RE OF

4.75 for large dry medium, \$4 to 4.50 nk, and \$5.50 to and Georges. Split \$6 to 6.50 for N in fair demand quarter oils, and e-quarter mustand \$2.60 to 2.85 ers are selling to-15 cents for boiled

LATTERS.

y, from Lunenburg, rs, a very quick pas-

, which collided with Lutzburorg, left Hali-owner having filed a heard in Halifax ad-

Walle, Capt. Bentzen

aground on the

other night off Bon scene of the wreck ress. She was badly d and taken to Emargo was taken off. to Yarmouth, N. S., No lives lost. fived at Yarmouth rday announcing the sapt. Jacob H. San-datiland, Yarmouth was formerly in the in the bark Natant, rk Neophyte. For the employ of St. ut 50 years of age. the Long Island city

ting orders. York from Ha

ST. JOHN SEMI-WEEKINSUN

VOL. 21.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY OCTOBER 1, 1898.

NO. 52.

Fall Opening

...IN THE...

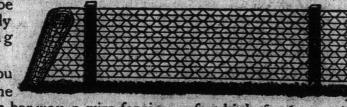
Ready Made Jackets for Ladies, Misses and Children, including all the latest novelties shown in the European markets. There's a saving in the price about them, too as they were all imported late in July under the preferential tariff by which one quarter of the duty was saved.

LADIES' JACKETS. \$8.50 to \$20.00. CHILDREN'S JACKETS, \$8.00 to \$5 90. CHILDREN'S LONG COATS AND ULSTERS. . Over 2.000 Garments to select from

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

Queer Economy

It is to be continually rebuildi ng fences when . you



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

Wire Fence Manufacturing Co.,

A. J. Machum, Manager. Water Street, St. John, N. B.

CALLED HIM DOWN.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Has No Right to Wear Foreign Decorations.

Flaunted His Cocked Hat and Gilded Sword In Violation of a Well Understood

Principle.

OTTAWA, Sept. 25.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been called down by the imperial government for indulging in a foreign decoration. At the opening of parliament last session the premie disported himself in a great many gay decorations. There were the cocked hat, the gold-laced uniform, the gilded sword, and the grand cross of the Legion of Honor of France. The pre-Rod in elegance of attire, and well nigh distracted many female minds with the gorgeousness of his make-up. It is not uncommon for statesmen to make the best of themselves on such occasions, but under British institutions one rule is invariably observed. worn without the express consent of the Sovereign. That, in fact, is the law. When Sir Charles Tupper took occasion to direct the attention of the premier to his violation of this well understood principle he was charged in the house and out of it with antagonism to the French race because the llegal ornament was the Grand Cross the force of his objection, but yet the whole government was of opinion that Sir Wilfrid was entitled to wear whatever suited his vanity.

Since the discussion took place Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, has addressed a letter to the governorgeneral of Canada, fully vindicating the objections raised by Sir Charles Tupper, and explaining the law regarding such matters. The document is dated Downing street, 17th August, 1898, and is promulgated through the Canada Gazette of Friday at the re-

quest of his excellency.

The regulations now in force, Mr. Chamberlain points out, are somewhat wider in scope than those which previously prevailed, and which, it may be added, were the law when Sin Wilfrid accepted the French decoration. Under the old regulations the Sovergien could only several the sovergien could be several to sovergie

sea or field to accept foreign decorations. Under the new rules the chief of a compilmentary mission, which may cover Sir Willer Case, can be so honored, but he must first obtain the consent of his Sovereign. In Sir Wilfrid's case, after accepting a British knighthood only because, as we are told, he was induly pressed by the Queen to do so, he went to France and became possessed of a decoration, against the explicit orders of her majesty. It seems from Mr. Chamberlain's communication that the affair has not escaped the attention of the home authorities. The new regulations state that a foreign medal may be accepted, but cannot be worn in public.

CHARLOTTE'S SILICA DEPOSIT.

After several years of persistent effort and an expenditure of many hundreds of dollars and much of his valuable time, G. W. Ganong, M. P., has succeeded in interesting parties in the great silica deposit near Black's Harbor in Charlotte Co. Col. H. P. Whitmarsh of Boston has recently made an examination of tthe deposit and facilities for shipping and reports most favorably. He has had a large experience in Australia and other countries and claims a market can be found that will make this property a sure dividend payer. A company will be formed for the working of this deposit, with headquarter s at Boston. To that end a small cargo of this naturally pulverized silica will be taken out at once to be dried and prepared for the market.-Courier.

GOOD CROPS.

Not for many years have the farmers of Charlotte county reaped such bountiful harvests as have been produced this year, says the Courier. The hay crop was exceptionally good, though dull weathter interfered some-what with the gathering of it. The acreage sown in potatoes was some-what smaller than usual but the yield has been very great and the quality excellent. Rot has not affected the crop to any considerable extent. Last year the town of St. Stephen import-ed twenty thousand bushels of potatoes, but our farmers can supply all demands this year. All other crops have yielded well.

"What is the meaning of the word tantalizing?" asked the teacher. "Please, ma'am," spoke up little Johnny Holcomb, "it means a circus procession passing the schoolhouse and the pupils not allowed to look

PROHIBITION PRACTICALLY DEFEATED

Mantle Department! The Maritime Provinces Give Over Forty Thousand Majority in Favor.

> But Quebec Rolls Up a Majority of Seventyfive Thousand Against Prohibition.

Ontario Cities Vote by Large Majorities in Favor of Liquor, but the Province is in Doubt-The Vote in Manitoba, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories.

New Brunswick majority for prohibition about......15,000 Nova Scotia majority for prohibition about......21,000 British Columbia against prohibition..... Northwest Territories in favor of prohibition..... The plebiscite is over and the re-

sulf in the city and city and county of St. John is a big victory for the friends of prohibition. It was a qu scarcely have known that an election At other polling places no one could be seen except within the booth, Only about one half the vote seems to have been polled. The result in the city was 3,039 for prohibition and 1,564 in every ward except Prince, where a bition. Good majorities were secured for it in all the other wards in the old city. Carleton gave a majority of 294 in its favor. Lorne ward itself the evil than could be got against it. Non-residents, 52... The other north end wards did well

The county returns are as yet inprohibition. Lancaster gave it a majority of 189, Musquash went 87 to 3 The prohibition party held a meeting a good majority.

CITY OF ST. JOHN.

District. Kings, No. 1...... 47 11 6..... 68 43 7..... 92 41 24..... 67 " 26 31 " 27...... 114 Lansdowne, 28.... 71

Dufferin, 32..... 66 49 Wellington, 4..... 105 5..... 773 6..... 69 44 " 11...... 81 ..69

Brooks, 23...... 71 19

complete, but it is safe to say that The number of voters in the rejectover 50 per cent. of the votes were for el and spoiled columns is far from

in its favor, St. Martins recorded itself at their headquarters, Charlotte street, in favor of prohibition by 193 and Si- last evening. The place was crowded. monds, as far as heard from, gave it J. R. Woodburn presided, and addresses were delivered by the chairman, Rev. The vote in each constituency is ap- James Crisp, Major A. J. Armstrong, Rev. G. W. Fisher, W. D. Baskin, Yes. No. Ritd. Spid. Rev. Job Shenton, Chas. Jones, E. .. Hennigar, Rev. Dr. Bruce, W. L. Waring, Robt. Ewing, A. H. Hanington, E. Barbour, Ald. Maxwell and others. 1 ... The meeting was a very enthusiastic one, and during the evening three chiers were given with a will for the

> IN NEW BRUNSWICK. Westmorland.

DORCHESTER, N. B., Sept. 29.-The 1 voting on the plebiscite caused considerable excitement here today, and especially this afternoon, when a large 3 number of people from the outlying districts were in town. The vote at this immediate poll resulted about as anticipated, the total number cast being 228, of which 144 were in favor Belliveau Village and others on the Petitcodiac river, will probably not reach us tonight, t but it is supposed the vote will be large in favor of pro-

10...... 180 Sackville parish-Midgic, No 15 Sackville, No. 16 416 Wood Point, No. 17..... 73 Westmorland parish-Point de Bute 135 Baie Verte 198
Botsford parish— Bayfield 111 Oulton's Corner 114 Salisbury 163
Belliveau College 28
Dorchester Corner 144
McGinley's Corner 52 Shediac (maj. against).... Restigouche. Charlo 95 Gloucester.

RICHIBUCTO, N. B., Sept. 29.— bout one-fifth of the vote was polled

Northumberland. CHATHAM, Sept. 29.—There was no much interest taken in the election here today. In Chatham something

over a quarter of the votes were polled as follows: Yes, 283; no, 186; majority 97. The returns are not all in, but up of the present the vote stands as follows: Total number of votes polled, 1,318; majority, 477. There are yet seven places to hear from There is no doubt that the plebiscite carried in this county, but there was not more than one-quarter of the votes polled. ween two hundred and fifty and three lundred votes, only three were polled, two for and one against. 'The antitemperance party is delighted with the of the Scott act will probably soon

follow. The following places have

ST. STEPHEN, Sept. 29.—The plebiscite passed quietly today. The liquor men made no effort to draw out a vote and the temperance workers were not strong. The returns are coming in very slowly. So far as heard from

Pennfield York. FREDERICTON, Sept. 29.—Return from the plebiscite vote are coming in very slowly tonight. The following are the results so far as heard from: New Maryland 25

quick returns from county polling booths, and many of them will not be vote by returns in the local for York it will be about 3,500 for to 350 against.

For. Agst.

For. Agst. Hopewell Hill (includes Al-

South Richmond 123 1685 121

IN NOVA SCOTIA. For. Aget.

322

437

95

28

100

100

For. Aget.

163

64

Sept. 29.—

Sept. 29.—

100

IN NOVA SCOTIA:

HALIFAX, Sept. 22.—The prohibibition vote in this city was light. In the electoral lists there are the names of 8,942 votes. The total vote polled was 2,169, less than one-quarter of those eligible to cast ballots. The vote for prohibition in this city was 1,724 and against it 445.

A larger proportion voted in the county. The names on the electoral list in the county, outside of the city.

1,355. The vote was 1,266 for and 89 against prohibition. Out of a total of 15,014 names on the electoral list of the city and county, 3,435 voes were cast, the prohibitionists getting 2,990, and those opposed 534, leaving the in-differents at 11,579. The results in Nova Scotia counties, so far as heard from, with the majorities in every case for prohibition, are as follows: Halifax city ... 1,431

Dartmouth 293 Halifax Co. ... 1,266 Cumberland ... 3,594

BRIDGETOWN, N. S., Sept. 29.—The plebiscite election created but little interest, although the day was excepment held a plebiscite in 1894 Ward No. 4 returned 182 for and 17 against, Since then Bridgetown has been in the original Ward 4 was devided between the town and county. In the town 107 votes were cast, 98 for and 9 against, and in the county out of the ward 51 for and 2 against. The result of the vote indicates a loss of interest, but a better showing according to the number of votes oast

Cumberland Co. River Hebert

IN P. E. ISLAND. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. 1. Ser 2087 245 of 1893, when a political fight also brought voters to the polis. In Charlot arrangements were made to have lottetown the vote stands: For probi-

> Out of 131 polls in the province, 77 prohibition and 540 against. The remaining 44 polls will do equally well. Summerside, included in the above, stands 405 for and 40 against.

20
Another despatch says: 87 polls give
6,890 yes, 730 no. The remaining 34
unheard from will do quite as well in
proportion, adding at least 1,000 mapority. The total anti vote will not tikely exceed one thousand in all. IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

16
1 MONTREAL, Sept. 29.—At midnight
16 the returns on the plebiscite vote are
17 so incomplete as to make it impossible
18 to accurately judge the situation. In
19 Ontarto the cities have hearly all gone
19 ontarto the cities have hearly all gone against prohibition by large majori-ties. Toronto voted by 3,254 against prohibition, London by 9,287. Brantford 776, and Hamilton by 1,287. Brantford is about the only place of any size that that it is impossible to figure out the majority for prohibition, but it is certain that it will not be as large as ex-

the anti-prohibitionists expected.
Montreal leads off with a majority of
16 12,000 against prohibition, and Quebec
30 follows with 6,100. The majorities
19 against prohibition ranging between
13 one and two thousand are the rule ra-79 17 doubt that the majority against pro153 30 hibition in Quebes province is fully
75,000. Instances of one vote being polled for prohibition out of three hundred are not scarce. As a general

Ifanitoba has gone prohibition by about 8,000 or less than in the provin-vial plebiscite. West of Manitoba no

returns have been received.

The saloon men in Montreal are jubilant tonight. But very little interest was taken in the vote, and telegraphing is said to have been freely resorted to.

Following are the latest available returns from Ontario and Quebec up to the hour of going to press. In many ridings the vote is incomplete, all the polls not having been heard from Where only majorities are given they are indicated by a *

HEADQUARTERS FOR **CUNS AND SPORTING GOODS**



Davenport Single Barrel Breech-Loading Guns. Belgian and English Double Barrel Guns. Winchester and Marlin Rifles Hazard's Celebrated Black Powder. Eley's Job, Brown, and Green Cartridge Cases. Caps, Wads. Dominion Trap Shells. Winchester Blue Rical Shells. Schultze Smokeless Powder. Shot Cartridges of all kinds. Shells filled to order with Hazard's Celebrated Powders. Gun Tools. McEwan's Scotch Golf Clubs. Silverton Golf Balls.

W. H. THORNE & CO. Limited MARKET SQUARE

cred.

DEMAND A

Oueensbury and Southampton Agri - Cultural Society Denounce the Government

In Their Dealings With the Wheat Sold to Ethe Farmers, and Request that the Money Paid for the Inferior Article be Returned to the Members of the Society-Trying

(Frederiction Gleaner.) At a meeting of the Queensbury and Southampton Agricultural society, half on Saturday last, the government's methods in connection with their wheat pellow were soundly con-demned. Each member was emphatic in his denunctation at the description practiced upon the farmer by the de-partment and of the indifference of ests in so far as the wheat is con-cerned. After an aminoided talk ever the situation, in which the meeting

bushels of wheel first the department under the belief that they were buying A I seed wheat. (If this quantity eighty bushels were Prince Edward Island and statute bushels New Gas-gow Milling Company's wheat. All of the Prince Edward Island wheat was diseased with mot and a total failure. oats, peas and wild mustard. The exedi some government wheat, which proved to be a fallure. At the same time and in a fell mear by he also sowed four bushes of seed which he purchased from the Blevensen. Carleton county. The first produced eighty bushels of good pricas. Geo. L. Parent, on the strength of the government's representations in the legislature last session, seld out his own seed. wheat last spring and bought govern-ment wheat to saw. His own seed, which he sold be others, raised a good crop, but the seed which he bought from the department furned out to be worthless. Jan McGinre of Upper Queenstown also thought that it would now him to when when when the pay him to raise some wheat from the government seed. He has quite a large family and felt that from three seed he could produce going in fleur. The three bushels were sowed, and to Mr. McGutre's chagrin the seed produced nothing but worth-less stuff. Ground lost and time wast-

FOUGHT IN THE PENINSULA.

John McDougall Dies in Maine. Aged 104 Years-He Lived for Seventy-Five Years at Meacten, N. B.

EASTON, Me., Sept. 27.—John Mc-Dougall, who lied recently on his small farm, four miles out of this village, is believed to have been the oldest man in Maine, and possibly the oldest person in New England. A copy of a church record made by his daughter says that he was baptized in the Presbyterian church of Dum-fries, Scotland, September 26, 1794, which would make his age 104 years at the time of his death. Among the papers found in his trunk is an honorable discharge from the British army, dated Oct. 12, 1815, less than four months after the overthrow of Naroleon Bonasarte at Waterloo.

Mr. McDougall came here from New Brunswick to live with a married daughter about ten years ago. He used to relate that he served under Wellington to Spain and took part in two pitched battles, receiving a severe wound to the second engagement which laid tim up in a hospital for several mouths. He was not present at the battle of Waterloo. Soon after quitting the army Mr. McDou-gall married and took his wife to Moncton, N. B., where he lived for about seventy-five years. Though he raised a large (armly, most of his raised a large carmity, most of his children moved away or died at an early age, so that they were of ne help to him. After the death of his wife he came to take and made his home with his dameter. As her husband was in strattened circumstances, the old soldier worked on the farm or in the woods until he was past the century mark. He took large quantities of Scotch walskey whenever he was able to buy it until he was 98 years old, and smoted plug cut tobacco up to three days before he died. During the Christmas holidays of 1897 he repeated the Psalms of Daof 1897 he repeated the Psalms of David and the books of Proverby from memory, and offered to recite the book of Job, but his friends, knowing his feeble condition, persuaded him not to make the attempt.

SHEDIAC CONSERVATIVES.

The liberal conservatives of Shedian met for organization on Saturday. Addresses were delivered by O. M. Melanson, James Webster, L. J. Belliveau, W. A. Russell and others, and the Moncton resolution was adopted. The following offices were elected; President—O. M. Melanson.

Vice-president—James Mugridge. Secretary—W. A. Russell. Delegates to the conservative con-

vention for Westmerland county:
District 21-Auguste LeBlanc and Jean Boudreau; substitute, Marcelin

District 22—Jas. Mugridge and Pierre M. Poirier; substitute, Geo. L. District 23—L. J. Bellivau and A. J. Webster, substitute, Fred. Robideux. District 24—Jude D. Dolron and Lau-

rent Boudreau; substitute, J. H. He-

District 27-Jacques Bourque and Louis D. LeBlanc; substitute, Hyppo-

THE LUMBER TRADE.

The lumber market shows no sign of improvement. Shippers have about made up their minds that there will be no active market this fall. Ship-ments have been quite large from prorincial ports this year. A good deal that went forward was of last year's cut, and had been held over last winter. Necessarily there will be a con-siderable quantity held over next win-

The war affected trade in two ways It prevented the American market from recovering from the dull state it has been in for several years, and as a result United States trade has been

Again, the war caused a rise Again, the war caused a rise in freights on the Atlantic, and while prices of deals in England were lower than in the previous year the freight was much higher. A shipper observed yesterday that where he got a 37s. 6d. freight last year he had to pay 47s. 6d. o 51s. this year. This meant from \$1.50 to \$2 per thousand feet difference—adde from the lover relative prices for deals on the other side. On the whole the year has not been a good one for the lumber operators.

THE MARRIED MAN'S TIP.

leveroign Receipt for Getting a Shirt Mender

"It is strange that I can't get my mend my clothes," remarked Mr. Bridle, in a tone of disgrest. "I asked her to sew a subton on this vest this morning, and she

busing on this vest this morning, and subasa't touched R."

"You asked her!" said Mr. Norris, with a slight shrug of his shoulders.

"Yes. What else should I do?"

"You haven't been married very long, sperhaps you'll take a the from me," answer ed Mr. Norris, with a fatherly air. "Never ask a woman to mead anything. That's fathel?"

"Why, what do you mean?"
"Do as I do. When I want a shirt mendd, for instance, I take it in my hand and
unt up my wife. "Where's that rag-bag,
firs. Norris?" I demand in a stern voice.
""What do you want a rag-bag for?" she

"What do you want a rag-bag for? she says, suspiciously.

"I want to throw this shirt away; it's all worn out,' I reply.

"Let me see,' she demands.
"But I put the garment behind my back.
No, my dear,' I answer. 'There is no use in your attenmpting to do anything with it.'
"Let me see it," she reiterates.

"But it's all worn out,' I tell you.'
"Now, John, you give me shat shirt!' she eays in her most peremptory tone.
"I hand over the garment.
"'Why, John Norris,' she cries, with womanly triumph, 'this is a perfectly good shirt. All it needs is.—'
"And she mends it."

GENERAL GORDON'S FUNERAL

Thirteen years, two hundred and twentyed an explatory service was held on the steps Omdurman. Very stowly the Union Jack was hoised from the roof of the palace, white the national anthem was played and a royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired. At the same time the Dayptian fing was hoisted to the strains of the khedivial hymn. Ninetees minute guns then boomed foth in honor of Gordon as governor general. This was followed by the Dead March, and that by a corlowed by the Dead March, and that by a corceach by the band of the Seaforth Highlanders. The ceremony was concluded by the Soudanese bany playing Abide With Me, and as the slow recasure of Gordon's favorite hymn echeed through the runned halls of the palace, many a brave heart forgot for the moment the brilliant victory which had just been won, and shed a tear for the gallant soldied and true man who had fought so well for Queen and country, and had shed his life blood in the cause of civilization and humanalty.

THOSE PALACE CARS.

(Montreal Star.) Hon A. G. Blair's private car arived in this city, yesterday.

A private car, containing Sir Louis Davies, family and party, came over from Point du Chene yesterday and went to Quebec last night on the Maritime express.

(Yarmouth Times.)

And now New Brunswick's premier s being hauled over that province in a palace car. If the grits, when in oposition, had made a few more prom es, the country would be ruined. Their motto appears to be a short life but a merry one.



The young merried couple who are cred with good health are really a king meen. They are possessed of an armor mables them to withstand all the hards. emables them to withstand all the hardships and misfortunes of life. Accidents aside, they will live long, happy lives of mutual helpfulness, and they will be blessed with amiable, healthy children. They will sit together in the twilight of old age and look back without regret over a mutually happy, helpful, useful, successful companionship. There are thousands of young couples every day who start wedded life with but one drawback,—one or the other, or both, suffer from ill-health. There can be no true wedfed happiness that is overshadowed by the black cloud of physical suffering. The man who contemplates matrimony, and realizes that through overwork or worry or neglect, he is suffering from ill-health, should take the proper steps to remedy it before he assumes the responsibilities of a husband. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best of all medicines for men who have neglected their health. It makes the appetite keen, the digestion perfect, the liver active, and the blood pure and tich with life-giving elements. It is the great blood-maker and fiesh-builder. It invigorates and gives virility, strength and vigor. No woman should wed while she suffers from weakness and disease in a womanly way. These are the most disastrous of disorders from which a woman can suffer. They break down her general health. They make her a weak, sickly, nervous invalid. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures all weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of wifehood and motherhood. It transforms weak, suffering, fretful invalidation healthy, happy wives and mothers. Both medicines are sold at all good medicine stores.

