wearing the American fighting for the American

in warfare had now made soldier of the German, the war of the rebellion

1861, he again took out and fought through the One of the experiences he

was never seriously managed to keep him- good health that he lived

30 years old, and spent his peace and comfort in the his smoking his long Ger- the lawn under the tree, his own personal experi- most of us, are part of a history.

RUN OF SALMON.

ery on the Fraser River are a Fall Pack-The men's Jubliant.

ria, B. C. Times).

prospects for a large sal- on the Fraser River are

as the run up there is ed in the history of the

stry in northern waters, reports brought down by

which returned from Naas River has received during the

peaks more salmon than it niently handle. When the

opened the outlook was

running as on the Fraser were scarce, the fish- me dissatisfied, and strike

was the result. Hal these seen patient they would

ing money, as those behind. Boats go out

at sometimes with over 300 six cents each this means

for the fishermen. At the run is simply beyond

The canneries were com- in their boats, as they

with fish and had no posing of them. On the

salmon were running regu- every boat easily secured

wards. Both canneries by the Federation com- nery can easily secure a full

Cascade cannery is not in this year. At the Skeena

canneries have more fish can handle and will easily

ll pack. The Carlie leads cases. The total northern

is estimated at 160,000 good prospects of this be- at least one-third more.

total pack in northern is 165,000 cases.

A BRITISH VICTORY.

The Metabeles Defeated After a Desperate Fight Lasting Several Hours.

The Natives Numbered Nearly Ten to One - The Loss on Both Sides.

Capetown, Aug. 7.—Details have just been received of the decisive victory won on Wednesday by the 700 British troops composing Col. Plummer's column, over a native force estimated to have numbered 5,000 to 7,000.

The latter fought most desperately and bravely, charging up within a few yards of the British rapid fire guns. About 500 of the Metabele warriors were slain during the engagement, which lasted several hours and the loss of the British included Major Kershaw, Lieut. Hervey, four serjeants and about forty men killed and six officers, several non-commissioned officers and about fifty men wounded, according to the unofficial figures.

The Metabeles were commanded by the big chief Sokomboo and Umugulus and were divided into five impi or regiments each of over 1,000 men, well supplied with arms and ammunition.

At six o'clock on Wednesday morning a force of about seven hundred men, whites and natives, cavalry, infantry and artillery, all under British officers, marched to the Umugulu valley.

The white infantry commanded by Capt. Beresford, with two screw guns and a Maxim rapid fire gun, was detached to make a detour behind some hills and then take up a position from which the valley could be shelled.

It had previously been reported by the scouts that the enemy, in strong force, was encamped in the valley preparing for a forward movement of importance upon the British position.

The main body of the British troops was halted while Capt. Beresford's detachment with the guns referred to, was making its way to the position designated for the artillery to occupy and while this movement was being executed, the guns being moved over a small isolated kopje, the Metabeles made a charge and remained under Capt. Beresford's command.

There was no strategy or concealment. The natives rushed forward like a living tidal wave and, in spite of the hot fire which rained its leaden pellets into their ranks, displayed the most remarkable gallantry, succeeded in getting within forty yards of the screw guns and reached a spot only fifteen yards from the Maxim rapid fire gun before any of these pieces could be brought into action. In fact another minute's delay in opening fire with the guns might have proved fatal to the Beresford detachment, as the white infantry was apparently unable to check the reckless, wild charge of the tribesmen, and the result would have been their fierce attack upon the column.

But when the screw guns began crashing the shot into the enemy, tearing wide, bloody gaps in the ranks, and the deadly Maxim rattled its hail of lead into the heaving, surging masses of the rapidly moving impi, the natives wavered in their charge, and at a moment later the rush was stopped and began to give way, leaving a line of dead and wounded on the field.

But rallied by the chiefs, who bravely rushed to the front, encouraging their followers by a display of magnificent dash, the native warriors returned to the charge in the face of the fierce and awful fire of the British guns, and Captain Beresford's force was for a few moments completely surrounded by the surging waves of warriors, who seemed to have no fear.

The position of the Beresford force was the most critical and their commander hurriedly ordered his signal men to ask Colonel Plummer to lose no time in advancing with the main body to their rescue. While the signaling was in progress, a hot and determined fight raged between the guns and several British officers and men fell.

In the distance could be seen two more impi rushing forward to join in the attack upon Beresford's position and there was no time to be lost if the guns were to be saved.