French Intrigues With King Menelik to Worry England.

The Latter Must Hold the River from Source to Estuary

The Sirdar is a Grim Man Who Knows His

(London Mail.) The Sirdar at Fashods and Colonel Parsons at Gedaref bring us face to stand in the way of legitimate Anglo Egyptian expansion to the sources of the Nile. The two obstacles are France, whose soldier holds-for a time -Fashoda; and Menelik, who lays

The two are acting together, French adventurers tempted Menelik to claim Gedaref, while it has yet to be proved that Abyssinian troops on the Sobat are not supporting Marchand at Fashoda.

claim to the province of which Gedaref

FRANCE. Secretly, if not avowedly, the France have for years cast a longing glance on the Upper Nile, with Fashoda as their objective. Two French ,"sien tiflo" expeditions set out about th same time, one from the East Abyseinis, under the Marquis de Bon champs, the other from the West, vis the Ubanghi, under Marchand.

Bonchamps reached the Nile, but loss half his Abyssinians killed or wound ed, and after playing in the French manner at treaty-making with natives who did not understand his manner-vres, returned—a marre!

Of Marchand's expedition the detail are unimportant. He reached Fasho da, apparently early in August, with a force of eight Europeans and 100 Senegalese, defeated the dervishes, and an up the French flag. That he was aided by the Balgians surprises no one who has been in East Africa

In violation of pledges, the Belgian are at Rejaf, near Gondokoro, while French ideas of colonization are so magnificent as to be fascinating to all of weak intellect. For example note the second of the grounds on which the French justify their occu-pation of Fashoda. (1) All the Upper Valley is "No-man's Land." Egypt evacuated it in 1889, 'it is not mentioned in Anglo-German agree ments (which have nothing to do with it), and England allowed the Belgians to occupy Rejaf. (2) France wants a continuous line of territory from Eas to West (a la Cape to Cairo).

As she already possesses a few miles of Oobok on the East coast, she must unite this to her vast Congo posses sions on the West coast.

When her Congo province wanted hinterland, the Ubanghi was occupied -in 1894. In 1896 the Ubanghi wanted a hinde land. Liotard occupied the Mbomu and Nyam-Nyam. Now Nyam-Nyam wants a hinterland, so Marchand carries French influences to its "natural

boundary," the Nile. France, on the strength of a scor of officers, a sergeant, and a chean tricolor, on the Congo, proposes to absorb half a continent for their protection England might as well claim Madrid as the "natural" hinterland of Gibral-

But to the French pretensions of 'No-man's Land" what have we to say? The Upper Nile has been Egyptian since 1876. In 1889 Emin Pashe was forced to quit it before the dervishes, but England has always maintained on behalf of Egypt the Egyptian title thereto.

Nor will the pretence that the only egitimate claim to territory in Africa is founded upon effective occupation hold water. The French plenipoten ated this test everywhere except upo the coast. It was, he expressly stated

not to apply to the interior. In 1894 Sir Edward Grey warned all ard sundry that any occupation of the Upper Nile would be regarded as an "unfriendly act." And France dis-claimed anything but a scientific obect for her missions. As if that were not enough, she has always pretende to recognize Egyptian (as distinct from Angio Egyptian) rights, and now talks about diplomacy with the Sublima Porte, the "real" suzerain of Egypt is it not time for her own dignity the France ceased to snarl in this dog-inthe-manger way?

There is another point to be remem bered. Lower Egypt lepends for its very existence upon the Nile. To have a hostile power able to tap or tamper with it near its source would be pre-posterous and unthinkable. ABYSSINIA.

With the victory of Adowa in March 396, Menelik leaped into European fame as a new puppet worth playing with. His armies had humbled Italy and enlarged his territories, his vanity was ripe for ambitious schemes, and there were adventurers ready and eage

to play upon it. Menelik, Negus Negusti, "the Lion of judah," succeeded John II. in 1889. In nts earlier years, as King of Shoa, he hed won successes against the wild Galla tribesmen, and was known as a wily subject; and by 1896 he had subued by force or craft all the Dana-uils of the coast and Gallas of the

outh to his rule.

After his violories against Italy he After his victories against Italy he may be excused for imagining that he is the "King of Kings," while he is old enough to remember the retreat from the Sudan of 1885, and—be deceived by it.

The Negus is handsome—for an

Abyssinian—with a clever face and a cruel mouth. A general of no mean, ability, he can put 200,000 fighting men into the field, and he has always large bodies of troops operating against the tribesmen of the south or the dervishes.

The Abyssinian is a born fighter and splendid shot, as the Italians learnt o their cost; while at the end of the war there were known to be 100,000 modern rifles in the country. Menelik is anything but lacking in

common sense, and he was reported to have a wholesome fear of the udan expedition; yet he has not been the to resist the magnificent temptations of Prince Henri d'Orleans to rule west to the Nile, north to Kassala, and south to Lake Rudolf. That is why at the present time Abyssinians are threathening Gedaref. Ras Makonnen is on the Sobat, and M. Leontieff is being painfully distillusioned in his wide domain in Equatoria.

Equatoria.

It would be a mistake to imagine
Menelik an autocrat without a rival,
and a greater mistake to suppose he does not know it. Those who know Menelik have a shrewd suspicion that the governor got his Equatorial prov-inces because they were too trouble some to keep.

The Gallas are always fighting. Only in October it took two expeditions and many men to reduce the king of In June, 1897, the Somalis sinians, while in Ogađen 200 would-be tax-collectors were promptly massa-

No doubt Menelik smiled in his sleeve when he heaped his favors on In Abyssinia proper Menelik stronger; but the Abyssinian is turbulent and treacherous, and divided,

noreover, by bitter divisio Menelik is a Shoan, and the favor ne shows to his tribe (the Amhara) is bitterly resented by the tribes of Tigre and Lasta, who are the better warriors and horsemen. More important are the religious differences. denehk is no bigot, but he has an unpleasant way of haptising new con-

The French influence in Abvesinia has had two ends-to annoy and hamper the English in the Sudan, and to carve out a French protectorate on the east of the Nile

Their "points de depart" were trade Abyssinian expeditions to the Nile and a province in the south. French claims in Abyssinia are based on a treaty of Louis Philippe in 1843. M. Lagarde, governor of Obok, in April, 1897, renewed it.

More serious is the railway conces ion of 1894 (under M. Ilg), which undertakes (1) that no trade shall go to or from Abyssinia except by this line; (2) that no other line shall be built from Red Sea to Abyssinia or the Nile for ninety-nine years. France thus attempted, by a railway from Dibutil to Antolo, to get all the trade of Abyssinia.

The railway has been begun. not finished, while the port of Zeyla has taken away the trade of Djibutil. and the Rennell road treaty has made us "the most favored nation." In June, 1897, France got a concer

sion of a telegraph from Harar to Antoto. The wire is there, but the poles have not come. On the arrival, with a great flourish of trumpets, of Prince Henry of Orleans and M. Leontieff and the appointment of Leontieff as governor of the Equatorial provinces, it was thought the telegraph poles must come.

Since then Prince Henry has been flying to and fro between Paras and Antoto, trying to bribe some capitalist to sink his money in them, but the capitalist is incom

I have been there—there is no trade, no village even; only nomadic settlements, and no products. The people are a race of rude mountain warriors. The return on £100 will not be one penny in ten years. Nor are they Menelik's to give, for they have al-

ways repudiated his rule. But France has not altogether failed. She may yet succeed in embroiling Menelik with England at Gedaref. whither some time ago an Abyssinian force was marching, which will now meet 3,000 successful Egyptians. And Bonchamps left French officers behind with Ras Makonnen on the So-

But Menelik is not likely to press on either at Gedaref or Fashoda. In the swamps of the Nile the hardy Abyssinian mountaineers die like flies, while Kassala is really beyond his natural boundaries, and his treaties

with Italy show that he knows it. France imagines Russia is working in Abyssinia on her behalf, but she is deceived. Russia sent Vlassof to Antoto and welcomed Abyssinians to St. Petersburg for one reason-one small favor, Raheita, which it was not Menelik's to give. In 1881 the Sultan of Raheita accepted Italian protec-

A port in the Red Sea, off Aden, with do very well as a base to command the Persian Gulf.

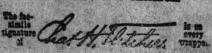
Obviously English policy is to hold the Nile and its banks from source to estuary, and allow no one else the chance of tampering with it. Sirdar is a grim man and knows his R. F. JOHNSON.

SPRINGHILL LIKED HIM.

SPRINGHILL, Sept. 24.—The late Captain W. E. Cooke was well known here by the workmen who were in the pit in 1891, when he was assistant enact in being one of the first to volunteer to descend into the pit to rescu and to find the dead has never been orgotten. His kindness and his genous nature towards the sick and suffering is well remembered by our people, and his being one who with others brought the first body from the mine, is touchingly commented upon. The warmest sympathy in condolence with the bereaved parents, so feelingly apprised of his sad taking off, by Lord Aberdeen, and the high esteem in which he was held by his comrades in arms is spoken of with much grati-fication. It is considered a very re-markable thing that even as the brave fellows lost their lives in the mine in he noble discharge of an even danous duty, so in the end was his sacrifice in the discharge of his duty as a brave and gallant soldier. The sorrowing family at Moncton have our heartfelt sympathy

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children



PROVINCIAL NEWS

Rev. J. Roy Campbell on the Sudden Death of Rev. S. J. Hanford.

A Sensational Case of Suicide Reported from Birdtown.

A Soldier Gets Fifty-six Days Jail for Desertion-Want a Refund for the Seed Wheat,

GRAND MANAN, Sept. 17 .- The wedrs have been taking large quanti-les of poliock. Pond point weir took 4,000 pollock on the 13th inst., and a few days before Whale cove weir took a thousand. Small mackerel still continue plentiful, also small herrings. but the large herrings are the scarcest been for years. Pollock are still plentiful, though shy of the hook still. Coofish are reported as fairly plenti-

Lightkeeper Lincoln Harvey of Gannet Rock light came ashore on the almost ashore on the rocks off station on the night of the 9th inet. The night was clear, but the steame ran directly for the light and stopped when almost on the shoal to the eastward of the light. On the keeper firing two warning guns she started ahead

South West Head.

MAUGERVILLE, Sept. 19.—A ple biscite campaign meeting was held in the temperance hall on Thursday evening. Addresses were delivered by H. F. McLeod and Rev. B. H. Thomas. Jerry Harrison and bride of Chicago

are spending their honeymoon with friends here. Rev. B. H. Thomas and wife of Digby, N. S., came on to attend the reception given the party by Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Harrison. The bridal party returned home on Friday. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Perley returned from their bridal tour en

NORTHESK, Sept. 12.- The eighteen year old daughter of James Johnstone of Little South West is very ill with yphoid 'ever. She has been removed the hospital in Chatham. Her ather entered the hospital last week with the same disease. have the sympathy of the community, as Mrs. Johnstone died of typhoid a short time ago.

George Jardine and Edward Forsyth and several other boys of Allison setlement left for the western states on Tuesday. Mrs. Robert Russell left for her home in Wisconsin last week. Ralph Parker of Whitneyville lost his house by fire Tuesday. There was a very high wind and a spark paught in the roof. All the hous effects were saved. Mr. Parker had

Miss Jessie Dumphy of Doaktown and Robert Curtis of Whitneyville and Robert Curtis of Whitneyville rison, barrister, appeared for Smith, were united in marriage on the 6th. and Dr. Alward of St. John for Mrs. The bride received many valuable presents. Miss Julia Barry and Ed. reamer, both of Bridgetown, drove to Red Bank and were married in the R. C. church by Rev. Father Duffy.

no insurance

Miss Lily Parks gave a very interesting and successful concert on Thursday evening. After the concert a basket social was held. The pro eeds, amounting to \$30, go towards a library for the Sunday school. Miss Lily and Jessie Parks leave for

Boston this week. FREDERICTON, Sept. 21.—At the crown land office today the following timber berths were sold: Ten miles on Tattagouche river, to T. B. Winslow, at upset price; six miles on same river, to A. F. Randolph, at the same

figure. The Fredericton Shoe Company will apply for incorporation at once, and hope to have their building up before the winter sets in.

At the police court today four Scott act convictions against city violators were acknowledged before Col. Marsh, and one for selling intoxicating beer

Among the weddings announced are Lieut, Pealie of Yarmouth and Julia Wisely of Lincoln; also Jas. D. Mitchell and Lily Glasier, daughter of

Parker Glasier. Two more moose hunting parties came in today. W. L. Pierce and E. L. Jones of New York, who will hunt with Frank Bartlett as guide, and Fred Fowle, Dr. Chalmer and Dr. Gordon Parker of Woburn, Mass., who go in on Saturday with Braithwaite. The Fredericton Boom Company rafted during the season 45,335 joints. containing 127 tons of timber, 16,980 superficial feet of hemlock, 4,341,090 pine, 7,466,300 cedar and 106,782,744 of

spruce; total, 118,807,144 feet. WOODSTOCK, Sept. 21.—Messrs. Stockton and Hazen had a splendid meeting at Hartland last night. It was held in Foresters' hall, which was well filled by ladies and gentlemen from distant parts of the county. The audience was appreciative and the speakers were overflowing with their subject. The 67th band discoursed fine music. A. W. Rideout was chairman, and besides the speakers a number of prominent consequentives were ber of prominent conservatives were

on the platform.

The meeting was first addressed by
J. K. Pinder, M. P. P., followed by J.
T. A. Dibblee, M. P. P., J. K. Fleming, G. W. White, J. D. Hazen and Dr.

Mr. Dibblee explained his position referring to his action on the public accounts committee and his stand taken at the Moncton convention; also

taken at the Moncton convention; also that the government had failed to keep their pledge in reference to the promised bridge at Hartland.

Mr. Hazen dealt with the government bridge expenditures. He said they had paid the Record Foundry \$15.300 for the Lefebvre bridge without tender, which the Dominion Bridge Company would have built complete and painted for \$7,119.60. He cited several other instances where large contracts had been let without large contracts had been let without

Dr. St was also Mr. Hazen, in not having the privilege of meeting the minister of railways and Premier Emmerson on the same platform, as they had an-



mes from using Surprise Soar on the clothes on wash day. The "surprise" way of washing gives the "surprise" way of washing gives the finest results with easy work. You who wash try it. SURPRISE SOAP is the name

ticipated. He expected them to have been at this meeting and discuss public matters with them. But if some unavoidable circumstance had prevented them from being present, he would like to fix a date at which they might meet, and he and Mr. Hazen would endeavor to arrange their business so as to keep the engagement Dr. Stockton dealt with the public debt, which is fast rolling upon the province. He said he would favor a well arranged agricultural policy, but would not favor raising more wheat than was necessary for home consumption, nor to the exclusion of other grains. The commissioner of agricul-ture should be a well informed man, with a knowledge of the interests of that department. He cautioned the people of Hartland to beware of the promises that the government speakers would be sure to make at their meeting Wednesday evening in reference to the bridge. He expressed the fullest confidence that the government would be defeated when the country was again appealed to.

The speakers made a most excellent mpression. MEDUCTIC, Sept. 21.—The only prize coming to Meductic from the exhibition is to Squire Grosvenor. For grapes raised under glass he obtains first prize. The Sun in its list of prizes had H. F. Grosvenor as coming from Fredericton and taking a prize on peaches, instead of grapes.

The Rev. A. H. Williams delivers his farewell sermon on Sunday week at Meductic The Methodists of this place are

about to have regular fortnightly ser-SUSSEX, Sept. 22.—Hon. Chief Justice Tuck, who, having consented act as arbitrator in re Frank C. Smith v. Mrs. Cougle, widow of the late Gilfred Cougle, which had been pending for some time past, arrived here this norning and opened his court in the Depot house immediately after his arrival. A number of witnesses were examined and the evidence is all in. His honor, who acted promptly and speedily, takes time to consider. Hon. Attorney General White and R. Mor-

LINCOLN. Sept. 21.-The hurch at Waasis was dedicated on unday. The crowd was so great the church was unable to contain them all. The dedication sermon was preached in the morning by the Rev. Jeseph McLeod. The service in the afternoon was conducted by Rev. T. O. De Witt. In the evening Dr. Mc Leod preached an exceedingly clever and timely sermon on the prohibition and plebiscite question. The new church is a credit to the place, and the contributions on Sunday about

leared it from debt Charlie Stephenson has gone to Fredericton to learn the blacksmith

trade with B. Cooper. Mrs. J. Smith of Halifax, Mrs. H. Lugran of Fredericton and Alec Carr of Jacksontown are the guests of Mrs. J. H. True. Mrs. Samuel Cook of Fredericton and Mrs. Dr. Long of Escanaba, Michigan, are the guests of Mrs. George Hayward.

Chester Hayward is home Newcastle for a few weeks.

MONCTON, Sept. 23.—The liberal conservatives of Shediac met on Saturday for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the county convention, which is to meet at an early date to nominate candidates for the local legislature.

erry date to nominate candidates for the local legislature.

A particularly sad accident occurred in the I. C. R. yard here last night, which resulted in the death of Thomas A. Buckley, a brakeman running between Moneton and Campbellton. Buckley was in the act of cutting a car off his train before it left the station, when his foot became caught in a frog and he was thrown, face downward, on the rail, the cars passing up his right leg, crushing it frightfully, as well as the lower part of the body. The accident occurred about 8 o'clock and he died shortly after midnight, retaining consciousness to the end. about S o'clock and he died shortly after midnight, retaining consciousness to the end. He was a man about twenty-five years unmarried, and the support of a widowed mother and family, who came from Harcourt, Kent Co., a few years age. He was highly respected. The funeral will take place toncrrow under the auspices of the A. O. H. John Robbies, a middle aged man, employed as car ofter in the I. C. R. yard here, was attacked by a fit while sawing wood, after direct yesterday, and though three doctors were in attendance, he died during last night. He had been subject to heart trouble. B. C. Geaner, locomotive engineer, has been appointed inspector of the Westinghouse air brake on the I. C. R. A. R. Holmes has resigned his position in the I. C. R.

been appointed inspector of the Westinghouse air brake on the I. C. R. A. R. Holmes has resigned his position in the I. C. R. eighter's office here and will go to Boston after a short stay with friends at Windson, N. S. Mr. Helmes has taken a lively interest in cricket and other sports since coming to Monton, and his departure will be generally regretted.

Brown Freeze, a section man on the I. C. R. at Salisbury, is one of the latest to receive notice of dismissal. Hr. Freeze had been in the service for about thirty-five years, and his case is a hard one. He was formerly section forenen, but when a young man had the mistortune to lose some of his toer from freezing, and the long daily walk over the section obliged him to give up his position as foreman and go back to work as a trackman. He is now 68 years of age, but is in good health and vell able to do the work of an cridnery trackman. His place has been filled by a god liberal named Wilson, and there is to doubt that the dismissal was made for jolitical reviews.

The annual county convention of the Westmerland Sunday School Aspectation took

who have tral New with D. 1 They sav and caril capture. Ald Me typhoid. ter died; low, and Boiestown was hom now ill a Major this even He receiv at the Qu tomorrow School her the event DORCHI case of mons and

a house the parish gun befor Wilson on ed until t clock this attention clock, wh for a wee Moncton. nizance f the trial E. Knapp acted for At two Thaddeus charged Fitzsim up, and r the prison It is les been isst to that f Mrs. Oulte amination

in October

if possible

Two me

acters.

yesterday penitentia tenced to for stealin Last ev young peoresidence of the Bar of Miss Ma Wednesday she will in evening an lard Crossn sent and o expressed all at her in the wor personal fr being vice Young Peo past few y active wor and assis Sunday sc very best Geo. N. returned.

morning. health dur Tuesday by of which 1 FREDER The will of was proba E. Balmain sole execut among the Hon. Fred British Co son of St. Vanwart, 3 E. Balmain, wart is pro Major G

Samuel Th

this place.

and died

his inspect here on Sat on the ever himself as tary affairs those comp would soon Enfield rifle to distribut corps of vo have been armory. given the a Donald F ping a secon to their age BLISSVIT ing event Thursday e Free Bapt

Sunbury C

Mott was

Hoyt. Rev. bride, tied t ceremony to wards of si ful wedding ed charmin white lawn, bons, and a list of the Sumner Sne Edith DeWit and Mrs. basket; Mis cruet; Miss butter tips; pickle dish: Mr. and Mr. Mr. and Mrs Miss Mina Mr. and M fancy glass Otis E. Hoy Ars. J. P. 1 Miles, pa and Mrs. S. Mr. and Mrs. preserve dis Webb, fancs Merscreau, v Mrs. J. R. V

Mr. and Mrs butter knife Mrs. R. H. rings; Mr. an butter dish; nah Hoyt, reau, set pi



spected them to have eting and discuss pubth them. But if some rcumstance had prerom being present, he a date at which they nd he and Mr. Hazen to arrange their busikeep the engagement. dealt with the public fast rolling upon the aid he would favor a agricultural policy, but or raising more sary for home cono the exclusion of other nmissioner of agricula well informed man ige of the interests of t. He cautioned the land to beware of the he government speakure to make at their sday evening in referdge. He expressed the e that the government ted when the country aled to.

Sept. 21.—The only o Meductic from the Squire Grosvenor. For nder glass he obtains ne Sun in its list of Grosvenor as coming n and taking a prize ead of grapes. H. Williams delivers mon on Sunday week

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22.-Hon, Chief Jushaving consented to in re Frank C. Smith widow of the late Gilich had been pending past, arrived here this ened his court in the mediately after his ber of witnesses were he evidence is all in acted promptly and time to consider. Hon. appeared for Smith, of St. John for Mrs.

Sept. 21.—The new was dedicated on owd was so great the ble to contain them cation sermon was morning by the Rev. The service in the onducted by Rev. T. the evening Dr. Mcan exceedingly clever on on the prohibition question. The new dit to the place, and ns on Sunday about

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of Halifax, Mrs. H. ericton and Alec Carr are the guests of Mrs. Irs. Samuel Cook of d Mrs. Dr. Long of igan, are the guests of ward. vard is home from

23.—The liberal conser-met on Saturday for the g delegates to attend the which is to meet at an accident occurred in the

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a) revscus, my convention of the School Aspectation took

nliy used monthly by over Safe, effectual, Ladies as it for Cosk's Cetter Earlier for as all Mixtures, pills an erous. Price, No. 1, 51 pees stronger, 35 per Jox. Meipt of price and two 8-co. Company Windsor, or id and recommended by a its 'n Canada by all responsible drug the whith Field Secretary Local addressed the essociation on Sunday school work. FREDERICTON, N. B., Sept. 21— Messrs. Wood and Foot of New York,

tomorrow will inspect the Indantry | HAVELOCK, Sept 23.—Death has School here, returning to Montreal by been very busy in the vicinity of Have-

DORCHESTER, N. B., Sept. 24.-The Wilson on Saturday last, and adjourn- also the infant daughter of Esau Muled until today, was resumed at 10 o'- let. ed until today, was resumed at 10 o'clock this morning and occupied the
attention of the court until one o'clock, when it was further adjourned
for a week. The prisoners returned to
Moncton, having entered into recognizance for \$100, to be present when
the trial is again taken up. Charles
E. Knapp prosecuted and James Wild

Let.

Howard Thorne of this place v-ry
nearly lost his house by fire recently.

Mrs. Thorne was at church and Mr.

Thorne returned early, leaving the lamp
burning in the dining room. When
Mrs. Thorne returned home she noticed a very strong smell of parafiline,

At two o'clock the Queen v. Mrs. Thaddeus Bowser and Mrs. Oulton, charged with being inmates of the Fitzsimmons house, was again taken

women of Moncton on charges simlar to that for which Mrs. Bowser and Mrs. Oulton stood trial, and the ex-aminations will be held the first week in October. Moncton has determined, if possible, to rid itself of these char-

Two men, Touffit and Attins, were yesterday brought to the maritime penitentiary from Yarmouth, sen-tenced to several years imprisonment for stealing.

Last evening a large number young people were entertained at the residence of Rev. Mr. Burges, pastor of the Baptist church here, in honor of Miss Mabel Bishop, who leaves on Wednesday next for Wolfville, where she will in future reside. During the evening an address was read by Wil-lard Crossman, on behalf of those preent and others, which with sincerity expressed the sorrow felt by one and all at her coming departure, not alone in the work of the church, but as her personal friends. Miss Bishop besides being vice-president of the Baptist Young People's Union, has for the past few years been an exceptionally active worker in all church affairs and also a member of the Baptist choir and assistant superintendent of the Sunday school. She is followed by the very best wishes of the citizens of

HILLSBORO, N. B., Sept. 25.— morning, mathematics;

FREDERICTON, N. B., Sept. 25.— The will of the late Mrs. George Hume was probated on Saturday by George E. Balmain of Woodstock, who is the sole executor. The estate is divided among the children of the deceased. Hon. Fred Hume and Horace Hume of British Columbia, Mrs. Frank Thompson of St. Louis, Mo., Mrs. Wesley Vanwart, Fredericton, and Mrs. Geo. E. Balmain, Woodstock, Wesley Van-

wart is proctor. Major General Hutton completed his inspection of the infantry school would soon be supplied with the Lec-Enfield rifles, but he thinks it unwise corps of volunteer militia until they have been supplied with the regular armory, where proper care can be

given the arms. Donald Fraser and Sons are shipping a second cargo of lumber direct to their agents at Glasgow.

BLISSVILLE, Sept. 20.—An interesting event took place at 7 o'clock Thursday evening, Sept. 15th, in the Free Baptist parsonage, Blissville, Sunbury Co., when Miss Estella G. bride, tied the nuptial knot. After the ceremony the guests, numbering upwards of sixty, sat down to a bountiful wedding supper. The bride looked charming, attired in a dress of white laws of the looked charming, attired in a dress of the looked charming. white lawn, trimmed with pink rib-Edith DeWitt, fancy glass vase; Mr. and Mrs. Elgin Smith, silver cake Patterson. Deceased had for many basket; Miss Jennie R. Smith, glass years been a member of the result. cruet; Miss Phoebe Mersereau, china butter tips; Charles Mersereau, silver pickle dish; W. E. Pedley, cash, \$5; Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Hoyt, fancy ring; Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Webb, blanket; Miss Mina Glendenning, pair vases; Mr. and Mrs. Manly Duplisea, pair fancy glass baskets; Mr. and Mrs. Otis E. Hoyt, commode set; Mr. and Ars. J. P. Mott, fancy glass set; H. Miles, parlor lamp; Mrs. H. S. Miles, half dozen silver spoons; Mr. and Mrs. S. Gardener, silver ple fork; Mr. and Mrs. Urlo Mersereau, covered Preserve dish; Mr. and Mrs. L. R. H. H. Stuart. Webb, fancy tea pot: Miss Stella UPHAM King Mersereau, vinegar bottle; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Webb, breakfast castor; was held near the kirk at Salina last Mrs. J. R. Webb, breakfast Carlotte, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Stevenson, silver Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Stevenson, silver Tuesday.

Rev. A. D. Archibald, Presbyterian, button button and Stevenson, silver Tuesday. Mrs. R. H. Cheyne, two silver napkin exchanged pulpits with Rev. Mr. Ross rings; Mr. and Mrs. Elliot Hoyt, silver of St. Martins on Sunday. Rev. T. J. butter dish; Mr. and Mrs. Gillman Deinstarit of Apohaqui assisted Rev. Mersereau, glass fruit dish; Mr. and L. J. Wasson in holding missionary Mrs. Myles Webb, tray cloth; Mrs. meetings last week. Abner Hoyt, pair towels; Mrs. Han- An enthusiastic temperance meeting hah Hoyt, pair towels; Geo. Merse- was held in the Methodist church at reau, set pitchers; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Barnesville on Tuesday evening. Ad-

ay. Some very in- Mott, china cheese plate; Mr. and

teresting parish reports were submitted, after which Field Stereth) Locas addressed the essociation on Sunčay school work.

FIREDERICTON, N. B. Sept 21.—
Messrs. Wood and Foot of New York, who have beeen three weeks in Central New Brunswick after big game with D. E. Church as guide, are out. They saw plenty of game, both moose and caribou, but failed to make a capture.

Ald, Moore's family is afflicted with typhoid. A short time ago one daughter died; his eldest son is now very low, and he received a telegram from Bolestown that another daughter, who was home to her sister's funeral, is now ill with the same disease.

Mott, china cheese plate; Mr. and Mrs. A L Duplisea ruby glass est and table cloth; Mrs. J. Nason, dot. egg cups and china cup and saucer: Mrs. J. F. Duplisea, parior lamp and glass set; Miss Dora Mersereau, silver glass set; Mrs. A. Mersereau, ruby glass set; Mrs. A. Mersereau, ruby glass set; Mrs. and Mrs. E. Davis, table cloth and fancy lamp; Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Taylor, 1 doz. napkins; M. A. Smith, fancy pitcher; Stirling and Miss Vella Hoyt, pair fancy vases; George N. Mott, china cup and saucer: Mrs. A. Mersereau, ruby glass set; Mrs. Dora Mersereau, silver fruit spoon; Mrs. D. Webb, glass butter dish; Mr and Mrs. J. F. Duplisea, parior lamp and glass set; Miss Dora Mersereau, ruby glass set; Mrs. Dora Mersereau, silver fruit spoon; Mrs. D. Webb, glass butter dish; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Duplisea, parior lamp and glass set; Miss Dora Mersereau, silver fruit spoon; Mrs. D. Webb, glass butter dish; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Duplisea, parior lamp and glass set; Miss Dora Mersereau, silver fruit spoon; Mrs. D. Webb, glass butter dish; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Duplisea, parior lamp and glass set; Miss Dora Mersereau, silver fruit spoon; Mrs. D. Webb, glass butter dish; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. C. Taylor, 1 doz. napkins; M. A. Smith, fancy pitcher; Stirling and Mrs. F. C. Taylor, 1 doz. napkins; M. A. Smith, fancy pitcher; Stirling and Mrs. H. Webb, silver for manifer for manifer fruit spoon; Mrs. D. N. Mott, china cup an

case of the Queen v. John Fitzsim- Chipman Keith of Lower Ridge, aged mons and wife, charged with keeping thirty-three years, leaving a husband a house of ill fame at Irishtown, in the parish of Moncton, which was begun before Justices Chapman and Mrs. Esau Mullet, aged twenty,

the trial is again taken up. Charles ticed a very strong smell of paraffine, acted for the defence and James Friel and thinking so nething was wrong, she went to her husband's room, where she had great difficulty in awaking him. The lamp had exploded, burning the ash dining table and a chair and up, and resulted in the dismissal of Finally the fire went out for want of oilcleth, and scorehing the carpet. It is learned that summonses have were closed.

The people of Havelock are enjoying

moose meat, shot by George Heyss of New York. The moose was about the largest shot in Canaan woods for so time, weighing about seven hundred and fifty pounds and measuring from antler to antler forty-four inches. Mr. Heyss is very proud of his shot.

HAMPSTEAD, Queens Co., Sept. 26. Rev. George W. Foster, who leaves next week for his new field of labor at Keswick, York Co., was on Saturday night presented by Court Woodville, I. O. F., with a touching farewell address, to which the rev. gentleman made a most appropriate reply. Geo. Hamm of New York is here

visiting his parents. FREDERICTON, Sept. 26. - The Sun's expose today of the local government's steel bridge double price contracts given out without tender to favorites has created more of a politi-cal sensition here than has been felt since the days of the Leary telegram The surprise is greater because of the general feeling here, even among his opponents, of Hon. Mr. Emmerson's political integrity and business methods in the management of his department. The weaker element of his support here admit it looks very bad. but the more partizan wing are simply dumb, waiting for the cue from the

Ge). N. Bishop, who recently left The University junior matriculation Dorchester for the United States, has examinations begin Thursday mornexaminations begin Thursday morning. The subjects are: Thursday afternoon Samuel Thistle, a respected citizen of Latin; Friday morning, English, this place, took suddenly sck last night afternoon, history and geography and died about three o'clock this Saturday morning, Greek, French morning. He apeared in his usual and chemistry; afternoon, nathealth during the day. Funeral on ural history. The senior matrituesday by the Orange Association, culation and supplemental examof which he was a member. The order of subjects are the same as above, so far as possible. There are thirty applicants for admission. The University telescope and observatory have been thoroughly repaired and put in order by Prof. Dixon and the lenses re-set. This glass is one of the best in Canada.

Judge and Mrs. Vanwart, Mrs. Geo. W. Allen and Mrs. Elizabeth Hazen had a miraculous escape from serious, if not fatal, injuries Saturday evening. They were returning to the city after a drive to Marysville, and reachhere on Saturday and left for Montrear on the evening train. He expressed ing. near J. R. McConnell's residence, almost simultaneously with the suburtary affairs here and intimated that those companies of the 71st battalion whose approach they had not observed. The horse had got over the track, but the carriage was squarely across ed the Canada Eastern railway crossing, near J. R. McConnell's residence but the carriage was squarely across Enfield rifles, but he thinks it unwise the rails when the locomotive crashed to distribute these arms to the rural into it and sent it flying in pieces into the air. Fortunately, the terrified oc-oupants were thrown clear of the track and thus escaped with their lives. All, however, received a terrible shock, and the ladies were more or less bruised. Mrs. Allen, who was found pinioned under the box of the carriage, received a severe cut in the head and suffered otherwise more than Mrs. Vanwart or Mrs. Hazen. The judge escaped with scarcely a bruise. The party returned to town on the Chatham express. Mott was married to Winifred P. which came along soon after the acci-Hoyt. Rev. O. N. Mott, father of the dent, and the ladies were at once at-

Miss Elizabeth Chafey, one of the bons, and was unattended. Below is oldest and most respected inhabitants a list of the presents and donors: Mrs. of Indian island, died on Thursday, tist church.

Rev. David Patterson, who for two years has ministered to the Free Baptist congregations of Wilson's Beach and North Road, has resigned, preaching his farewell sermons yes-terday. He will leave the island on Thursday. No successor is chosen as

Last night a temperance mass meeting was held in the church at Wilson's Beach. The building was well filled. The audience was addressed by Rev. Mr. Patterson and

resses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Halse, Wason and Thempson, and Al-derman Maxwell of St. John. Rev. Jas. Crisp also addressed a meeting at Titusville on Friday night.

The late Rev. S. J. Hanford's old parishioners in this vicinity were much grieved at his decease. DORCHESTER, Sept. 27.—A most impressive sermon relative to the life and death of the Rev. S. J. Hanford,

who died so suddenly in St. John last week, was preached by the Rev. J. Roy Campbell at the morning service in Holy Trinity church on Sunday. For three months during the past summer Mr. Hanford assisted Mr. Camp-bell in the duties of this parish, and made warm friends in all with whom he came in contact, to whom his sudden death was a severe shock.

In the Baptist church on Sunday evening the music was rendered by the children of the Sabbath school and lock, three young wives having died the service in general devoted to the recently, namely, Mrs. Keith, wife of children. After service the following children. After service the following address, which is self-explanatory was read:

To Deacon Joseph C. Bishop: Dear Friend and Brother-We, the officers and teachers of the Dorchester Baptist Sunday school, on behalf of the school which we represent, cannot permit the opportuity now presented to pass without giving some slight exsion of regret for the loss we all sustain by the departure from our midst of yourself and family—a loss which is shared in not only by the church organization with which our school is allied, and of which you have for so many years been a consistent and devoted member, but as well by the citizens of our community, in which you have so long resided, enjoying the respect and confidence of your fellows.

The untiring zeal and energy which have characterized your connection and that of the members of your family with our Sunday school, and the devotion of yourself as an officer and member of the church, are all entitled to much more emphatic recognition than these feeble words of ours can give or express, but we would like to convey to you and your family the sinduring the past, of the merits of your character and work, and which now have with greater intensity and rolume, as we are brought fire to face with the void which your departure to other fields of service will create. We are conscious that wherever the lo of yourself and the members of your family circle may be cast, that there you will all be willing workers in the cause of the Master, and that you will at all times keep the way that leads

to the preservation of the soul.

Be assured that in going out from mong us you and your interesting family carry with you our highest esteem and regard, as well as gratitud for what you have been to, and what you have done for us, and that the prayers of grateful and lappreciative friends, whom you leave behind, will to the all-wise and living Father, that you and yours may be preserved, comforted and prospered in all your ways and undertakings

We are loath to say "farewell," but in its utterance we would voice the to meet again before that grand reinion around the throne of the Most High, for which we should all strive

On behalf of the school,

H. R. EMMERSON, Committee F. C. PALMER, Superintendent. To this address Mr. Dishop made a very fitting reply, thanking one and all for their good wishes. He regretted beyond expression that he was compelled to sever his connection with Dorohester and its many kind citizens, who at all times had extended the seatest friendship towards the members of his family and himself. but knew that he would not be forgetten, and that if from time to tim was able to revisit his old home would receive a hearty welcome Mr. Bishop, who on Wednesday

eaves for Wolfville, has resided in Dorchester for many years and has een one of our most highly respected dtizens. We wish him every success in his new home.

FREDERICTON, Sept. 27.-A sen sational case of suicide by strychnine is reported from Birdtown, about eighteen miles from this city. The victim is Jennie Brown, daughter of John L. Bird. She married about seven years ago, and went to Caribou, Me. to life. Her iffe was not a happy one and two years since she returned home with two children. During the sumner the husband came and took on child away with him. Mrs. Brown has and was for several months in the employ of Fred Smith, manager of the Western Union Telegraph office here. Western Union Telegraph office here. On Saturday she went home, intending, as she said, to return Monday. Sunday night her parents were awakened by her cries, and going to her room, found her in agony. She told them she had taken poison. A doctor was sent for, but she had died before his arrival. He found evidence of

In the case of Wade v. C. P. R., tried at the Sunbury county court recently, in which a verlict was returned for in which a verifict was returned for \$35 against the defendant for killing an ox at Wassis, Judge Wilson today made an order setting aside the ver-dict and granting a new trial; Duffy for plaintiff, and Vanwart, Q. C., for defendant.

Private McDonald, recently tried by court martial for desertion from the R. R. C. I., received his sentence today

R. R. C. I., received his sentence today of fifty-six days in jail.

The Queensbury and Southampton Agricultural society of this county at its annual n eeting, held this week, by unanimous presolution instructed its secretary to write the commissioner for agriculture and demand a refund of the money paid by the society for the alleged seed wheat sold to it by the government last spring.

Samuel McKnight left here last June with Harry Wangh for the Klondyke.

with Harry Wangh for the Klondyke. In a letter lately received by a friend in this city from McKnight, written in August, he states tha the had already struck good paying dirt, yielding about \$100 a day to each man.

Children Cry for

Twenty Funny Stories of MARK TWAIN

They relate to Mark Twain's eccentricities, and his aptness in making the most ordinary episodes appear ludicrous. The stories are brimful of fun.

When I Stood Face to Face With Death

General A. W. Greely, the great Arctic explorer, tells here, for the first time in print, the graphic story of his fearful exile of 278 days at the North Pole, when his compades dails. his comrades daily dropped dead at his side, and when all waited day

Miss Wilkins in Her New England Home

An entire photographic page will show the author of "Jerome" and "Pembroke" as she is at home: her friends as they grouped around her; going out to walk with her dog; with her favorite cat; and in an evening gown ready for

John Wanamaker's Sunday-School The Most Interesting Sunday-School in America How it has grown to be a factor in a city's life, together with the wonderful man who has devoted his eaergies to its development. Allostrated.

These are Some of the Special Features in the October Number of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

We will mail The Ladies' Home Journal from now until January 1, 1899, and The Saturday Evening Post, every week from now until the end of the year, on receipt of only Twenty-floe Cents.

THE SATURDAY **EVENING POST**

Was established in 1728 by Benjamin Franklin. It is handsomely illustrated and gives weekly the best serials. short stories and sketches the world can produce. The regular subscription price is \$2.50 per year. Both our publications, balance of the year as an introduction, for only Twenty-five Cents.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA

Ernest McCready and Tom Dieuade, Two St. John Boys.

Among Those War Correspondents Who Have Been Warmly Eulogised by Admiral Sampson.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Realizing that one particular class of hero of the late war has been overlooked in the late war has been overlooked in the blaze of glory that greeted the home-coming of the victorious troops, Admiral Sampson hastens to make amends for the oversight. The brave admiral has written for this newspaper the tribute of praise to the gentlemen of the press that is printed in this issue. The valor of the American newspaper man as exhibited crican newspaper man, as exhibited in the late war, has rightly excited universal comment. The old-time war correspondent who remained with the commander-in-chief, miles behind the march where the flercest of fighting was in progress, risking his life for the sake of duty and readily as the soldiers. The world has wondered almost as much at this heroism of the modern newspaper man as it has at the reckles bravery of the soldiers and sailors who carried the stars and stripes so impetuously to victory.

There was Ernest McCready, the son of one of Canada's most far literary men, who was sent by the New York Herald to represent that newspaper at the front. To those who witnessed the cool bravery of "Mac," as he is familiarly known to mac," as he is familiarly known to his associates, taking notes of the most minute incidents of the numerous fights in Cuba, it was difficult to believe him to be the man of the mild and child-like manner who was known as one of the best descriptive writers on James Gordon Bennett's newspaper. He seemed to jump in a moment from a novice at the game of dodging bullets and shrapnel to a veteran for whom war missiles had no terrors at all. Under fire the cool-ness and disregard of personal danger made him an object of admiration to the men who had made a life business

the men who had made a life business of fighting.

Another Herald man who prompted the econiums of the leaders in the late war is Harry Brown, who, by his enterprise and journalistic dash, secured for the Herald many valuable and exclusive stories regarding the fighting at the front. He is one of the "star" men of the Herald, and has a heart as big as his intellect.

HEROES OF THE PEN. paper men were to be allowed aboard at Ke the ships of war. Whether or not he had secured a recipe that enabled in the early days of the war was station as y definitely, but it was a mathad secured a recipe that enabled him to exist without sleep, no one can say definitely, but it was a matter of common talk on the despatch boat from which Diauade sent his interesting stories of the war that no

one ever caught him napping, and very seldom saw him eat. Morrill S. Godard did splendid service for the New York Journal as spatch boats. Goddard took with him a long and varied yachting experi-ence that made him an ideal man to direct a journalistic campaign during a pelagic war. The great executive ability that had placed Goddard at the head of the list of up-to-date Sunday editors enabled the Journal to acquire a reputation luring the war that has done much to place that paper in its present high place among

Every one has read of the here of Edward Marshall of the New York Journal, who, when struck down by a Mauser built in the fight between the correspondent who remained with the commander-in-chief, miles behind the firing line, has been conspicuous by his absence in the most recent war. The chronicler of battles preferred to march where the fiercest of fighting. who assisted Marshall from the field of battle, returned from the war with an enhanced reputation as an artist and a record for personal courage won in the dashing charges in front of San-

Walter Howard of the New York Journal is the man of whom William Hearst, the proprietor of the paper said: "Nothing but the personal heroism of Howard got the Simpson to Santiago." The Simpson was a patch boat that had its own tro while navigating the waters around Cuba, and Howard did wonders in over-coming obstacles in the way of getting her to the scene of the war. Then there was "Jack" sumford of the New York Journal, one of the most brilliant writers among the corps of clever journalists around Santiago, who was mentioned in despatches as the man who, although far from well himself, vacated his quarters in order that sick soldiers might occupy them. SOME EDITORS SAW SERVICE.