Consequently Col. Plummer ordered the main body of the British troops to advance. The mounted men were sent forward at a gallop to storm the hills on the left of Beresford's position, from which the natives were delivering a hasty dropping fire upon the kopje occupied by the guns.

The cavalry was gallantly led by Major Kershaw, who charged up to within fifteen yards of the enemy's position, when he was shot through the heart by a native who almost immediately afterwards fell literally riddled with carbine and revolver bullets.

The advance of the main body of Plummer's force was quickly noticed by the natives who were pressing around the Beresford detachment and it caused them to take steps to retreat in order to escape being caught between tree fires.

The guns were thus able to do better execution, and a well directed fire of case shot followed by a well placed fire of shrapnell soon changed the native attack into a retreat and when the full reinforcements came into action, the enemy broke and fled.

The guns and war rockets played upon the natives so long as the latter were in range, but the main loss of the enemy was inflicted while they were so bravely charging almost up to the muzzles of the British pieces, and one can't help speculating upon what might have been the result had the gallant, but ill-armed Metabeles been able to reply in kind to the fearful fire of the Maxim screw guns.

The natives displayed bravery to a fault, earning the admiration of the British, but there was no resisting the leaden stream thrown into the native ranks by the Maxim.

It would have demoralized well trained and properly equipped European troops, under similar circumstances, much less hordes of nearly naked, untrained savages, for while rifles and ammunition were not

wanting among the natives, the supply was very far short of the demand and the shooting of the warriors was of the worst possible description.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

Manifesto Issued by the Officers of the National Alliance.

New York, Aug. 7.—The national officers of the Irish National Alliance have issued a manifesto in regard to the proposed convention of the race in Dublin in September and the proposal of the parliamentary leader, John Dillon, that "constitutional methods should be given a fair trial."

The manifesto in part is as follows: You men of the Irish race, delegates from the United States, from Canada, and Australia, and from Africa, from England, from Scotland, from Ireland, assembled in convention in Chicago last September, made in your behalf this declaration: The people of Ireland are a sovereign people. Liberty is the birthright of her people.

The men who so far as they could do it, have made the sovereign people of Ireland a subject people, again dare to raise their heads.

The men who endeavor to sell the birthright of the people of Ireland are again conspiring to drag it into the market. Do you propose to walk into the market place and allow yourselves and your posterity to be sold as slaves?

The rotunda in Dublin filled with historic memories is the place of auction. John Dillon, member of the British parliament, announces himself as the auctioneer.

Mr. Dillon brazenly calls this proposed sale of Ireland's rights to be a national "convention of the Irish race." It will not be a convention of the Irish race. It will be to use an American term, a packed caucus of the people of those brown England has stamped the brand of servitude.

There no man will be in whose soul exists the thought of Ireland as a nation. No compromise can there be on the question of nationhood and liberty.

A legislative assembly in Dublin will not, and could not, mean nationhood for Ireland.

THEY DESERVE PITY.

Safety and Life Depends Upon Paine's Celery Compound.

We must sympathize with and pity the poor, weary and faded sufferer whose life is made miserable and almost unbearable in the hot weather.

The healthiest of us have all we can do to withstand the enervating effects of scorching days and sweltering nights. The sick mortals—heaven help them—must suffer increased agony during these hot days.

The troubles that bring low the majority of people at this season are nervous prostration, nervous debility, dyspepsia, indigestion, headache, and a host of trials that result from impure and poisoned blood.

The above troubles attack men and women because their supply of nerve force is almost exhausted. Loss of vitality, nervousness, and feebleness is at the root of nearly every case of sickness.

A true nerve medicine is what is needed if health is to be restored, and the dark grave avoided. Paine's Celery Compound is a perfect and powerful restorer of nerve force and power to the weakened and debilitated system. It quickly cures prostration, sleeplessness, headache, dyspepsia, indigestion; it cleanses the poisoned blood and gives new life and permanent vitality and strength.

Paine's Celery Compound combines the most efficient alteratives, laxatives and diuretics, and soon restores the sick one to complete health. Today it is the earth's most reliable medicine; it is made for your special case, poor as it is, and it is all that is needed to bring you back to a state of health you are so earnestly longing for.

As there are vile liquid imitations sold in many places, insist upon your dealer giving you "Paine's," the kind that cures.