Two members of the editorial staff of the New York Press went into ser-vice Ervin Wardman, editor and publisher of the Press, enlisted as a private in Troop A of New York, was commissioned as lieuterant of 201, and afterwards made one of the staff of Gen. Brooks, with whom he went to the econiums of the leaders in the late war is Harry Brown, who, by his enterprise and journalistic dash, secured for the Herald many valuable and exclusive stories regarding the fighting at the front. He is one of the day for the Americans, driving the Spaniards from an almost impregnable position with great gallantry. John A Murray enlisted with the journalistic ranks, "Tom" Dianade of the New York Evening Sun would have the front of his coat covered with this kinid of recognition of merit. "Tom" began his war reporting aboard one of the battleships but was forced to transfer his flag, so to speak, to a despatch boat owing to the government decree that no news-

news of the flying squadron.

ONE WOMAN CORRESPONDENT. While the shoper of representing their newspapers at the front was there was only one woman correspondent, Miss Margherita Arlina Hamm, who was sent to the front by the Leslie syndicate. Miss Hamm cheerfully roughed it in the interests of those whom she represented at the whom she represented at the front, allowing no question of personal comfort to prevent her going where the best news of the war was to be ob-tained. William Bengough, who also represented the Leske syndicate, was and being juite near when the shrap-nel came from the Spanish lines and dropped with such accuracy on the hill where our artillery were stationed. Of the bravery of these men and woman the military despatches of course make no mention. It is only fair and right, however, that their pluck should be recognized.

BLAIR'S DELIGHTED AUDIENCE.

The staff correspondent of the Fred-ericton Daily Herald, reporting Hon. Mr. Blair's meeting here last Monday night, says Mr. Blair 'talked for neartwo hours to a delighted audience."
The staff correspondent should have explained that he night have talked ger, but the audience began to dehouse perore Mr. Blair had talked an hour, and nearly half of them had left with delight before he had finished. The most delightful part of the meeting seemed to be in getting away.

SIR PATRICK TALBOT DEAD.

The death is announced of Hon. Sir Patrick Wellington Talbot, K. C. B., sergeant-at-arms in the house of lords.

(Hon. Sir Patrick was born December 11, 1817, and was educated at Eton and Sandhurst. He was vice-president of Welligton college and president of Welligton college and Honorary Colonel of the Third and Fourth Battalions of the South Staf-fordshire Regiment. From 1836 to 1346 he held the commission of a cap-tain in the Royal Fusiliers. He was A. D. C. to the lord lieutenant of Ire-land, comptroller of the lord lieutenland, comptroller of the lord lieutenant is household and private secretary to Lord Derby. He held the post of sergeant-at-arms in the house of lords since 1858.)

Watts "Seems to have been son trouble over at Wickwire's house."
Petts—'Well, yes. His wife told him
to advertise for a parlor maid, and
he goes and puts in the ad, 'blonde
preferred.'"—Indianapolis Journal.



dress on application. SUN PRINTING COMPANY. AT PRED WARKHAM

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 1, 189

THE BRIDGE CONTRACTS.

We commend to the careful study and thoughtful attention of the people of New Brunswick the facts disclosed vincal bridge contracts. It is shown by evidence which appears to be unanswerable that the people of New pay two prices for all the iron and steel bridges erected in this province We have the statement of the largest bridge building firm in Canada that the work done here does not cost three cents per pound at the regular market price. We have the fact that similar work is done in other provinces price for all the work that offers. We have the proof that Mr. Emmerto deal. Though proof is furnished on this last point it is superfluous, for Mr. Emmerson seems to have admitted the fact during the last session of

afford to do some hard and practical Every county is asking for better roads and for new bridges. In most the chief commissioner explains, truly enough, that the resources of the proson told the people of Hartland spirited correspondence which arose and in all the provinces the words of that he could not afford to give over the Atlantic fisheries and the the ministers have been used to purstanding that it would be paid out of the revenue from tolls collected from those who used the bridge. Yet we now know that for years the peo-Bought two bridges every time that Mr. Emmerson built one. The government has paid the Record company for all the bridges built, and for an equal number that were not built. The people of Hartland and of other places who paid for these other bridges could have had them, and the province would have spent no more money than it has paid. When a minister tells the people of a certain locality that the government cannot that is needed, the people addressed The meaning is that the favorite contractors do not feel like giving up the money. The government has al-

We know so far that more than two structures, the loss involving tens of and highways. But it is well understood that that the chief spending department in the province is under the manage ment of the same minister who has given out these two-price contracts: when they read his defence of these transactions; when they think how carefully these bridge dealings were kept from public knowledge; when they consider that the same opportunity exists in nearly the whole range of controllable expenditure, they will naturally regard the condition of things with grave apprehension and

Globe on the provincial bridge scandal

SIR JOHN ALLEN.

varied public life which is possible in Canada, have been called upon to erve the country in more different vays. As a legislator, as an administrator, as a judge; in the military, civil and diplomatic service, he was asked to perform important duties. In all he won and maintained a reputaview, soundness of judgment and capacity for affairs. Combining qualities of urbanity and dignity that attractive combination which wins both affection and respect, he was in emper and manner an ideal judge. Some lawyers are born to be advo-cates. Some appear to be designed by nature for judicial office, and among he latter was Sir John Allen.

THOMAS F. BAYARD.

If the death of Hon. Thomas F. Bayard had occurred ten years ago the people of the United States would have recognized, as they do now, the loss of one of their most eminent statesmen, and the democratic party would have mourned one of its leaders. Great Britain would then have remembered him as a secretary of state who got into difficulties with Canada on several questions and was proved to be wrong in every instance. His death now is an event which comes more closely home to the British people with whom Mr. Bayard spent one term as United States ambassador. No representative of the United States has been more popular in England than Mr. Bayard, who himself came to think and speak so well of Britain that the Anglophobists of his own land loudly but vainly clamored for his recall.

Mr. Bayard came of a ruling family. His father was term after term two were rivals for the party nomination as candidate for the presidency. and Mr. Cleveland, when elected, recognized his position by making him Canada contain some interesting and ard dispensation. Mr. Bayard, with the secretary of the treasury, and the the controversy. On the other side Sir John Thompson and Mr. Foster stated the case in the early part of the controversy, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper succeeding to the discussion at a laier stage Lord Rosebery, who was foreign minister during part of the period, was the writer of one despatch which does him great credit. The United States ministers were in the end forced to abandon every point in their legal argument, and were shown to have made an almost incredible number of mistakes in their statements of facts. by reason of their accepting the versions of Sol Jacobs and other imaginative Cape Cod, fishermen. These controversies are oid stories now, and it is pleasant to know that Mr. Bayard lived and served his country long enough to learn that the British people were not always in the wrong.

THE BRIDGE SCANDAL.

The people of New Brunswick who have been paying for two bridges every time they got one are looking in vain for an explanation from the government of its course. All they have in the way of reply is the criticism that the report of the engineer given in this paper does not contain the name of the man who prepared it.

What possible difference does that make? Does Mr. Emmerson or his ngineer say that the weights and neasurements of the bridges are not as given in the report? The main purpose of the examination is to establish the price paid by the provincial government for bridges of a certain weight. The engineer's report sustains Mr. Emmerson's statement that the government pays the Record Company 61-2 cents per pound. Mr. Emmerson will not contradict this part of his

The other part of the engine port establishes the price paid port establishes the price paid for like work by other purchasers. We would like to know whether the government organs deny that Mr. Emmerson's price is double the market price. The ed that the Nova Scotia blue-books lie. The market price is also shown by the statement of the Domini the Nova Scotia reports, and the conclusions of the engineer whose report was printed in this paper.

riven in due time. In the meantime would be interesting to have Mr. minerson say whether the statements made in this paper are true or not. That the government is paying two

nswick firms. That there are other firms in

THE PLEBISCITE VOTE.

So far as can be gathered from inwho voted in Canada on the 29th, expressed a desire for prohibition. In the maritime provinces the demand for prohibition is strong and emphatic. so far as expression is given at the polls to the popular wish. Quebec speaks with equal clearness against Durham, W. 1146 prohibition. Ontario is more ambiguous, giving a prohibition majority in rural districts and condemning prohibition in the cities, but on the whol endorsing prohibition in a half-heart ed way. Manitoba and probably the Northwest vote Yes by a considerable majority, while British Columbia's verdict is not before us in such a shape that it can be interpreted

So far as can be gathered from the

despatches at hand and other date, five provinces, counting the Northmajorities of the vote polled. One province has voted a vigorous and decided negative and one is yet in doubt. Mr. Prefontaine, M. P. mayor of Montreal, has declared that the govprohibition on Quebec without the consent of that province. Mr. Geoffrion, who is not only a member of parliament, but a minister of crown, has asserted in a public address that though temperance people have got the plebiscite they shall not ssume that the Quebec supporters of tht government and some of the ministers will maintain that the whole question of federal prohibition is set case would not be without cleverne speaking people, to induce Quebec" to condemn prohibition. In Ontario also hibition. On every dead wall the electors could read the statement, of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the enactment of prohibition meant direct taxation, the statement of Mr. Fielding that the revenue to be replaced was over eight milions, and the statement of Sir Henry Joly that if prohibition were adopted the people would have to be taxed to provide money to compensate the liquor manufacturers and dealers for the loss of their business. These appeals, which were issued by the Licensed Victuallers Association and circulated through as many newspapers as would use them, must have had some effect, especially on the minds of those who follow the political teaching of these ministers. They do not appear to have made much im-

pression in the neighborhood. Nova Scotia gives a majority of 21,-000 or more for prohibition. The majority in this province will probably be in the neighborhood of 17,000, and that of Prince Edward Island brings the total above 45,000. Possibly 50,000 majority may be recorded when the maritime province vote is all counted. Quebec has a population say sixty per cent. larger than that of the lower provinces, and the Quebec majority, computed at 75,000, is about sixty per ent. larger, East of the Ontario boundary prohibition is defeated by 1, 25, 060 to 30,000 majority. This may be omething more than offset in onwill contribute perhaps 10,000 majority for the abolition of the liquor traffic. Compared with the provincial plepiscite, there is a large decline in the prohibition majority in Ontario, and considerable loss in Nova Scotia, while it is certain that Manitoba is not up to the former mark. The polled is apparently smaller than in

the provincial plebiscite, but this is due to the fact that all the former rlebiscites were held on days when the people were called together for other elections. In this city the vote was larger and the majority larger than was generally expected. More than half of the qualified voters went to the polls, and the vote for prohibition was almost equal to that cast in 1896 for the two gentlemen who represent the St. John constituencies at Ottawa. With a egistered vote about the same as that of Halifax, the city of St. John polled about double the vote of Halifax. In some parts of the province the vote was large enough to show a healthy interest in the event. Other districts practically ignored the whole transaction, and in a few the votes could all

The cause of prohibition in this province got some nin france but not much help from the press supporting the

tude of the three St. John journals If the vote of the whole dominio

prohibition as the vote of this town problem with the returns so incom

DEFFATED

(Continued from First Page.)

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Bonaventure		678	
Chambly and Vercheres		231	1
Champlain	30	335	
Charlevoix	30	787 512	
compton	544	258	1
Drummond and A	185	1326	
Gaspe (no voting yet.)	1945	9550	1
Hochelaga	1033	2553 216	1
Toilette	29	311	
Jacques Cartier	100	*939	1
Kamenraska	31	721 *314	1
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Two Mountains Vaudreuil	12	237 *18	
		CHERNIES IN	σü

Montreal city gave a majority of 10,-

WINNIPEG, Sept. 29.—It is estimated that prohibition carried in Manitoba today by about 8,000. a falling

In this city the total vote polled was

2.374, of which 1,451 was for and 923 against. Only about 30 per cent of the total available vote was polled.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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T. EATON COM 190 YONGE ST., - TORONTO, ONT.

ity vote was: Prohibition, 810; against 128; spoiled and doubtful, 112; majorty against, 318. It was a larger voté han expected. In the provincial election between 2,500 and 2,600 votes were

Mt. Tolmie 25 Cedar Hill 35 THE TERRITORIES. Following are scattering returns from the territories:

BIG PULP WORKS.

TORONTO, Sept. 24.—Dr. Viggo Drewsen of New York was in the city esterday. He is the vice-president of the Petewawa Lumber Puln and Paper Co., incorporated by special act of the Ontario legislature, which holds oncessions from the Ontario governnent, setting aside extensive tracts of spruce lands in northern Ontario for the purpose of permanently supplying raw material for the manufacture of his company will build at Petewawa, Ont., where it has secured about five hundred acres of land and all water her Stella Josephine was united power rights on the Petewawa river. marriage to Herman A. Myers of Nor-The company expect to have in operaion before the end of next season a plant with a daily capacity of 50 tons dry sulphite fibre, and as there will be about 10,000 horse power available for other purposes, the company will carried a handsome bouquet of white probably also build a paper mill of

about 100 tons daily capacity. A KLONDYKER MARRIED BOIESTOWN, Sept. 21.—The home of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Clowater, near this place, was the scene of a brilliant wedding on Wednesday evening of this week, the participants eing Charles Welch, late of Alaska, their daughter, Clara Clowater. The marriage ceremony was per-formed by Rev. J. J. Knight at halfpast seven o'clock in the presence of the bride's immediate friends and a number of invited guests. The bride, who was attended by Miss Ethel Spencer of Lowell, Mass., was most har dsomely attired in navy blue and white. The bridesmaid wore white. Mr. and Mrs. Welsh intend leaving

on Monday for a bridal tour through the western states, then to locate a proceed to the Klondyke in March to ook after his interests in claims owned by him on Bonanza and Eldo-

A meeting of the conservative elec tors of the East Aberdeen polling dis-trict was held in the school room at trict was held in the school room at Foreston on Wednesday, Sept. 21st., to organize, their forces for the coming election, which, judging from the signs of the times, cannot be very far off. Charles Wilson was elected chairman and Alfred Ball secretary for the polling district.

An executive committee was bal-

CONSERVATIVE MEETING AT

An executive committee was bal-oted for and John Huggard, John delegates to the county convention were John Huggard and Alfred Ball.

vention, and for the future carry out all provincial elections on distinct party lines, just as the dominion elecwas carried unanimously.

The business part of the meeeting having been completed, short ad-

and others, and the meeting adjourned.

THE SUSSEX EXHIBITION. The large new exhibition building just completed at Sussex, will be opened tto the public on Tuesday, Oct. 4th, the day of the opening of the Sussex exhibition. This progressive town, which will put on the largest John, has just erected a splendid building, 80 ft. wide by 220 ft. long, in which a three days' show will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 4, 5 and 6.

The well known reputation of Sus-eral special attractions of note will be put on, including the famous New Brunswick game exhibit which attracted so much attention at the Boston Sportsmen's fair.

On Wednesday, the 5th, a special low rate of \$1 for return fare from both Moneton and St. John, with correspondingly low rates from interme diate stations, has been granted by day, the 4th and 6th, single first-class fares, good to return up to and including the 8th, will be issued. Hampton and St. Martins, Central, Elgin and Havelock, and Salisbury and Harvey will also issue excursion

WEDDING BELLS.

Thursday evening, Sept. 22nd, at the residence of Capt. W. J. Brittain, Springfield, Kings Co., when his daugh formed by Rev. G. F. Currie. bride looked charming in a dress of white India muslin, trimmed with white satin ribbon and chiffon. and pink carnations. Immediately the ceremony the guests sat down to a bountiful repost. The presents were numerous and costly. Music was furnished by Miss En ma Innes and E. N. Myers. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Barnard, Malden, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sharp, St. John; Mr. and Mrs. W. B McKay, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Spconer, Miss Emtain, John A. Urquhart, Miss Georgie Urquhart, Miss May Hendry, A. W. Nobles, Mrs. Hingham, W. A. Hat-field, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Gillies, A. I. and Miss Edith B. Spragg.

> ANOTHER NOVA SCOTIAN. (Truro Sun.)

A soldier boy died in Seney hospital, Brooklyr, New York, on the 22nd inst. ontracted at "Camp Thomas," Chickmauga, Georgia; his age was 29 years. ains were brought do his native village and interred in the family heral cortege to the depot. His bro-ther Laurie same some with the re-mains, and was joined at Boston by Annie and Henry-so that save this

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

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

It is a matter of regret to the people of Woodstock that Dr. Colter's official duties recessitate the moving of his family to St. John. His daugh ters are deeply beloved by their young companions here, and they will be greatly missed .- Press.

Sch. Joseph Hay, Capt. Phipps, bound from Hillsboro for New York, put in here on 29th for a new main-In a gale off Quaco Monday night her mainsail was torn to such an extent that Capt. Phipps deemed it best to procure a new one before proceeding further.

The Battle line steamers Mantinea, Platea and Cunaxa have been chartered to load cotton at Gulf of Mexico ports for Liverpool, Bremen, etc., at 47s. 6d. per ton net register. The merchants have the option of loading the Mantinea at Wilmington or Savan-

Wr. R. Montgomery of the head office of the Union Bank of Halifax has been appointed agent of their Sherbrooke branch, S. J. Howe, the former agent, having been transferred to the agency at Kentville. The many friends of Mr. Montgomery in this city, who will remember him while in the Halifax Banking Co. here, will be Leader. pleased to learn of his success.

The largest porker of the season was brought to market on 29th for seventy-six ibs. This was a pure bred Tamworth, two years old, and fed by S. Z. Dickson some three years ago, and are finding much favor with breeders and market men.

had a conversation said the plans for a service to and from the maritime provinces were not yet completed, but in due course of time speedy boats would be provided.—Yarmouth Times.

Abel G. Trites, a prominent resident of Petitoodiac, passed away Sunday, at the advanced age of 81 years. Deceased was born in Moncton, but had passed the greater part of his life at Petitoodiac. He leaves a wife and five children, the latter being E. T. Trites, paymaster, I. C. R.; Miss Mary Trites Moncton: Daniel and Herbert Trites of Petitcoliac, and Beverley Trites of

The marriage of J. Robert Wilson and Amyettet Allan was very quietly celebrated at the residence of the bride, Charlotte street, Carleton, last Wednesday, by Rev. Jas. Burgess, and was witnessed by a few intimate friends. The bride was the recipient of many valuable presents, among which was a substantial check from Jarvis Wilson, the father of the groom Mrs. Wilson will receive her friends on Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 4th and 5th.

The many friends in St. John and elsewhere of Miss Blanche Tibbits of Fredericton will be pleased to know that her prospects for securing the appointment as organist of the new Tremont Temple in Boston are very encoursed of the course of th couraging. On Sunday last at both services the immense organ in that building was under her control. About 3,000 persons were present at each ser-Dr. Clifford of London, En land, was the preacher, and in honor of the occasion both the front of the organ loft and the front of the lower gallery were draped with bunting, the British ensign forming the centre riece, with the Stars and Stripes on each side of it in both cases.

Agnes, aged three years and almost nine months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William McCutcheon of Olinville, died September 22nd, the result of severe burns caused by her clothes igniting from a fire near which she was playing the day before. Rev. Mr. Gough, who conducted the funeral exercises, spoke words of comfort to the bereaved family and from the little child's sudden death emphasised the necesmysterious messenger

The remains of Stephen S. Golding a former resident of Woodstock, arrived here for burial Welnesday, says the Dispatch, accompanied by his daughters, Miss M. E. H. Golding of Roxbury, Mass., and Mrs. Sanderson of Fredericton. Wm. Black of Fredericton also came up with the re mains. It was just about a month ago that the remains of Mrs. Golding were brought here for burial. She was 70 years of age and Mr. Golding 75. Deceased was born near Fredericton and is largely connected throughout the province.

John D. Munsie of Truro, Nova Scotia, died yesterday in this city, at the residence of his brother, William Munsie, says the Victoria Colonist of be published as soon as space permits.

Sept. 21st. It was with the intention of regaining his health, which for some time past had been falling, that Mr. Munsie came to Victoria three months ago. Medical skill and loving care, however, were unavailing to check the summons of the deadly messenger, and he passed away peace fully yesterday morning at 4.35. The deceased leaves a wife and family in Truro. The funeral, which takes place on Thursday from his brother's residence, will be under the charge of the Masonic order, deceased having been a member of Silverton lodge of Dixon, California.

L. L. Cassidy, carpenter and build-er, living at 126 Duke street, has gone to the states, and it is understood will not return. Mr. Cassidy was the con-tractor for J. H. McRobbie's new house on Queen square, which he has left partially completed. Mrs. Cas-sidy today said her husband had no ospect for work here for the winter. and had gone to look for an opening. She said he told her there was sufficient money to finish all the work he had on hand. She did not know where he had gone. Mr. McRobble and the architect, G. Ernest Fairweather, said Mr. Cassidy left town without informing them of his intention to go away. -Globe.

Capt. Douglas, R. N. R., returned to St. John from Grand Manan on Tuesday evening. He selected a site at Seal Cove for the new lifeboat, which has been built at Shelburne, N. S., and invited tenders for a boat house for its reception. He also selected a coxswain for the boat. Capt. Douglas left yesterday morning in the Prince Rupert, and after proceed ing to Halifax will go up the Gulf of St. Lawrence and then on to the Great Lakes. He will be back before winter sets in in order to put the service at Grand Manan in operation. George Robertson yesterday received a cable from Capt. Partington of Liverpool, that his agent sailed Tuesday for New York. He will arrive here in about ten days to inspect the site of the proposed Cushing pulp mill. The local stock for this undertaking is being rapidly subscribed and there is now no doubt that the enterprise will be established.

Miss Agnes Everett and Dexter Everett, both of Andover, N. B., were united in marriage at the Episcopal rectory by the Rev. G. B. Nicholson on Tuesday, the 20th Fort Fairfield

By a private despatch, addressed to R. W. Brown, at "the Vancouver Wold office, the sad news of the death the steamer Hampstead, and sold to of ex-Aldernan Brown was received Messrs. Slipp & Fleweiling, on whose in the city on Monday, says the Vanscales it weighed six hundred and couver News-Advertiser of Sept. 20th. Mr. Brown was a native of Southampton, N. B., and a brother of the J. H. Gorham of Gorham's Bluff, Kings late Hon. E. P. Brown, provincial Co. The Tamworths were imported by secretary of Manitoba. He had resided in Vancouver for many years and was elected by his fellow-citizens to civic honors within the last few years, Mr. Brown left for Dawson The boats of the Manhattan S. S. last spring, and during his absence so, are making regular trips between several of his letters, descriptive of Co. are making regular trips between several of his letters, descriptive of New York and ports in Maine, and it Klondyke life and travel, have ap-New York and ports in Maine, and it Klondyke life and travel, have ap-is said are doing a good freight and peared in the columns of our evening fered as a member of the house of asresenger business. A New York gen- contemporary. Word was received for home and all were inprepared for the sad news that arrived over the wires from Port Townsend yesterday. The telegram was from Captain F. M. White of the steamship Utopia, and simply stated that the late Ald. Brown passed away last Wednesday while on the voyage south.

> On the 21st September Mary Irene youngest child of Stephen T. and Georgie M. Fairweather of Lower Norton, died of meningitis of the brain, resulting from a previous illness. She was a bright little girl, in her tenth year, and will be very great ly missed by her parents and surviv-ing sister and brothers, with whom she had been a great favorite. The friends of the family testified their sympathy by very numerous floral of-ferings. Interment took place on Friday, 23rd ult., at the chapel of the Ascension, Lower Norton. Rev. C. P. Hanington, rector of the parish, offici-ated, assisted by Rev. T. Dickinson and E. A. Warneford.

> AN OLD RESIDENT. Miss Frances (Fanmle) Howard, aged ninety-six, died at Florenceville, Carleton Co., on Sept. 16th. The re mains were taken to Milltown, where Miss Howard made her home some years ago. Deceased was a daughter of the late John Howard, captain of the Orange Rangers, who fought for King George in the Revolutionary war. After the peace of 1784 Captain Howard made his home in St. John and vicinity. In 1805 he became captain of a company in the St. John County Regiment, and served in the militia as a loyal subject while life and energy lasted.

GREAT PRICE FOR APPLES.

(Halifax Herald.) A telegram posted in the Horticul ural hall on Saturday by Superintendent Bigelow was interesting. It told the price realized in London on the first shipment of apples from Nova Scotia for this season. They ent by the Steamship Halifax City, and amounted to nearly 10,000 barrels. The prices realized were sufficient to net to the shippers from \$4 to \$4.50 for the gravensteins. These are splendid prices for apples at this time of year. Messrs. Northard and Law, great apple dealers in Lodon, writing to Mr. Bigelow, state that winter apples this year will be the highest in the

history of the trade.

Alexander Sewart arrived here from London, Ontario, Friday. He is here in the interests of the firm of Williamson and Carmichael, shippers of fruits, etc. This firm has decided to erect a cold storage warehouse at Richmond, and intend to make large shipments of fruit to the old country. They have sent buyers all over the province, and expect to ship this fall many thousands of barrels.

TO NEWS CORRESPONDENTS.

our space by the St. John Exhibition and other current events, correspondence from many parts of the country has been crowded out. Fuch portions thereof as are of general interest will

SIR JOHN ALLEN.

The Late Chief Justice of New Brunswick, Dead.

Sketch of a Distinguished Lawyer and an Upright Judge.

FREDERICTON, Sept. 27.—Flags float at half-mast today from the dominion, provincial and city public buildings and many private residences, in memory of the late Sir John Allen who died at two o'clock this morning The funeral is arranged for Thursday afternoon at 2.30. The Fredericton bas will attend, and it is also expected that the judges of the supreme court and many leading lawyers from different centres of the province will also

The Hon. John Campbell Allen was born in the parish of Kingsclear, York Co., N. B., on the 1st of October, 1817. His grandfather, Isaac Allen, resided in Trenton, New Jersey, where he practiced law. During the revolutionary war he was appointed lieutenan colonel of the 2nd battalion of New Jersey volunteers, one of the provin-cial regiments raised during the war At the peace in 1783 he settled in Nove Scotia, and when the province of New Brunswick was established he was appointed one of the judges of the supreme court, a position he held until his death in 1806. His wife was Sarah Campbell of Philadelphia. His son, the father of Sir John, was

John Allen, Esq., a captain in the New Brunswick Fensibles, a corps raised in this province during the war of 1812, and commanded by General John Coffin. This regiment was disbanded in 1817, and Capt. Allen was subsequently appointed lieutenant clonel and inspecting field officer of the militia of New Brunswick; and when that office was abolished, was appointed quartermaster-general of the militia. Coi. Allen represented the county of York in the house of assembly from 1809 to 1847, and died in April, 1875, at the ripe age of 91 years.

Sir John was educated at the Fredericton grammar school, read law with the Hen. John Simcoe Saunders, son of the then chief justice, in Fredericton; was admitted as an attorney in 1838, and to the bar in Michaelmas term, 1840. In 1845 he was appointed one of the commissioners for settling the claims to land under the 4th article of the treaty of Washington, 1842. During the years 1845 and 1847 the commission heard and determined the Grand Falls and the St. Francis, and grants of land were afterwards issued by the government to the respective

partites, in accordance with the report

of the commiss Mr. Allen was appointed clerk of the executive council of New Brunswick in 1851, and held that office till Janusembly for York Co. He was elected in February, and in May following was appointed soll flor general, which position he held until May, 1857, when the government rest med having beer defeated at the general election. embly from 1862 until the dissolution of that body in 1865, for the purpose of obtaining the opinion of the people on the question of Confederation, as agreed upon by the delegates assem oled at Quebec in September previous Having been again elected (as a representative opposed to confederation) in April, 1865, he was appointed attorney general, which office he held until the 21st of September following. June of that year he was sent by the provincial government with the Hon. Albert J. Smit'i (afterwards Sir Alpert) as a delegate to the British government, for the purpose of urging the objections of New Brunswick to the confederation of the provinces. Soon after his return from England, on the 21st September, 1865, he was appointed a pulsne judge of the supreme court of New Brunswick, a vacancy having reen caused by the resignation of Sir James Carter. On the 8th of October 1875, he was appointed chief justice of New Brunswick, as successor to the late Hon. William Johnston Ritchie, who at this time was appointed puisne judge of the supreme court of

Sir John Allen held the office of chief ustice until 1896, when, owing to failing health, he tendered his resigna ion, and was on May 13, 1896, suc eeded by Hon. W. H. Tuck. In June, 1878, Sir John was appoint.

ed in the place of the late Governor Wilmot, one of the arbitrators for settling the northwest boundary of the province of Ontario, but his judicial revince of Olitario, but in strending of the arbitrators, as he the meeting of the arbitrators, as its had to preside at the trial of the Os-horne family for the alleged murder at Shediac of Timothy McCarthy of Moncton. Among the notable crim-inal cases which Sir John Allen has tried may be mentioned that of John A. Munroe in 1869, and in 1875 of the

so-called Caraquet rioters.

In 1847 he published a book of the Brunswick and the acts of assembly relating to the practice of the courts. He was reporter of the supreme court for a number of years. In his younger days Mr. Allen took an active inter-est in the provincial militia. He was prominent :nember of the Church of ingland, and was several times elect ed delegate to the provincial synod a

In 1845, Chief Justice Allen married Margaret A. Drury, daughter of the late Captain Charles A. Drury, 20th Regt., who died in St. John in 1835. He leaves four sons—T. Carleton
Allen, clerk of the supreme court;
William K. Allen, ex-M. P. P.: George
W. Allen, barrister, and Edmund H.
Allen—all of whom reside in Freder-

icton. His youngest son died in New York only a few weeks ago. In 1882 the University of New Brunswick conferred abon him the degree o LI. D., and in 1889 Her Majesty co ferred upon him the honor of knight-hood. On the fiftieth anniversary of his admission to the bar he was presented by the bar of St. John with a valuable piece of plate, and in 1893 the bar of the province had his life-size portrait painted. It now adorns the supreme court room at Frédericton.

The funeral of the late Sir John C. Allen this afternoon had a very large attendance of the citizens of all classes. The funeral procession formed on Parliament square at 2.30 o'clock. The Barristers' Society proceeded the hearse and were represented by Geo. F. Gregory, John L. Marsh, C. H. B. Fisher, Wesley Vanwart,, John Black, A. J. Gregory, F. St. John Bliss, C. E. A. Simonds, J. W. McCready, A. R. Slipp, O. S. Crockett, C. E. Duffy, J. H. Barry, A. B. Wilmot, R. W. Mc-Lean and Peter Hughes. The St. John Law Society was represented by Dr. Quigley, A. C. Fairweather, J. L. Carleton, D. Jordan, A. I. Trueman, A. W. Macrae, C. J. Coster, A. O. Earle, G. C. Coster, J. A. Belyea and J. D. Hazen. The corporation of St. Anne's church and the mayor and aldermen of Fredericton, also marched in the procession. The remains were taken to the cathedral, where the service was conducted by Bishop King-don, assisted by Canon Roberts and don, assisted by Canon Roberts and Rev. Mr. Walley, after which the procession reformed and proceeded to Forest Hill cemetery, the place of interment. Chief Justice Tuck and Judges Barker, Landry and Vanwart, Senator Temple, Senator Wark, Alex. Gibson, Hon. A. F. Randolph, Judge Wilson, and Wilson and many other men had places in the procession, paying a last tribute of respect to the nemory of a man whom all respected. At a meeting of the New Brunswick Barristers Society, held in the supreme court room this afternoon, the following resolution was unani-

mously adopted: Resolved, That the Barristers' Society of New Brunswick place on record their profound appreaciation of the character and life work of Sir John C. Allen, the foremost of just judges. As a practitioner at the bar he was painstaking and conscientious and met with a large measure of suc in the many important cases which were entrusted to his able advocacy, while his contributions to legal literature have given his name a prominent place in the present and future of the profession in this province. Hs long career as a judge and aftenwards as chief justice of the supreme court was marked by the most strict and careful attention to the duty by the application of an impartial and eminently judicial mind to the decision of all legal questions brought before him, and by the utmost courtesy and kindness to all members of the bar who practiced in any court over which he presided. In the performance of all his duties, whether of civic, national or ecclesiastical import, or as a private citizen, he was always ger and generous, and has left to all who know him or will hereafter acquire knowledge of his career, a bright example of unimpeachable honor and sincerity, as of all other virtues which make up a Christian gentleman.

THE TRAVELLING DAIRIES.

ture and Dairying.) The mass of the people everywhere do not go to college, and if the women on the farms are to be helped must carry the instruction to them. We try to make agricultural education available to all our people, and some of it unavoidable by them. We have what is called travelling dairies A simple outfit for the making of butter is provided. It usually consists of a hand-power centrifugal cream separator, a Babcock milk tester, a revolving barrel-churn, a butter worker, a pair of weighing scales, two thermometers, pails, strainers, dip-pers and a few other necessary uten-sils. The whole apparatus can be packed in boxes and loaded on a horse wagon or sent by train. The weight does not exceed five hundred pounds. Usually one travelling dairy spends one or two-usually two-days at a place. A local committee arran ges for a suitable lecture room, which is frequently the town hall, and also for a supply of milk and cream, Two meetings a day are held, at which ing of milk and the making of butter are given. The instructor gives explanations as the processes are carried on, and an hour or so is given to a simple lecture and discus visits of a travelling dairy to a place bring about a marked improvement in the quality of the dairy butter. The women see the use of the apparatus, watch the methods of handli thing and learn something of the principles which underlie them. The neighbors who may not have attend the meetings of the travelling dairy learn from those who did. Of course, in many of the districts there are farmers' wives and daughters by the hundred who do not need such instruction, but many of these are the

Dr. H. T. Armstrong returned from Kondyke via Boston on Sunday norning. He reports himself completely cured of the Klondyke fever. Six hundred people came out on the from Dawson City. Hundreds of others were unable to obtain a passage, many being without the means to return home.-St. Andrews Beacon.

NOTICE

To Subscribers of the St. John Sun.

The following Collectors are in the Countles named. Subscribers in arrears will pleased be prepared to pay when cal'ed on.

L J Folkins, Prince and Queens Counties, P. E I. I. D. Pearson, King's, N. B Edgar Canning. Albert, N. B.

L. M Curren is travelling the Counties of Sunbury and York H D. Pickett traveller for the Sun will call on subscribers in Digby Neck puring the coming week.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Sept. 29 .-900 DROP Avegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS CHILDREN Promotes Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest Contains neither Opnum, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. Begge of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER Aperfect Remedy for Constipa-ion, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Vorms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of SLEEP. Tac Simile Signature of Chatt Fletcher

SBB THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF-IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF NEW YORK. Oastoria is put up in one-size bettles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every pur-pose." See that you got O-A-S-T-O-R-I-A. 5 Doses - 35 CENTS EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SUNDAY SCHOOL. THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON II. - October 9.

GOLDEN TEXT In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He shall direct thy paths.—Prov.

The section includes the work of Jehoshaphat for a quarter of a century. and its influence on the kingdom of Judah (2 Chron., chaps. 17 to 20).

HISTORICAL SETTING Time,-Jehoshaphat reigned twentyfive years, from B. C. 914 to 889, or, of worshipping God.

rev. chron., 876-851. Rulers.-Jehoshaphat, king of Judah: Ahab, of Israel; Benhadad I., of Syria, Homer, according to Herodotus may have lived not far from the time of Jehoshaphat.

Prophets.-Elijah, in Israel: Jehu. the son of Hanani, Jehaziel, and Micaish in Judah

CORRESPONDING HISTORY OF ISRAET.

Ahab was the king of Israel during nost of the reign of Jehoshaphat Elijah's work in Israel may have had some effect upon Judah. daughter. Athallah, married Jehosha, phat's son, Jehoram, and brought great evil into Judah.

JEHOSHAPHAT'S GOOD REIGN.-2 Chronicles 17: 1-10, Read 1 Kings 14: 21 to 16: 34.

Commit verses 3-6. And Jehoshaphat his son reigned in his stead, and strengthened him self against Israel. 2. And he placed forces in all the fenced cities of Judah, and set garrisons in the land of Judah, and in the cities of Ephriam, which Asa his fa

ther had taken. 3. And the Lord was with Jehosha phat, because he walked in the first ways of his father David, and sought not unto (a) Baalim;
4. But sought to the Lord God of his father, and walked in His com-

mandments, and not after the doings of Israel. 5. Therefore the Lord stablished th kingdom in his hand; and all Judah brought to Jehoshaphat presents; and he had riches and honor in abund-

6. And his heart was lifted up in

the ways of the Lord: moreover he took away the high places and (b) groves out of Judah.

7. Also in the third year of his reign he sent to his princes, even to Benhail, and to Obadiah, and to Zechariah, and to Nethaneel, and to Mi haiah, to teach in the cities of Judah 8. And with them he sent Levite even Shemaiah, and Nethaniah, and Zebadiah, and Asahel, and Shemira moth, and Jehonathan, and Adonijah, and Tobijah, and Tobadonijah, Le-vites; and with them Elishama and

9. And they taught in Judah and had the book of the law of the Lord with them, and went about throughout all the cities of Judah, and taught the

10. And the fear of the Lord fell upon all the kingdoms of the lands that were round about Judah, so that they made no war against Jenosha phat.

REVISION CHANGES. Ver. 3. (a) The Baalim. Ver. 6. (b) Asherim.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT The second period of the history of Judah, like the first, is one of reformation and prosperity under a good king who sought to build up his people in true religion first, and then, as a natural concomitant, in education, justice and peaceful presperity. 1. Jehoshaphat.-See "Bible Diction-

Fenced. - Fortified. Set Garri-

sons.-Military posts, with commanders, soldiers and supplies, in strategic places, in addition to the cities referred to above. In the Cities of Ephriam.—Probably on the southern orders rear his own kingdom. Which Asa his father had taken.-They were first taken by Asa's father Abijah (chap. 13: 19), but held, defended and

strengthened by Asa.
3. The LORD.—Jehovah, which is always the meaning when Lord is printed in capitals.

5. Riches and Honor in Abundance His prosperity was greater than that of any king since the days of David and Solomon (1 Chron. 29: 28; 2 Chron. 1: 12)

6. His Heart was Lifted Up.—Exalted, not with pride, but with courage, hope, joy. High Places.—Places for worship on hilltops, some heathen, some for the false and forbidden way

7. Sent Princes.—Chief men of cation of the people.

8. Levites to be the teachers. 9. And They Taught in Judah.-They had a campaign of education. It was practicaly a Sunday school work. Schools were instituted as the only means of making the reforma tion thorough and permanent. "It is little use to suppress evil institutions unless the people are educated out of evil propensities." The text-book was the book of the law of the LORD. All of the Bible that had then been written. There was no printing, and copies

were scarce and expensive. V. 10. The fruits of the king's pol-The fear of the Lord fell upon all the kingdoms. They realized the power of His blessing, and the strength of His defense, so that they dared not attack Judah, but brought presents of peace instead (v. 11). (2) It brought prosperity (vs. 12, 13), so that Jehoshaphnt's reign was long remembered as one of proverbial splendor.

GUIDING QUESTIONS. Subject: Lessons From the Reign of Jehoshaphat.

I. Jehoshaphat (v. 1).—How many kings had reigned in Judah before Jehoshaphat? Give all the infor you can concerning his outward life. Give the date and length of his reign. What can you learn about his character from this record?

II. His Patriotic Deeds (vs. 2-6).— What did he do for the defence of his country? What special reasons had he for thus defending his northern oorders? (1 Kings 16: 25, 30-33; 18: 13.) What example did he set before his people? Whose example did he follow? What is the meaning of the first clause of v. 6? What reforms did he make? How do you reconcile this with 2 Chron. 20: 33? How did he improve the administration of justice? (19: 4-11.) Were all these things as real proofs of patriotism as fighting for his country would have been?

III. Religious Instruction (vs. 7-9).

What did Jehoshaphat begin early

in his reign? What two classes were at the head of it? Where did they teach? What did they teach? Wha enefits had they a right to expect from it?

IV. The Results.-What was the effect of this on other nations? On the kingdom of Judah? Was this a natural result? (See Matt. 6: 33.)
V. A Bad Alliance,—With what kingdom did Jehoshaphat make peace?

(18: 1.) What closer alliance did he nake with Ahab? (19: 1; 21: 6.) Relate the story of the false and true prophets in chap. 18. Why was this VI. The Hallelujah Victory.-What

great victory did Jehoshaphat gain? (chap. 20.) Why was it called a hal-lelujah victory? Can we gain such victories, of praise?

WANTED

WANTED—Reliable Person to Canvass Carleton County and the upper portion of York for a quick-selling Book, The Life of Monsignor Thos. Connolly, V. G., by Rev W. C. Gaynor. Energetic agent can make good money. Terms liberal. Apply to W H. COATES, 97 Mecklenburg street, St. John N. B.

MILLA MARKET SIS

SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

The normal examinations for the year 1838 were written on the 7th and 8th inst. While the number taking the examinations is not so large as hoped for, still the results are very encour-aging. One hundred and seven candidates wrote in the first year's course and hineteen in the post graduate course. The returns are not all in from the examiners yet, but enough have been received to show that splendid

been done. Rev. W. O. Raymond, one of the examiners, writes: "The questions were made about as searching as I could well make them, and the result must be considered extremely satisfactory. The papers seemed to me to evince careful and earnest study, and I do not think I ever had the privilege of examining any papers on the Bible where there was so little guess work and so few really palpable errors. It is a matter of sincere thankfulness to know that our Sunday school teachers are making themselves more and more instruments fitted for the Master's

Similar remarks have been made by

At the request of many classes the examinations were postponed from June until Septenber, but the normal committee does not feel that it was in the best interests of the work, and have decided that for the future they will adhere strictly to the fixed date—early June.

In St. John the superintendents are beginning to feel that the trials of the summer with absent pupils and absent teachers is about over for the present, and all are entering heartily upon the winter's work.

St. David's Presbyterian church held a very successful "Rally Day" on the 11th inst., and Queen square Methodist will keep its "Autumn Homecoming" on the 2nd October, begin-ning at 2.15 p. m.

The Superintendents' Union held its third quarterly meeting on the 15th. The attendance was not large, but the meeting was helpful and pleasant. The ladies of Centenary church furnished refreshments, and an erjoyable social hour was spent at the close of the business meeting.

The Primary Union will resume its work on the first Friday in October. Mrs. D. A. Morrison will lead the meetirgs during that month, and it is unnecessary to add that they will be made very interesting.