BOSTON'S HOT DAY.

The Thermometer Touched Ninety-two and for Two Hours Was at Ninety.

Boston, Aug. 9.—After a week in which the east wind played a prominent part in keeping down the heat, Boston was treated to a scorching hot day. The wind from sunrise was from the southwest, and while vigorous at times was nevertheless so well saturated with moisture that the day was one of the most uncomfortable of the summer. The thermometer, which at dawn was 70, rose until 3 o'clock, when it touched 92, and for two hours remained above 90. The heat this evening is still oppressive and is severely felt in the crowded tenement districts in the north and west ends of the city. The day being a leisure one, but few prostrations were reported to the police.

THE COST OF A DOG.

(From the Lewiston, Me., Journal.)

A dog who has eaten up a farm and set of buildings has been found in eastern Maine. The dog killed a neighbor's sheep. The neighbor offered to call it square if the dog was killed. The dog's master refused to agree to this, and a lawsuit came next. To pay the costs and damages assessed by the court, the owner of the dog had to mortgage his farm for \$1,000. The mortgage had a sigger appeal than the dog, and now the farm was gone and the owner had to move away. The dog is now dead.

PROVED A FAILURE.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 9.—The observation of the sun's total eclipse, visible in northern Europe, northern Asia and Japan, and for which elaborate preparations had been made, has proved a failure owing to clouds.

LI HUNG CHANG.

England's Guest Submits to an Interview.

Much Interested in Arrangements for His Transit Through the U. S.

The Emperor of China's Envoy Will Sail for Home from Vancouver on September 14th.

(Continued from Page Three.)

London, Aug. 9.—By special appointment, a representative of the Associated Press was this morning accorded an interview with Li Hung Chang, England's guest of honor this month. The hour set for the interview was 8.30 in the morning, indicating that the Chinese statesman is not given to late hours. Early as was the hour, there were, nevertheless, several persons in waiting to see the Emperor of China's envoy. The attendants were, however, instructed as to the prior appointment for the representative of the Associated Press, and he was selected from a great number of applicants of all possible ranks and shown into Li Hung Chang's private parlor, which is the ground floor morning room in Lord Longdale's mansion in Carlton House Terrace.

Li Hung Chang rose to greet the representative of the Associated Press, and he was selected from a great number of applicants of all possible ranks and shown into Li Hung Chang's private parlor, which is the ground floor morning room in Lord Longdale's mansion in Carlton House Terrace.

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the United States as much as possible. Here another caller was shown into the private parlor, and Li Hung Chang rose with bow and handshake, indicating that the interview was at an end.

Subsequent to this interview Viscount Li said that his father was more pleased with London than with any place he had seen. He was delighted, he said, with the enthusiasm manifested and the cheering of English crowds. He wanted to know as to the chances for a smooth voyage across the Atlantic at this time of year, he said, and he was not a good sailor.

Regarding the opening of China by the building of railroads, Viscount Li said that they were anxious to have the Chinese do it themselves, but this would take some years and a lot of money. Foreigners, he said, wanted security, but they would not give security without the consent of the government. His father was anxious to confer upon tariff questions while in Washington.

At 10 o'clock Li Hung Chang in his full dress drove off from his residence for a sitting for his portrait to a lady artist, a friend of Lady Salisbury, who introduced the artist to Li Hung Chang, bringing a garden party at Hatfield house.

THE BRITISH LORDS.

Irish Land Bill Finally Passed and Reported to the House.

Some More Alterations Made in the Measure.

The Government Will Restore Some Clauses and Insist on Passage of the Bill.

London, Aug. 7.—The various land-lord amendments to the Irish land bill were voted down by the lords today without discussion. The first division occurred on the Earl of Belmore's amendment to clause 33, relating to the escheator. This division resulted in a government victory by a vote of 58 to 44.

Baron McNaughton then moved an addition to clause 39, providing that where a person is aggrieved by the sale of an estate in the escheator's estates court he shall have the right to appeal to the courts of appeal. The Marquis of Lansdowne and Baron Ashburn moved this motion, but it was carried by a vote of 61 to 46, thus defeating the government's short training, and at the same time they could not but sympathize with the St. John crew, who had not even made a good fight with the Halligonians, as had been generally expected. But St. John had done much to create interest in the regatta, which Halifax people are willing to give them every praise. The fact of St. John having organized a crew, however, was the means of Halifax having a crew, and for them the English and Canadian regatta was a disaster, for Halifax to have a regatta and St. John represented and this city without a four, and the result was they were organized, even though the date was late. Besides, St. John sent nearly 1,500 people to the carnival, and Halifax is only delirious of acknowledging to the sister city their share of making the carnival a success.