The regular quarterly meeting of the St. John City Sunday School Association will be held on Thursday evening.

We hope that there will be no silent votes from the Sunday schools of our dominion on the 29th. To not do right is almost as bad as to do wrong. nday school workers cannot afford to neglect their duty in this matter. We canot say vote early and often, but we do say vote early, and to those in St. John we say vote twice, since see that it was a hopeless task for you have a vote for the city and also himself alone to attempt to extinone for the city and county. When a guish the flames. In despair he the Quaker covered him with his gun and said, "Friend, thee had better get out, for I am, going to shoot just where thee stands." He was not going to shoot to the right or to the left, but directly where the thief stood. Do not let us be drawn away to side issues on Thursday next, but vote straight for the principle of prohibi-tion and thus shoot straight at the liquor party.

That Prof. H. M. Hamill is to be with us again at our convention in Oct. will be pleasing news to all our Sunday school friends.

During the past week the county conventions of Kings and Westmor-land have been held. In both in-stances it was feared that some mistake had been made in putting them off till this plebiscite month, but they were both of more than average character in delegates of a representative kind, and in the solid work done. That of Kings was held in the Presbyterian hall at Sussex. Some of its sessions were thought to be the most remarkable in devotional and intel-lectual helpfulness which they had ever held. The new officers are: Rev. A. M. Hubly, president; Gideon McLeod, vice-pres.; H. A. White, sec. treas.; supts. of departments, Miss Helen Thomson, Rothesay, primary; R. P. Steeves, Sussex, home depart-ment; Rev. C. W. Hamilton, Sussex,

These are sustained by a vice-president in each parish. Upham, Miss Melinda Fowler; Hammond, David Fowler; Rothesay, Miss H. G. Thom-Fowler; Rothesay, Miss H. G. Thom-son; Hampton, Jas Smith; Norton, E. R. Wetmore; Sussex, Mrs. D. Buchanan; Springfield, Miss Eloise Charlton; Kars, Jas. Toole; Studholm, Zebulon Gaunce; Waterford, Jas. Moore; Cardwell, Miss Annie Freeze; Hayelock, Mrs. A. E. A. Keith; Greenwich, Miss Maggie Smith; Westfield. Geo. Crawford; Kingston, L. G. Cronk.

The new executive held their first meeting after the evening session, and adjourned to meet at an early mentioned date.

Westmorland held four sessions in the Methodist church, Sallsbury, on Thursday and Friday last. In the absence of the president, who has left the province, Rev. J. E. Brown filled the province, Rev. J. E. Brown filled the chair. The pastor, Rev. J. K. King, led the opening devotions. The delegations were more general than that of last year. The sessions were all of great interest, but especially the third, in which a conference of teach-ers brought the whole convention very close to the heart to heart work which close to the heart to heart work which the true teacher is called to do in the

the true teacher is called to do in the school.

The officers for the ensuing year are: President, Capt. J. E. Masters, Moncton; vice-pres. A. M. Mills, Harrisville; sec.-treas., Miss Ada B. Crowhurst, Moncton; department superintendents: primary, Miss Mary McCarthy, Moncton; home department, Miss Jessie McDougall, Shediac; normal Rev. J. B. Brown, Moncton. normal, Rev. J. E. Brown, Moneton County vice-presidents in parishes: Salisbury, Amos O'Bleenis; Shediac Chas. Colwell; Dorchester, S. C. W.

Moncton, J. H. W

Hammond parish convention was ald yesterday at Poodiac, the field ceretary being in attendance.Other county officers were to have been there, but the Sunday school workers remember that the expulsion of the liquor traffic would help all forms of Chrstlan service, therefore some who were expected had gone on temper-ance missions.

The programme committee have completed their work for the provin-cial convention. The programme is a ghly practical one. Prof. Hamill, Revs. G. O. Gates, J. D. Freeman, G. M. Young, Prof. Andrews, Revs. F. W. Murray and others are on the list as speakers

At an early date these programmes will be sent out to pastors and others

Children Cry for CASTORIA

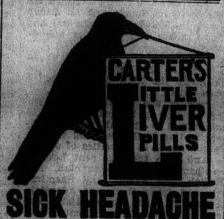
"THE PUMP SNAKE"

"In Central Dakota, on the Missou ri bottoms,'" according to the Chi-cago Tribune, "there exists one of nature's strangest freaks. The settlers term it the 'pump snake.' How it came there, and where it came from is yet unknown. It first made its appearance in Emmons County in the spring of 1886. A full grown pump snake measures about sixty for the spring of the snake measures about sixty for the snake snake in the snake sna nake measures about sixteen feet in ength and about three inches in dieter. They are of gregarious habits, roaming the prairies in large herds, as many as three hundred having been counted in a single flock. In dissecting one of these reptiles there is found a tube which extends from the lost of the jaw to the extremity of the tail and terminating in an opening. This tube is about two inches in di-ameter and lined with a tough yielding substance similar to rubber. The pump snake is easily trained to answer the call of man.

"The inhabitants of this section trap them in large numbers. A farmer on Cat Tail creek has a flock of twenty pump snakes trained to a remarkable degree of proficiency. At the blast of a whistle the snakes assemble on the banks of the creek. The leader (there is always a leader to a herd of these smakes, who is elected by a two-thirds majority)' dashes into the water of the creek, leaving only the extremity of its tail on the bank. Another snake immediately grasps the end of the leader's tail in his jaws, a third takes hold of the second snake's tail in a similar manner, and so on, extending to the water troughs in the cattle yards, 300 feet away. The leading snake begins to swallow or pump the water of the creek, which passes through the long line of snakes as it would through a hose, and falls in s heavy stream into the trough.

"The agriculturist told of an extraordinary circumstance which occurre a short time ago. While working in the field near his home he observed flames issuing from the roof of his barn. Wild with excitement he hurried to the burning building,, only to on the work of destruction; suddenly he heard a loud rustling in the tall grass, whence issued his herd of pump snakes on the run. The leader hurled himself into the creek, the rest in stantly adjusting themselves, heads and tails, from the creek to the burning building. The last snake, standing on its head, waved its long and flexible body, from the tail of which ssued a stream of water that was thrown with terrific force on the burnbuilding. Back and forth dashed the tail end of the living hose, squirt-ing the water where it would do the most good, while the loud pumping of the leader could be heard above the roar of the conflagration. Within fifteen minutes the last spark was out. Then, and not until then, did the sump snakes quit work. They were etely exhausted, the leader having fainted dead away. The main part of the building and its contents were saved, thanks to the presence of mind of these wonderful snakes. The Territorial government is becoming awakened to the extreme usefulness of these interesting creatures, and laws are to be enacted to protect the pump snake."

"I guess playin' golf is suthin' like smokin'." "How?" "Well, most peo-ple don't like it at first, but they learn it because they have friends that does it."—Puck.



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(Canadian Military Gazette.) Major General Hutton, C. B., A. D. C., is now in command of the militia of Canada. We repeat his record. which is as follows: Born Decem 6, 1848; appointed ensign King's Royal Rifle corps, August 6, 1867; promoted lieutenant, August 9, 1871; captain, July 14, 1879; brevet-najor, November 18, 1882; substantive major, January 24, 1888; lieutenant colonel, May 29, 1889; colonel, December 21, 1892; major general in the army (local), August 11, 1898, and major general commanding militia, August 11, 1898.

He has held the following appoint ments: Instructor of musketry and adjutant of a battalion of his regiment; A. D. C. to major general com-manding Egyptian force, Egypt; assistant military secretary to G. O. C., Eygpt; brigade major, Aldershot; D. A. A. and Q. M. G., Egypt; D. A. A. G., Aldershot, when he organized the mounted infantry for home service (12 companies), which he commanded until August 31, 1892; A. A. G., Curragh; command of the local forces in

command of a squadron of mounted the right man.)

in antry; Egyptian expedition, 1882. nentioned in despatches, medal, with class, bronze star, Medjdle, 4th class; he had his sorse killed under him at Tel-el-Ke'xir; brevet-major Soudan expedition, 1884-85; in command of mounted infantry in Egypt, clasp, and, subsequently as D. A. A. G., raised the 1st and 2nd Batns, of mounted infantry.

He is a graduate of the Staff Col-

New South Wales Mounted Rifles. Major General Hutton, in 1885, was appointed commissioner of the Cana-dian Northwest Mounted Police, but, through political intrigue, the appointment was cancelled and given to another. He thus has had some experience of the "political pull" in Can-

He is thoroughly identifying himself with Canadian militia affairs, having, within a week of his arrival at headquarters, been elected presi-dent of the Officers' Association of the Militia of Canada.

His war services are: Zulu campaign, mentioned in despatches, medal by him, and in no stinted way express with clasp; Transvaal compaign, in their belief that we have at last got

STANLEY'S DECISION.

He Declares That the French Have No Right to Occupy Fashoda.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—A London elegram says the only man in the world who is in a position to say impartially whether the khedive authorized the abandonment of Foshada when Emin Pasha withdrew from the equatorial province is Henry M. Stanley, who is at Biarritz, suffering from a severe attack of malarial fever. In answer to a despatch to Mr. Stanley, asking him to decide this question, upon which war or peace between England and France may hinge, Mrs. Dorothy Stanley, writing in behalf of the sick explorer, says:

"Mr. Stanley took letters from th khedive and from Nubar Pacha to Emin Pacha, authorizing Emin to abandon the equatorial province, as it could not be supplied with troops; leaving him, however, the option to re-main, if he pleased and was able. This permission, however, did not in-clude Fashoda, which is not in the equatorial province, this province not coming lower than the Bahr El

This reply from Stanley is the first statement he has made on the question. It seems to destroy forever the French claim that Fashoda was abandoned when Stanley conducted Smin Pacha to the coast, and that France has a right to occupy it as a derelict territory.

A HUSBAND'S TRIBUTE.

Rev. Dr. Tomkins of London, England, in a letter to the Yarmouth Light announces the death of his wife, Mrs. Catharine Tomkins, which occurred suddenly at their home in London. The ev. doctor writes:

"Two hours after this time yester day, she was talking to me, calm and clear and bright as the dawn, planning her removal to my new home

"Many friends in Nova Scotia will wish to know of her departure. Years had told upon her, but only her bodily strength. Her mind perfect, and, till within the last few days, her correspondence perfect, and for matter and penmanship not to be excelled; few could equal it. At eighty-nine her hair only sprinkled with gray, no wrinkles on that brow, and never a frown displayed its awful self; always next and careful, pure in heart and in life. Her faith clear and unshaken. A great, quiet and intelligent reader of God's Word.

"I was married to her on the 15th of "Many friends in Nova Scotia will

"I was married to her on the 15th of June, 1834, at the Church of St. Bride's, Fleet street, London. We never once had a quarrel, but then my mother was a Quaker. Her affection and devotion to me grew and strengthened to the last. She was the mother of eight living children, and has seven surviving—six daughters, two Yarmouth girls, Louise Lydia Acadia, "I was married to her on the 15th of

married to the Rev. Chas. T. Panter, M. A., LL. D., of Trinity College, Dub-lin, rector of Wickham, Norfolk, and Errma Letitia, married to James S. Brown, holding one of the highest po-sitions in the government railway in India. My other Nova Scotla girl, born in Queens Co., is married to a member of the English bar, now practicing in New Zealand. Mrs. Condon, her eldest daughter, is probably well known in Yarmouth.

known in Yarmouth.

"Her example is a pattern for women. She has often begged me not to write anything about her, and these sentences would not have been penned if I had not felt them due to her many friends in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and the United States.

FROM THE KLONDYKE.

Advices from Dawson by Steamer City of Seattle Up to September First.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 28.-The steamer City of Seattle arrived today from Alaska with forty Klondykers who bring Dawson advices up to Sept. The winter rush from Dawson has fairly begun. Five steamers, heavily loaded with passengers, were ready to leave St. Michaels when the Seatto leave St. Michaels when the Seat-tle left. The upper river steamers have full passenger lists. Many oth-ers are making preparations to come out on the first ice. The upper river steamers will make one more trip be-fore the season closes. There was considerable disappointment among claim owners on account of the state-ment of Commissioner Ogilyie that ment of Commissioner Ogilvle that the royalty would not be reduced by him. Ogilvle has also made it known that he will not investigate the gold commissioners office unless positive proof of fraud is submitted. The approach of winter is beginning to check the ravages of typhoid and there was a ffecreased number of deaths.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—The Alaska Commercial

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—The Alaska Comemical company's steamer Bertha arrived today from St. Michaels with fifty passengers who came down to that point on the river steamer Aetna. The wealth aboard the vessel is over \$500,000.

U. S. MANUFACTURES EXPORTED.

The extent to which American mared goods are gaining ground in article statement of the exports of An antifactures from the United States from the United States fourth of July for a series of years, to the the percentage of total to the

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Missionary Matters Engage Attention Compulsory Collection Ob-

jected to.

Warm Discussion Over Cost of Education Society and Mr. Tait's Views on the Question.

the prayer of the memorialists be complied with. It was shown to be only a high school of a local character, ting the excellence of the institution. it was deemed wiser not to burden the Educational Society by increasing the number of claimants upon its

A proposal was made to render it obligatory upon all our Sunday schools to take up an annual collection for educational purposes. This depart-ment of the church does not hesitate to make large demands, and is continually pressing its claims. Mr. Tait. ex-M. P. P., rather twitted the representatives of that department on the admitted unpopularity of their fund, and said some very unpleasant things He begged the conference not to compel poor country Sunday schools to take such a collection, and assured the conference that, law or no law, the collection would not be given. The conference upheld his view of the case, and the compulsory section was

The business committee reported that the reports of twenty committee had not yet been passed upon, which would seem to indicate that Wednesday night will not see the close of the

Missionary matters have engaged great deal of the time and attention of the conference, and some very radical measures have been proposed. Among these was one to ordain a class lege, a C. R. and a paid A. D. C. to of lay workers, who on isolated stations the Queen.

He is the honorary colonel of the and administer the ordinance of baptism, to be revocable by the board, and surrendered when the person holding it ceases to be employed by the society, and to recall unsuitable workers. To this strong objection was taken, and Dr. Carman repeatedly stated it to be contrary to civil law, should it ever come to a test. To recommend to the annual conferences concerned the names of suitable persons to be received as probationers for the Indian work, and for ordination for such work. The debate was over the question of special ordinamajor general, from 1893 to 1896. He was president of the military conference in Australia.

Militia of Camada.

(The officers of the militia in this district who were fortunate enough to meet General Hardon devices.) regular ministry. A number of the delegates considered it perfectly fair to take advantage of the zeal of probationers and confine them for all time to work among the Indians.

To some members of the conference the proposal looked like an effort to pave the way towards the introductio of two orders of ministers a some teaching or practice. It was referred best it might.

Some questions were asked concerning the expenditures of the Educational society, and the opinion was expressed that the cost of management was altogether too great for the business handled. Joseph Talt condemned the Methodist system of education He assected that it was uncation. He asserted that it was un-popular in that it rejudiated the institutions of the state. It was an impo-sition on Methodists to ask them, after paying taxes to the state for educa-tion, for more money towards Metho-cist colleges. Why should young Methodists educating themselves be favored more than other young men struggling to get an education?

When the vote had been taken Superintendent Carman rose to say that it grieved him to the heart to hear the words spoken regarding high-er education. The history of this country had proved that state educa tion would not have been secured in for past fidelity to religious education.
It was decided to print the report of the Woman's Missionary society in the journal of the conference.

The work in Japan occupied the entire afternoon, and was preceded by an address from one of the native preachers, Rev. Mr. Takagt.

MONTREAL, Sept. 22.—The Rev. Mr. Betts, whose losses by the fire in Westminster were very heavy, was made the recipient of \$500 contributed by private substriction by the merror.

made the recipient of \$500 contributed by private substription by the members of the general conference, and this probably would have been larger only for the other appeals to the generosity of the members of that body. Some of the members of the Newfoundland delegation, feeling aggreyed at the action of the conference in re of the doing away with the querter. re of the doing away with the quarter and permission was granted to any circuit whose official board desired it

circuit whose official board desired it the privilege of using such a ticket. The committee an discipline having recommended that lawyers be permitted to plead in the courts of the church, provided each side is so represented, the conference decided that while unpaid and friendly representations might be allowed, lawyers were absclutely prohibited from appearing in their professional capacity.

A resolution submitted by Rev. Dr. Ross, giving litigants the right to obtain copies of all the proceedings on condition of paying for the labor of copying the same, was negatived, and copies of the charges preferred and of the findings arrived at alone are to be furnished. The attendance today was small, and when your correspondent left, the matter before the house was the election of fraternal delegates to general conferences of

the two great Methodist churches in the United States and to he general

the United States and to he general assembly of the Presbyterian church, the Baptist and Congregational.

A good deal of business remains to be dealt with, but it is likely the end will be reached some time tonight. The session has been a tedious one, but the conclusions arrived at will, on the whole, be found to be for the benefit of the church and of the general public. eral public.

TORONTO, Sept. 21.-When I left the conference room last night the hope was entertained that peace had been proclaimed and that we had seen the last of an unpleasant affair. But, like a ghost of which we have all heard, TORONTO, Sept. 20.—The trustees of Stanstead College having memorialized the general conference to relative as one of a connection power. This grew out of a proposal to vest the appointment of the superintendent in appointment of the superintendent in committee having declined to recom-mend the granting of the request, it sure to cause irritation and disquiet. was moved the recommendation of Lt was then moved and carried the the committee be not concurred in, but election be made by and at this general conference. A good deal was said pro and con, when Mr. Gurney moved a resolution to this effect, that in view and part of the school system of the of the disagreements and apparent in-province of Quebec, and while admit- ability to conduct our missions in Japan with success, that we withdraw from Japan and devote our attention to our work in our own country, where at least we can work with some degree of intelligence.

of intelligence.

In the interests of economy it was proposed to discontinue the publication of the names of subscribers in the missionary report, but the proposal was not entertained.

A question was raised as to which was the proper designation—the Woman's, or the Womens' Misisonary, and the decision was in favor of the piesent title-the Woman's.

Our attention has been specially directed to Japan during the sessions of this conference, and the fact has been brought out pretty clearly that the natives of the island empire are keen, clear-headed, and ready to adapt thouselves to their surroundings. This feature of their national character may be illustrated by the following true story. I will not say who the incividual was, where he lived, or what the church to which he belonged. I simply affirm it to be true. A native of that country came to America. studied in one of the colleges of this contine.t, had his expenses said by Christian friends, graduated, and is now preparing to enter the ministry. A great gathering of his church was to be held, and in the interests of economy, being on the ground, he was elected a delegate to the same. Imangine th surprise of th committee who had to provide for the expenses of the delegates to get a bill of \$297 from this young theologian, who had neither travelled a mile nor spent a dollar. Of course the demand was not complied with. But, as one man remarked, the asterns can soon adapt themselves to western methods. It is to be hoped however, the case referred to is an x

CARLETON CO. WEDDINGS

(Woodstock Dispatch, Sept. 28.) A pretty weding took place yester-day morning in St. Peter's church, Pokiok and Miss Ella Simonson, only daughter of Albert Simonson of Jack-sonville, were united in matrimony, Archdeacon Neales officiating, assisted by the brother of the bride, Rev. E. W. Simonson of St. Andrews. The bride, who was given away by her father, was prettily attired in a gown of white satin, with veil to match, and orange blossoms. She was supported by two maids, Miss Prescott and Miss Watson. The groom was assisted by Fred A. Estey. The ushers were Dr. Garrison of Houlton and John Emery. The church was beautifully decorated One of the prettiest weddings ever held in Centreville was sol-emnized on the 20th inst. at the reidence of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Webb. when their only daughter. Annie Maud, was united in marriage to Granville H. Page of Tracey Mills. The groom was supported by W. B. Webb, brother of the bride, while the bride, charmingly attired in white, was attended by Miss Page, sister of the groom, in the presence of about fifty guests, the immediate relatives fifty guests, the immediate relatives of the contracting parties. The nup-tial knot was tied by Rev. Joseph A. Cahill, assisted by the Rev. William DoWare.

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

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CAUTION. - Genuine Chlorodyne. Every bottle of this well-known remedy fer COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIARRHOEA, etc., boars on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor—

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold by all Chemists at is. 1%d., 2s. 9d and 4s. 6d. SOLE MANUFACTURES JT. DAVENPORT 33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

Veri

Mr

And t

Fully

Mr. J, eral time the provi double t cost H i affirms Moneton bridge w that the out com est and concerns supply th lar to th pany at is a sta man to 1 paid for present contracte hand to In the

at half be charg more tha governm ernments year the chine cor pound fe At the s of the ments of at not pound. This st the evider

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THE Dear S instructi grounds the fellow by the Brunswic Lefsbyre Blackvill feet, en Hutchins span 83 Tabor's-

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Campbell WEIG I made rule, and their accurate of the sev ture. Fr bridge, as

Lefebyre— each, to Blackville 27,212, t spans total...

Total ... UNDER To mak

fethodist churches in s and to he general Presbyterian church at it is likely the end some time tonight been a tedious one, ons arrived at will, found to be for the arch and of the gen-

pt. 21.—When I left n last night the hope that peace had been hat we had seen the ant affair. But, like we have all heard, ould not be downed badly as ever. This roposal to vest the e superintendent in which was strongly al of the brethren as tation and disquiet. ed and carried the by and at this gengood deal was said Mr. Gurney moved effect, that in view nts and apparent inet our missions in that we withdraw levote our attention own country, where rk with some degree

of economy it was ntinue the publicaof subscribers in the but the proposal

raised as to which signation—the Woms' Misisonary, and n favor of the pies-

been specially di ring the sessions of d the fact has been clearly that the naempire are keen ready to adap surroundings. This national character by the following not say who the in he lived, or what ich he belonged. I be true. A native ame to America the colleges of this expenses paid by graduated, and is enter the ministry. of his church was he interests of econound, he was elect same. Imangin mmittee who had penses of the deleof \$297 from this syent a dollar. O was not complied man remarked, the It is to be hoped,

O. WEDDINGS.

patch, Sept. 28.) took place yester-Dr. Prescott of Ella Simonson, only Simonson of Jackted in matrimony officiating, assist of the bride, Rev. St. Andrews. The ven away by her attired in a gown veil to match, and he was supported Prescott and Miss n was assisted by ushers were Dr n and John Emery. autifully decorated rettiest weddings ntreville was solth inst. at the re-Mrs. J. W. Wehh daughter, Annie in marriage to of Tracey Mills. pported by W. B. he bride, while the attired in white, iss Page, sister of presence of about nediate relatives parties. The nup-

SON, M. D. IMITED TO and Throat. et St John

by Rev. Joseph A

the Rev. William

Daily. and Fri. 7.80 to 9.00. **CHING PILES**

WAYNE'S OINTMENT

BROWNE'S DDYNE ONDON NEWS, of

5, says:
the studie medicine I broad with me, as raily useful, to the rs. I should say r travel without it, flity to the relief of the ailments forms its

ne's Chlorodyne TERY, CHOLERA.

uine Chlorodyne well-known rem-OLDS, ASTHMA, ient Stamp the

BROWNE. t 1s. 1%d., 2s. 9¢ INPORT London, W. C.

THOSE STEEL BRIDGES

Mr. Hazen's Startling Exposure of Enormous Waste of the People's Money

Verified by the Full and Circumstantial Report of a Competent Civil Engineer.

And the Definite, Business-like Reply of the Dominion Bridge Company of Montreal to Direct Enquiries.

Fully One-half of the Sum Taken from the Provincial Treasury for These Structures Given as a Present to Mr. Emmerson's Favorite Contractors.

Mr. J. D. Hazen has made and several times repeated the statement that the province is paying for steel bridges double the price that the work would cost if it were put up to tender. He affirms that the Record company of bridge work during the last few years; out competition, and that the strongest and most reliable bridge building concerns in Canada stand ready to supply the province with bridges similar to these built by the Record company at less than half the price. It is a startling statement for a public paid for these bridges is given as a

any one of ten other firms in Canada at half the price. They would then more than, is paid by the dominion year the Record Foundry and Machine company received 61-2 cents per at not more than three cents per

pound: This statement is not made without the evidence to support it. The following report was made by a thoroughly competent and reliable engineer, who was engaged to examine and report on the length, weight and proper cost at current rates of a number of bridges recently built in this province, and to make comparisons with similar structure furnished by tender and contract. For the present the name of this engineer is withheld. His report is made to Mr. Hazen, and good engineer can tell whether it is a reliable and just report of the facts.

THE ENGINEER'S REPORT.

Dear Sir-In accordance with your instructions, I personally visited the grounds and made measurements of the following highway bridges erected by the local government of New Brunswick as follows:

Lefebvre-2 spans, 200 feet each. Blackville—3 spans, 1 centre span 600 feet, end spans 80 feet. Hutchinson Brook-3 spans, 1 centre span 83 feet, 2 end plate girders 32

Tabor's-I span, 150 feet. Cuissack's—1 span, 153 feet. Petitcodiac—1 span, 110 feet. Elgin-1 span, 113 feet.

Campbell's-1 span, 240 feet!

WEIGHT OF THE BRIDGES. I made all measurements of thes structures with steel calipers, teste metallic tape and Chesterman's stee rule, and I think you can rely upon their accuracy. Attached to this re-rort are details of the measurement of the several members of each struc-ture. From these measurements have made up the weights of each

Lefebyre-2 spans, 118,664 lbs.237,328 spans plated girders (11,096) total..... 48,210

Tabor's-1 span...... 72,275 Cuissack's-1 span.... 75,151 Petitic diac-1 span.... Elgin-1 span.... Campbell's-1 span..... 151,972

UNDER THE TENDER SYSTEM. To make comparison between the highway bridges built in New Brunswick and those of Nova Scotia erected by their local government, I have obtained plans containing the data upon which public tenders are invited in that province. A full list of the tenbe found in the provincial engineer's annual report, copies of which I en-close herewith for the past four years. The weights of the several structures are not given in the annual re-ports, but from the plans and other data I am enabled to make up a very close estimate of the weight of each, which I think you can safely rely upon within 5 per cent., and which will afford you a basis of comparison bebuilt by the respective governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Below is a ligt of a number, the reights of which I have worked out in

detail as per sheets herewith atspan, 80 feet; weight, 26,739 lbs. span, 100 feet; weight, 28,111. span, 120 feet; weight, 39,047. span, 160 feet; weight, 65,232. span, 200 feet; weight, 129,137.

INDER THE NO TENDER SYSTEM The reports of the commissioner of public works of New Brunswick, which you handed me, do not contain definite information as to the cost of the superstructures which I have measured, except in the case of Lefebvre's Campbell's and Blackville, which are as follows, as given on page 23 of comer's annual report of 1897: Lefebvre Substructure, \$7,887; super structure, \$15,350; sundry inspection, etc., \$735.45; total, \$23,972.45. Campbell's — Substructure, \$10,400

sundry inspection, etc., \$370.08; total for superstructure, \$10,770.08. Blackville — Substructure, \$5,053.95: superstructure, \$10,459.22; sundry inspection, etc., \$336.82; total, \$15,849.99.

THE DEADLY COMPARISON. The papers you forwarded me bear ng upon this subject show that the chief commissioner admitted in the of the same class for other govern-ments or municipalities were supplied paid to the Record Foundry Co. and to Ruddick of Chatham were at the rate of 61-2c, per ib. This would appear to be corroborated by my calcu. EVEN THEN NOT THE LOWEST. lations, as will be seen by the follow-

> The aggregate weight of these three tridges, Lefebvre, Campbell's and Blackville, is 562,388 lbs. The aggregate cost of these as given in the chief commissioner's report is \$36,209.22, showing the cost to have been 6.44c. per lb., taking ny weights as a basis, To enable you to make a comparison of the price per lb. paid by the respective governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, I submit the fol-

The aggregate weight of five bridges in Nova Scotla, above mentioned, is is so full and circumstantial that any | 288,266 lbs. The aggregate cost is \$10,-165, equal to 3.52c. per lb. One half of the above were built upwards of five years ago, when the price of bridge material was 25 per cent, higher than

I would especially call your attention to the fact that the above price, 3.52c. per lb., is not f. o. b. cars at the contractor's works, but delivered, erected, floored and painted complete.

This would show that Nova Scotia bridges are purchased at a price of 2 77-100c. per lb., as compared with 61-2c. per lb. paid by the New Brunswick government.

The bridges in each province are very similar in general design and character, and the steel chief used in both provinces during the past two years is of the "Carnegie" brand. MORE IN DETAIL.

'To make a further comparison of the cost of different spans in the respective provinces, I would refer you

In June, 1897, the Nova Scotla gov rnment received tenders for Ricove bridge (See Prov. Eng. Rep 1898), 1 span 160 feet, roadway 16 feet wide. Three tenders were received and the contract awarded to W. P. Neil, New Glasgow, at \$2,200. This luded delivery, erection, flooring and painting complete. As against this, a contract for a span of 150 feet, ten feet less than the N. S. span, was let at about the same time to the Record Foundry and Machine Co. of Moncton at a price stated to have been 61-2c. per lb. delivered f. o. b. cars at the contractor's works. The estimated weight of the bridge in question, as given above, is 72,275 lbs., and the total cost of the superstructure erect-ed complete and painted, would be \$5,239.93, or more then 100 per cent. about the amount paid for a span 10 about the amount paid for a span 10 feet less, in Nova Scotia. Again, in March, 1897, the N. S. government received tenders for Red bridge (See Prov. Eng. Report, 1898), span 80 feet, roadway 15 feet. Contract awarded to W. P. McNeil, New Glasgow, for \$717, delivered, erected, floored and painted complete. In the same year the N. B. government erected two spans 80 feet, roadway 16 feet 6 inches, at Backville. The estimated weight of each is 27,212 lbs.: this, supplied at each is 27,212 lbs.; this, supplied at Ib.; adding 3-4c per Ib. for delivery, erection, flooring and painting complete, the total cost would amount to

weights it will be seen that in Nov Scotia an 80 foot span, with roadway 18 feet wide, is 26,789 lbs., as against 27,212 lbs. for span of same length in

STILL ANOTHER TEST.

the case of the Petitcodiac bridge in New Brunswick. Span 110 feet, estimated weight 36,381 lbs., at 71-4c. per lb., delivered, erected, floored and painted complete, amounts to \$2,887.62, as against similar span in Nova Scotia 10 feet longer, estimated weight 39,047 lbs., built by contract, delivered, erected, floored and painted complete, for the sum of \$1,190.

An examination of the tenders re

ceived by the Nova Scotia government for the past four years, for the superstructure supplied in that provnce, will, I have no doubt, convince you that if 61-2c. per lb., delivered . o. b. cars at contractor's works, is orrect, the New Brunswick govern ment are paying at least 100 per cent. more than the market price. LESS THAN THREE CENTS.

on the subject of the market price of uperstructures, I enclose herewith a unication from the Dominion Bridge Co., in response to an enquiry (a copy of which is attached). will be seen that the company, during the past two years, has tendered for 17 spans in Nova Scotia, at prices varying from 2 62-100c. to 2 84-100c. per lb.; delivered f. o. b. cars at their

The freight, erection, flooring and everything complete, as per figures sev you will find, up to an average of 31-4c. per Ib.

If you examine the tenders received by the N. S. government for the past two or three years, you will also observe that the Dominion Bridge Co. has been outbid by local bridge builders in almost every case. When measuring the superstructure, I also made measurements of the piers and abut-ments, and enclose herewith a state-It was, of course, impossible for me

to get exact dimensions in every case. I made enquiries, however, of persons in the vicinity, who were present when the masonry was being built, and I think it will be found that my measurements agree in the main with those shown on the plans from which the work was actually constructed. I enclose herewith my note-book, in which you will find all the measurements recorded, with sketches show-Yours respectfully,

J. D. Hazen, Esq., Barrister, etc., St. John. N. B.

WHAT IT PROVES.

From this report it will be seen that when the comparison is made by the length of the span, or by the weight of the material, it is shown that the bridges let by tender are furnished for less than half the price paid to the Record Company. There is no official record of the admission made by Mr. Emmerson that the New Brunswick bridges cost 6 1-2 cents per pound. The statement was made in the public acounts committee. But even if Mr. Emmerson had not said this much, the measurements and the prices show that 6 1-2 cents per pound

was paid. But it was not left to a calculation, however certain and scientific. to prove that these bridges can be got for three cents per pound. The report mentions correspondence with the Dominion Bridge Company, which is the largest establishment of the kind in Canada. The correspondence to which the report refers will now be given. The following letter of enquiry was written:

SOME QUESTIONS ASKED. The Dominion Brilge Company, Mon-

Gentleman,-Will you he good enough to state at what price per bound you can furnish iron and steel superstructure for highway bridges, in span of from 80 to 300 feet, in accordance with general design herewith enclosed, all fitted ready for erection, delivered f. o. b. cars at your works. As you probably have special freight rates, I shall be obliged if you will give cost of shipment to prominent I. C. R. points, such as Campbellton, Newcastle, and Moncton, N. B., and Amherst, Truro, 1,972.87.

By reference to the sheets of detail S., and Sydney, Cape Breton. I should also be slad to know what additional charge you would make for lumber, orection, field riveting and painting, so that I could form an idea as to what these bridges could be supplied for, delivered, erected and painted.

I am informed that you have supplied the Nova Scotia government with a large number of bridges in the past few years; pathaps you will have no

on to furnishing me keneral in-tion as to their cost?

I should also be glad to know how he cost of manufactured bridge work its value for, say, the five years last

to the root of the matter. The Dominion Company is one many, and the rates it would quote work should cost. Here is the answer:

THE MARKET PRICE.

We have duly received your favor of the 11th inst., and in reply thereto would say that we shall be pleased to Sc. per pound, f. o. b. cars at cur works. These prices are for the metal work fully manufactured and fitted ready for erection at sites, and cover saluting one coat before shipp The exact price we can quote you for ength and capacity and resulting weight, the shorter and lighter span ing the more expensive, the longer and heavier spans the cheaper; our price is not in any case likely to be elow or over the figures : amed above. If you will send us full particulars of any work that may be offering, we will make a careful estimate of the same, and will name you a definite price for

Freight rates from our works to the various I. C. Ry points are as follows: Campbellton, 21c.; Newcastle, 25.; Monoton, 27c.; Amherst, 27c.; Amherst, Truro, Halifax, and New Glasgow, 28c.; Antigoniah, 30; and Sydney, C. B.,

The various items of erection exense will vary a great deal with the locations. Carriage from railway station to site may be taken at 25c. per ton per mile. Lumber for flooring is obtained locally at prevailing prices. The cost of labor for the erection, including setting the false work, ass bling and riveting the metal work laying the flooring and painting the etal work after asembling, may figured roughly at 70c. per 100 lbs. for the shorter and lighter spans, and foc. per 100 lbs. for the longer and heavier spans, or say from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per neal foot of bridge.

NOVA SCOTIA TENDERS. Re Nova Scotia work. We have tendered to the Nova Scotia government since the first of the year on referring to our records find that we have estimated this work at prices varying from \$2.62 to \$2.84 per 100 lbs. of metal work, on cars at our shops. The tenders were lump sum prices for the completed bridges, and were reached by adding to the above prices for metal work, the cost of freight to the nearest railway station, and a lump sum which had in each case been named us by the creator who does our which he would contract to take the metal work from the cars, transport it to the site, and do all the work con nected with the erection of the bridge.

Re the value of bridge work for the rest few years, there has been but little change for some time. The metamarket is now perhaps 10c. per 100 lbs higher than a fair average for 1897 and just about the same as in 1896. Steel has practically superseded iron ing the general design and details of in bridge work, and is now a good bit various members of which I have escheaper. Some iron bars are still used for adjustable gods, but iron of suitable quality to Wridge work now costs say 20c. per 100 lbs. more than steel. Iron bridge plates and shapes are no longer generally made, and can hardly be obtained.

His price also covered furnishing and

laying the wooden flooring.

Yours truly. DOMINION BRIDGE CO., LTD. By PHILIPS JOHNSON,

This is conclusive. The highest price amed by the company for bridge empleted ready for erection is \$2.84 per 100 pounds as compared with \$6.50 paid by Mr. Emmerson.

If the Record price of \$6.56 is for th bridge it delivered at Moneton, then further sum must be added for reight and erection. But in any case the cost is 129 per cent more than it

OTHERS LOWER YET.

The Dominion Bridge Company in the letter printed above, quoted \$2.84 per 100 pounds as their maximum price on recent Nova Scotia tenders. There is no reason to suppose that these prices are unremunerative. As a matter of fact, other builders in most cases tendered lower and got the contract. Going back to 1894, we find that contracts were made for seven iron and steel bridges. The Dominion Bridge Company tendered for all, but were the lowest bidders in three cases only. Four contract went to Nova Scotia firms. From three to six tenders were put in for each bridge.

In 1895, the Dominion Bridge Com pany got only five contracts out of 26 given out to the lowest tenderer by the Nova Scotia government. Six went to the Canadian Bridge Company and a New Glasgow firm was the lowest bidder for fourteen bridges. In 1896 fifteen bridges were awarded of which the Dominion Bridge Company got four. In most of the other cases the lowest tenderers were two

ninion Bridge Company's tender was the lowest on only one bridge, though it put in offers for no less than got the contract at \$1,300. Again, the he report to Mr. Hazen, was taken by McNeill of New Glasgow for \$2,200. vhile the Dominion Company's tender Glasgow was \$2,445. Mr. Emmerso paid the Record Company \$5,239 for a shorter span, or at the rate of over delivered at \$2,200. It is clear from contracts that the Dominion Bridge

THE EXTENT OF THE LOSS. idders, and apply them to the New Brunswick bridges.

onsiderably less than half the prices

paid by Mr. Emmerson to the Record

Three bridges of which we kn Lefebvre, Campbell and Blackville bridges, costt \$36,209. At the Dominion Company's highest quoted price the cost would have been \$15,971. Loss

government paid the Record Company \$15,350. The cost at the Dominion Company's highest quoted price would be \$6,740. Loss, \$8,610.

The Blackville bridge, which cos \$10,459, should have cost only \$4,915.

Campbell's bridge, which cost \$10,400, should have cost \$4,306. Loss, \$6,094. Mr. Emmerson pays, \$3,133. The highest market price would be \$1,377.

Tabor's bridge-New Brunswick government price, \$4,697. Market price, \$2,052.

Cruikshank's bridge-N. B. governlent price, \$4,884. Market price \$2,134.

Petitcodiac bridge-N. B. govern ment price, \$2,364. Market price \$1.033

Elgin bridge-N. B. governmen price, \$2,973. Market price, \$1,299. So we might go on through the chapter. It must be remembered that what is called here the market price is the highest rate quoted for providing the structure ready for erection, and that in most cases the work was let to other contractors at a lower

Railway bridge work is more elaborate and expensive than highway bridges, and the prices quoted are higher. Yet in the Drummond enquiry the manager of the company which built the bridges for that railway gave 3 2-3 cents per pound as the price of bridges recently constructed for the Drummond road.

WHAT THE PREMIER SAYS. What has Mr. Emmerson to say in espect to the payment of these double

It is important to note in the first place that he does not deny having paid two prices.

In the second place he does not deny that the work is given out to the Record company without competition. His defence as given at Hartland and reported in the press of his own

that plan. Well, they would build some parts of the bridge according to the plan, putting in the material of the size and quality specified, but in other parts of the bridge which could not be seen, they would slight work. I found this out and decided to try and get the work done in our own prov-ince. Mr. Ruddock of Shatham and the Record foundry of Moncton were chinery and go into the manufacture of steel bridges if they could get the work. They have done this, and dge experts from Ohio and Ma nusetts have told me that the bridges anufactured by them are 50 per cent etter than the steel bridges of Nova Scotia, and are not excelled anywhere We are keeping the work in the prov wages paid out, and we are getting a far better class of bridge and at as low a rate as was paid to the uppe

THE DEFENCE BOILED DOWN The defence then is: 1, that the work done by upper province firms was not according to contract and not of good according to that the government desired quality; 2, that the government desired to encourage New Brunswick bridge huilders at any price.

The first statement is a reflection on Mr. Emmerson's inspector and on

companies engaged in bridge building.
They build for the other provincial governments. They build for the dominion government. They build for the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk and other great and small railway companies. They build for municipali-Will it be believed that the Rec

ord Company, which commence building bridges when Mr. Emmerse tegan giving it contracts, is the only concern in the dominion that builds an nest bridge?

THE BRIDGES ARE NO BETTER. Again it is stated in the correspondnce that the Record Company and the ominion Company use the same kind is steel, bought from the same manu-acturers. The Record firm, like the others, imports the steel, rolled into the proper form and cut into lengths ding to the rlans of the contractor puts the work to that Mr. Emmerson's inspector deals ore severely with the Reco gow or St. John. Some strong remay be given in future for supposing that the inspector has too kindly a feeling for the Record Company to deal harshly with that establishment. NO CHANCE FOR OTHER NEW

Now as to the patriotic argument that the work ought to be done by New Brunswickers, and that it is neessary to pay from two prices to two prices and a half to keep it here. Mr. Primerson does not say directly that New Brunswick bridge builders are so incapable that they cannot do bridge work for less than two prices, but this is his argument. The charge is an insult to our local industries and artians. As a matter of fact the w can be done in this province as well and as cheaply as in Montreal or New Glasgow. Mr. Emmers m has not tried to get his bridges built in this province by others than the Record Company and has not tried to get it done for less than double price. If he had tried he could have found no difficulty ere are men in New Brunswick who built bridges before the Record Com-pany ever thought of it. They could do it yet, and at current prices, as the commissioner could have learned by giving them a chance. Some of these men would have been glad to compete with the Records if they had been asked or allowed to do so. They were potter equipped than the Record Com-pany when the latter was taken under the protection of the government, and in open competition they would today have been building bridges for half the

HOW IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN. Take again the case of Nova Sco ia. When the construction of permanent bridges began in that prov-ince the work went, as it did here, to outside contractors. But first then another and another of the local firms came in and began to take the work, not at double prices, but a competitive rates. Last year out of twenty-six bridges given out to contract only one went to outside parties. Stewart of New Glasgow got twelve, and McNeill of the same place twelve, and the other went to a local contractor. It was not necessary to pay them double prices. They were the lowest bidders whenever they got the contract, though nine firms tendered during the year, including five in Nova Scotia, two in Ontario, one in New York and one in Ohio.

THE RESULT OF THE FREEZE

As shown in the evidence printed above, the work done is of the same quality as that performed by the Record company and the price is less than half that paid by Mr. Emmerson. The tender and contract method in Nova Scotia has given every one in that province a chance, and has given the province bridges at less than three cents per pound. The New Brunswick method has frozen out all New Brunswick bridge building firms but one, and has given the people bridges at six and a half cents per

CHATHAM NEWS

There are a large number of typhoid fever cases in town. The Hotel Dieu is full of fever patients and has been unable to accommodate several new

On Wednesday evening last Albert Haines and Miss Florrie Kerr were united in marriage. The ceremony took place at the Presbyterian manse and was performed by Rev. D. Hen-

roll of Bay du Vin and Miss Ma Dunn of Chatham. After the ceremony the bridal party drove to the re-sidence of Jas. Dunn, father of the bride, where the wedding breakfast

A very pretity wedding took place at the Pro-Cathedral on Thursday morn-ing, when Jas. Whitty and Miss Mary A. O'Riley wree united in marriage. Rov. H. T. Joyner performed the cere-mony. The bride looked very sweet, dressed in figured cashmere with hat to match. She was attended by her sister, Miss Josie O'Riley, who was presented a handsome appearance and cooked very happy. He was assisted by his brother, Thos. Whitty.