The Fisherman's Race. The fishermen's boat race took place last evening. Only two boats entered instead of seven, as were expected. The Carleton boat was manned by Harry Craft and Abe Crum, and the Portland crew was captained by William Hodd and Abraham Logan. The Carleton men broke a brace on the first stroke, but made the race a tight one notwithstanding. The course was around Navy Island and back to the starting post, and it lasted about five minutes, the Portland crew winning by a short distance. Geo. W. Pollock was referee.

JEWELS IN A LOST CORSET.

Woman Dropped it From a Train, Captain Furlong Found it.

Kingston, N. Y., Aug. 6.—A beautiful and fashionably gowned lady occupying a berth in a sleeping car of the Atlantic coast line on the Central road, tried to stop the train and recover her corset. It was found on the track, and the train was stopped to recover her garment, but of course he could not.

Detective Humphrey of Poughkeepsie was notified of the loss when the train reached Hudson. Yesterday Captain Furlong, who was on duty, found the corset lying in a ditch, dirty and grimy. Inside were several small jewels, including a diamond ring and a magnificent chateaufort watch set with jewels.

KENT CO.

Richibucto, Aug. 8.—Sheriff Leger served the papers in connection with the protest against the return of Geo. V. McInerney, M. P., on the servant girl at the former's residence on Thursday evening.

Richibucto Division, No. 42, S. of T., held their annual picnic on Thursday. Rev. William Lawson and J. D. Phinney accompanied the picnicers. Kingston Division, No. 419, also picnicked near the same vicinity on Thursday.

Codfish and ling are very plentiful off the harbor just now, some of the boats hooking a ton a night.

Two little tots arrived in this city last week on the American express, bound to New Glasgow, according to the tickets tied to their neck by a pretty pink ribbon. The tickets stated that they had left the Broad street station, Chicago, and were bound for New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. One bore the name of Ada Watson, stating that she was eight years old, and the other that of Lillian Watson, five years of age. The children came via Philadelphia, New York and Boston and were carefully looked after by the railway officials. The little ladies refused an interview to a Sun reporter, but intimated that the trip so far had been a pleasant one.

THE WEEKLY SUN \$1.00 a year.

SPORTING MATTERS.

The St. John Crew Challenges the McLeod-Sullivan Crew.

Two World's Records—The Dick O'Brien-Quinn Fight—Halifax Ramblers Races.

AQUATIC.

Halifax, Aug. 4.—It was finally decided today not to send the four-oared crew to Belleville. Efforts will be made to retain a crew to represent Halifax in the future, though it may not be the crew that rowed on Saturday.

The Halifax Four-Oared Race. (Monday's Recorder.)

It was the Centennial regatta over again, where England, United States, St. John and Halifax were represented. The Halifax fishermen rowed down the famed Paris crew of St. John, and on occasion in their trial heat, while in this instance there were no heats, but there was all the great interest in the contest between Halifax and St. John crews, and the contest thus became a double event. Jerry Holland, who trained the fishermen for Philadelphia, again had the Halifax four, and Elijah Ross, who was one of the Paris crew at the Centennial, was now the trainer for the St. John four. For St. John, they are to be pitied. Their expectations ran high, but they were doomed to disappointment. If they could only have won from Halifax, the pink which has been displayed so largely in the sister city, and which color the visitors from the neighboring towns have been wearing so conspicuously since their arrival, would have been augmented by hundreds of other followers, but the pink will now have to be placed away; there was no pink shade shown on the faces of the winners of the St. John crew after the first quarter mile of the race, but a rather bluish tinge, which became more prominent as the contest proceeded, and on the return from the course they had nothing short of a funeral aspect. St. John with the others for a time, but after that they never had a chance. They were several lengths behind at the turn, but they lost ground in the homestretch, and were nearly 25 lengths behind the leaders. But Halifaxians did not fret them; of cheering them the encumbered estates court he shall have the right to appeal to the courts of appeal. The Marquis of Lansdowne and Baron Ashburn opposed this motion, but it was carried by a vote of 61 to 46, thus defeating the government