SHE RUNS A FARM.

One of the most prosperous farmers in Oklahoma is Mrs. Jane Orump, who live lear Calumet. Four years ago her husban had, and since then she and a 14-year-olooy have cultivated 320 acres of land, and his year raised over 5,000 bushels of wheel weekles corn, cats and other things. The widow plows every day and has paid a largumount of obligations of her dead husban since his death.

Children Cry for

TOO MUCH MISERY.

Dr. Talmage's Sermon on the Dangers of Wealth.

Uselessness of the Giant-Service of the Commonplace.

They Who Do the World's Work-The Divinity of Service.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.-From passage of scripture that probably no other clergyman ever preached from Rev. Dr. Talmage in this discouse sets forth a truth very appropriate for those who have unhealthy ambition for great wealtth or fame. The text is 1 Chronicles xx. 6, 7:

"A man of great stature, whose fingers and toes were four and twenty, six on each hand and six on each foot and he also was the son of a giant. But, when he defied Israel, Jonathan, the son of Shimea, David's brother slew him."

Malformation photographed, and for what reason? Did not this passage slip by mistake into the sacred scriptures, as sometime a paragraph utter-ly obnoxious to the editor gets into his newspaper during his absence? Is not this scriptural errata? No, no; there is nothing haphazard about the Bible. This passage of scripture was as certainly intended to be put in the Bible as the verse, "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth," or "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son." And I select it for my text today because it is charged with practical and tremendous meaning. By the peo-ple of God the Philistines had been conquered, with the exception of a few giants. The race of giants is mostly extinct, I am glad to say. There is no use for giants now except to en-large the income of museums. But there were many of them in olden times. Goliath was, according to the Bible, 11 feet 41-2 inches high, or, if you doubt this, the famous Pliny de-clares that at Crete by an earthquake a monument was broken open, discovering the remains of a giant 46 cubits long, or 69 feet high. So, whe ther you take sacred or profane history, you must come to the conclusion that there were in those times cases of human altitude monstrous and ap-

IMPOTENT GIANTISM. David had smashed the skull of one of these giants, but there were other giants that the Davidean wars had not yet subdued, and one of them stands in my text. He was not only of Alpine stature, but had a surplus of digits. To the ordinary fingers was annexed an additional finger, and the foot had also a superfluors addendum. He had 24 terminations to hands and feet, where others have 20. It was not the only instance of the kind. Tav-ernier, the learned writer, says that the emperor of Java had a son endowed with the same number of extremities. Volcatius, the poet, had six fingers on each hand. Maupertuis, in his celebrated letters, speaks of two families near Berlin similarly equipped of hand and foot. All of which I can believe, for I have seen two cases of same physical superabundance. But this giant of the text is in battle, and as David, the stripling warrior, had dispatched one giant the nephew of David slays this monster of my text, and there he lies after the battle in Gath, a dead giant. His stature did not save him, and his superfluous appendices of hand and foot did not save him. The probability was that in the battle his sixth finger on his hand made him clumsy in the use of his weapon, and his sixth toe crippled his gait. Behold the prostrate and malformed giant of the text: "A man of great stature, whose fingers and toes were four and twenty, six on each hand and six on each foot, and he also was the son of a giant.

But when he defied Israel, Jonathan,

the son of Shimea, David's brother,

THE USE OF EVERYDAY. Behold how superflufties are a hindrance rather than a help! In all the battle at Gath that day there was not a man with ordinary hand and ordin-ary foot and ordinary stature that was not better off than this physical curiosity of my text. A dwarf on the right side is stronger than a giant on the wrong side, and all the body and mind and estate and opportunity that you cannot use for God and the betterment of the world are a sixth finger and a sixth toe and a terrible lance. The most of the good done in the world and the most of those who win the battles for the right are ordinary people. Count the fingers of their right hand, and they have just five-no more and no less. One Dr. Duff among missionaries, but 3,000 missionaries that would tell you they Florence Nightingale to nurse the sick in conspicuous places, but 10,000 wo-men who are just as good nurses, though never heard of. The "Swamp Angel" was a big gun that during the civil war made a big noise, but mus-kets of ordinary caliber and shells of ordinary heft did the execution. President Tyler and his cabinet go down the Potomac one day to experiment with the "Peacemaker," a great iron gun that was to affright with its touches it off, and it explodes and leaves cabinet ministers dead on the deck, while at that time, all up and down our coasts were cannon of or-dinary bore, able to be the defense of the nation and ready at the first touch to waken to duty. The curse of the world is big guns. After the politicians, who have made all the noise, go home hoarse with angry discussion on the evening of the first Monday in November, the next day the people, with the silent ballots, will settle everything and settle it right, a million of the white slips of paper they drop, making about as much noise as the fall of an apple blossom.

Clear back in the country there are mothers in plain apron and shoes fashioned on a rough last by a

the Gladstones and the Washingtons and the George Whitefields of the fu-ture. The longer I live the more I like the common folks. They do the go to pieces tomorrow, if there were not thousands of common lawyers to see that men and women get their rights. A Valentine Mott or a Willard Parker rises up eminent in the medical profession, but what an un-limited sweep would pneumonia and diphtheria and scarlet fever have in the world if it were not for 10,000 comhis gig, driving up the lane of the farmhouse or riding on horseback, his medicines in the saddlebags, arriving on the ninth day of the fever, and oming in to take hold of the pulse of the patient, while the family, pale with anxiety, and looking on and waiting for his decision in regard to the patient, and hearing him say, "Thank God, I have mastered the case; he is getting well!" excites in me an admiration quite equal to the ention of the names of the great colltan doctors of the past or the illustrious living men of the pres-

USELESS ADDENDA.

Yet what do we see in all departments? People not satisfied with or-dinary spheres of work and ordinary duties. Instead of trying to see what they can do with a hand of five fingers, they want six. Instead of usual endowment of 20 manual and pedar addenda, they want 24. A certain amount of money for livelihood and for the supply of those whom we leave behind us after we have departed this life, is important, for we have the best authority for saying, "He that provideth not for his own, and especially those of his own household, is worse than an infidel," but the large and fabulous sums for which many struggle, if obtained, would be a hindrance rather than an advantage.

The anxieties and annoyances of those whose estates have become plethoric can only be told by those who possess them. It will be a good thing when, through your own industry and prosperity, you can own the house in which you live. But suppose you own 50 houses and you have all those rents to collect and all those tenants to please. Suppose you have branched out in business successes until in al-most every direction you have investments. The fire bell rings at night; you rush upstairs to look out of the window to see if it is any of your mills. Epidemic of crime comes, and there are embezzlements and absconding in all directions, and you wonder whether any of your bookkeepers will prove recreant. A panic strikes the financial world, and you are like a hen under a sky full of hawks and trying with anxious cluck to get your overgrown chickens safely under wing. After a certain stage of success has many important things to others that you are apt to become the prey of others, and you are swindled defrauded, and the anxiety you had on your brow when you were earning your first \$1,000 is not equal to the anxiety on your brow now that you have won your \$300,000.

MONETARY PLETHORA.

The trouble with such a one is, he is spread out like the unfortunate one in my text. You have more fingers and toes than you know what to do with. Twenty were useful; 24 are a hindering superfluity. Disraeli says that a king of Poland

abdicted his throne and joined the people and became a porter to carry dens. And some one asked him why he did so, and he replied: "Upon my honor, gentlemen, the load which I cast off was by far heavier than the one you see me carry. The weightlest is but a straw, when compared to that weight under which I labored. I have lept more in four nights than I have during all my reign. I begin to live and to be a king myself. Elect whom you choose. As for me, I am so well it would be madness to return to

"Well," says somebody, "such overloaded persons ought to be pitied, for their worryments are real, and their insomnia and their nervous prostration are genuine." I reply that they could get rid of the bothersome surplus by giving it away. If a man has more houses than he can carry without vexation, let him drop a few of them. If his estate is so great he cannot manage it without getting nervous dyspepsia from having too much, let him di-vide with those who have nervous dy-spepsia because they cannot get enough. No, they guard their sixth the original five. They go limping with what they call gout and know not that, like the giant of my text, they lamed by a superfluous toe. A few of them by charities bleed themselves of this financial obesity and monetary plethora, but many of them hang on to the hindering superfluity till death, and then, as they are compelled to giv the money up anyhow, in their last will and testament they generously give some of it to the Lord, expecting, no doubt, that He will feel very much obliged to them. Thank God that one in awhile we have a Peter Cooper, who owning an interest in the iron works at Trenton, said to Mr. Lester: "I do not feel quite easy about the amount we are making. Working under one of we are making. Working under one of our patents, we have a monopoly which seems to me something wrong. Everybody has to come to us for it, and we are making money too fast." So they reduced the price, and this this while our philanthropist was building Cooper Institute, which mothers a hundred institutes of kindness and agree all cares the land. But the and mercy all over the land. But the world had to wait 5,800 years for Peter

THE MISER AND MISERY

I am glad for the benevolent institutions that get a legacy from men who during their life where as stingy as death, but who in their last will and testament bestowed money on hospit. Yea, the malformation of this fallen als and missionary societies, but for giant's foot glorifies the ordinary foot,

shownaker at the end of the lane, rocking bables that are to be the Martin Luthers and the Faradays and the Edisons and the Bismarcks and the Edisons and the Bismarcks and the Gladstones and the Washingtons and the George Whitefields of the fucitizens at 2 per cent. a month, and grace and a pose that Trajan's arch citizens at 2 per cent. a month, and grace and a pose that Trajan's arch or constantine's arch or any other arch could not equal. Those arches stand where they were planted, but this world's work, bearing the world's burnerand medicate of appalling suffering the world's armyethies. the Gladstones and the Washingtons and the Geerge Whitefields of the further ture. The langer I live the more I got a corner on harps and trumpets. They do the world's work, bearing the world's burdens, weeping the world's sympathies, carrying the world's consolation. Among lawyers we see rise up a Rufus Choate or a William Wirt or a Samuel L. Southard, but society would ability is that if such a one in his last the hand that would otherwise have will by a donation to benevolent so-cieties tries to atone for his lifetime closefistedness the heirs at law will try to break the will by proving that the old man was senile or crazy, and the expense of the litigation will about leave in the lawyer's hands what was meant for the Bible society. O ye over-weighted, successful business men, whether this sermon reach your ear the desert or climb the tree or prostrated with anxieties about keeping or investing these tremendous fordie the blessings of those who but for the time you stepped out of the cradle you would have perished will bloom all until today, and I will tell your exact over your grave.

> only ordinary equipment be thankful what they have and rightly employ it. I think you all have, figuratively, as well as literally, fingers enough. Do not long for hindering superfluities. Standing in the presence of this fallen giant of my text and in this post morusual hand, the usual foot. You have thanked God for a thousand things, but I warrant you never thankthat mechanic who in a battle or through machinery has lost them knows anything adequately about their value, and only the Christian scientist can have any appreciation of what Divine masterpieces they are.

THE HUMAN HAND human hand that when the Earl of Bridgewater gave \$40,000 for essays on wisdom and goodness of God, and eight books were written, Sir Charles Bell wrote his entire book on the wis dom and goodness of God as displayed in the human hand. The 27 bones in the hand and wrist with cartilages and ligaments and phalanges of the fingers all made just ready to knit, to sew, to build up, to pull down, to weave, to write, to plow, to pound, to wheel, to to give friendly salutation The tips of its fingers are so many telegraph offices by reason of their sensitiveness of touch. The bridges, the tunnels, the cities of the whole earth are the victories of the hand. The hands are not dumb, but often speak as distinctly as the lips. With our hands we invite, we repel, we invoke, we entreat, we wring them in grief or clap them in joy, or spread em abroad in benediction. The mal formation of the glant's hand in the text glorifles the usual hand. Fashioned of God more exquisitely and wondrously than any human mechansm that was ever contrived. I charge you to use it for God and the lifting of the world out of its moral predicament. Employ it in the sublime work of gospel handshaking. You can see the hand is just made for that. Four fingers just set right to touch your neighbor's hand on one side, and your thumb set so as to clinch it on the other side By all its bones and joints and muscles and cartilages and ligaments the voice, of nature joins with the voice of God commanding you to shake hands. The custom is as old as the Bible, anyhow. Jehu said to Jenona-dab: "Is thine heart right as my heart is with thire heart? If it be, give me thine hand." When hands join in Christian salutation, a gospol electricity thrills across the palm from heart to heart, and from the shoulder of one oulder of the other.

With the timid and for their encoun ent shake hands. With the troubled in warm hearted sympathy, shake hands. With the young man just en tering business and discouraged at the shake hands. With the child who is new from Gol and started on an unending journey, for which he needs to gather great supply of strength, and who can hardly reach up to you now se you are so much taller, shake hands. Across cradles and dying beds and graves, shake hands. With your es who have done all to defame and hurt you, but whom you can afford to forgive, shake hands. At the door of the churches where people come un, and at the door of the come un, and at the door of the churches where people go out, shake hands. Let pulpit shake hands with pew and Sabbath day shake hands with weekday, and earth shake hands with heaven. Oh, the strange, the mighty, the undefined, the mysterious, the eternal power of an honest handshaking! The difference between these times and the millennial times is that now some shake hands, but then all will shake hands, throne and footstool, across hands, throne and footstool, across seas, nation with nation, God and man church militant and church triun

THE ERRANT FOOT.

whether this sermon reach your ear cross the desert or climb the tree, or or your eyes, let me say that if you are scale the cliff, or walk the earth, or go anywhere he needs to go.

With that divine triumph of anatomy tunes I can tell you how you can do in your possession where do you walk? In what path of rightequeness or what path of sin have you set it down? of bad tasting water at Saratoga. Where have you left the mark of your Homburg or Carlsbad—give to God, footsteps? Amid the petrifactions in humanity and the Bible 10 per cent. of the rocks have been found the marks ail your income, and it will make a of the feet of birds and beasts of thounew man of you, and from restless sands of years ago. And God can trace walking of the floor at night you shall have eight hours' sleep without the help of bromide of potassium, and from as plain as those made in the last soft as plain as those made in the last soft. no appetite you will hardly be able to weather, all of them petrified for the wait for your regular meals, and your judgment day. Oh, the foot! Give me wan cheek will fill up, and when you the autobiography of your foot from character now and what are your Perhaps some of you will take this prospects for the world to come.

advice, but the most of you will not And you will try to cure your swollen the fact that both these pieces of dihand by getting on it more fingers, and wine mechanism, hand and foot, beyour rheumatic foot by getting on it long to Christ's service both hands of more toes, and there will be a sigh of relief when you are gone out of the world and when over your remains the minister recites the words: "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord," persons who have keen appreciation of the lock of it, and there is not a muscle back of it, and there is not a muscle the ludicrous will hardly be able to keep their faces straight. But whether in that direction my words do; good or not, I am anxious that all who have A FABLE OF SERVICE.

That is the most beautiful foot that goes about paths of greatest usefulness, and that the most beautiful hand that does the most to help others. I was reading of three women in rivalgiant of my text and in this post mor-tem examination of him, let us learn how much better off we are with just made hers the most beautiful. And another put her hand in the mountain brook and said as the water dripped work and locomotion that no one but the infinite and omnipotent God could have ever planned or made—the hand and the foot. Only that soldier or that mechanic who in a soldier or the bank and under the bloom contended that hers was the most attractive. Then a poor old mechanic who in a soldier or the bank and under the bloom contended that hers was the most attractive. Then a poor old mechanic who in a soldier or the bank and under the bloom contended that here was the most attractive. ed, and, looking up in her decrepitude, asked for alms. And a woman who had not taken part in the rivalry gave her alms. And all the women resolved to leave to this beggar the question as to which of all hands present was the most attractive, and she said, "The Sir Charles Bell was so impressed with the wondrous construction of the And as she so said her wrinkles and rags and her decreptude and her body disappeared, and in place thereof stood the Christ, who long ago said, "Inasmuch as ye did it to one of the least of these ye did it unto me," and who to purchase the service of our hand and foot here on earth had His own hand and foot lacerated.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived.

Arrived.

Sept 28—SS Tiber, 1139, Delisle, from North Sydney. Schofield and Co.
Sch Gay, 124, Spragg, from New York, coal, Peter McIntyre.
Sch Hattle Muriel, 84, Wasson, from Boston, iron, J. W. Keast.
Sch Bertha Maud, 82, Wilcox, from Boston, bai, J A Gregory.
Sch. Jean, 28, Morris, from Jonesport, bai, J Willard Smith.
Coastwise—Schs Nina Blanche, 30, Morrell, from Freeport; Howard, 119, Lohnes, from Sydney. Elihu Bennett, 49, Spicer, from Advocate Harbor.
Sept 27—Sch Rewa, 122, McLean, f om New York, D J Purdy, coal.
Coastwise—S. S. Alpha, 211, Crowell, from Yarmouth; schs Buda, 28, Stuart, from Beaver Harbor; J H Gandy, 26, Sullivan, from Meteghan River; s s Flushing, 174, Ingersoll, from Campobello; Seve n, 54, Morris, from Port Gilbert; Silver Cloud, 44, Bain, from Digby; Au Revoir, 15, Russell, from North Head.
Sept. 28.—Bark Sayre, 684, Roberts, from Sydney. —, F E Sayre. North Head.
Sept. 28.—Bark Sayre, 684, Roberts, from Sydney, —, F E Sayre.
Sch Marion, 123, Reicker, from New York, coal John E Moore.
Sch Maggie Alice, 50, Miller, from Bath, bai, J W McAlary.
Sch Sower, 124, Gale, from New York, coal, D J Purdy.
Coastwise—Schs Electric Light, 33, Poland, from Campobello; Tethys, 9, Johnson, from fishing; Joseph Hay, 165, Philips, from Hillsboro.

ocro.
Sept. 29.— Sch Flash, 93, Flower, from
Portsmouth, master, bal.
Sch G H Perry, 99, Robinson, from Portland, James Watson, bal.
Sch Prospect, 80, Cameron, from Calais, J. McAlary, Del.
Sch Progress, 93, Erb, from Eastport, A W
Adams, bal.
Sch Rosa Mueller (Am), 241, McLean, from
Portland, master, bal.
Sch Eric, 124, Harrington, from Perth
Amboy, N C Scott, coal.
Sch Lena Maud, 98, Giggey, from New
York, J E Moore, coal.

Cleared. Sept 28-SS State of Maine, Colby, for East-Sept 22—SS State of Maine, Colby, for Eastport.

SS Duart Castle, Seeley, for Halifax.
Sch Canary, Wasson, for Salem fo.
Coastwise—Schs Helen M, Hatfield, for
Moncton; Alice, Benjamin, for Parrisboro;
Nina Blanche, Morrell, for Freeport; Sparmaker, Livingstone, for Advocate Harbor;
Drutd, Tufts, for Quaco.

27th—Schs Buda, Stuart, for Beaver Harbor; Vesta, Coffill, for Windsor; s s Flushlng, Ingersoll, for Campobello; Corinto, Kennie, for Harvey; Porpolsa, Inge soll, for
PGrand Manan; Hustler, Gerner, for Bridgetown.

Sept. 28.—SS Duart Castle, Seeley, for Cest Indies via Halifax.
Sch Lizzie D Small, Ricker, for Boston.
Sch Tristle, Williams, for Stamford.
Sch Tethys, Johnson, for fishing.
Sch Thistle, 128, Williams, for Stamford.
Sch Thistle, 128, Williams, for Stamford.
Sch Nellie Watters, Granville, for Boston.
Sch Emerald, Keans, for fishing.
Coastwise—Sch Electric Light, Poland, for North Head.
Sept. 29.—SS Cheronea, Marsters, for Cork.

CANADIAN PORTS

Arrived. At Newcastle, Sept 27, sch Stanley Mac, Lowrie, for New York.

At Campbellton, Sept 22, bark Belfast, Edwardson, from Roon; 24th, bark Homewood, Petter, from F ance via Dalbousie.

At Newcastle, Sept 26, bark Laura, Olsen, from Newport.

Cleared Windsor, Sept. 27, sch Wentworth, Dill New York.

From Cape Portuentine, Sept 28, bark Aftensternen, Meland, for Liverpool; Sept 21, bark Liberte, Andreasen, for Liverpool.

BRITISH PORTS. Arrived.

Arrived.

At Demerara, Sept 2, sen V T H, Delap, from Jordan River, N S.

At Queenstown, Sept 25, bark Rollo, Jacobsen, from Chatham, N B, for Liverpool.

At Bathados, Sept 17, bark Linwood, Douglass, from Buenos Ayres; sen Brenton, Morrison, from Pernambuco.

At Demerara, Sept 3, sens Grace Rice, Welch, from Barbados (and sailed 13th for Turk's Island).

At Glasgow, Sept 27, bark Levant, Sorensen, from Dalhousie.

At Newcastle, NSW, Sept 28, bark Wildwood, Sprith, from Sydney, NSW—to losd At Gleagow, Sept. 27, bark Levant, Sorensen, from Dalhouste.
At Newcastle, NSW, Sept. 28, bark Wildwood, Smith, from Sydney, NSW—to load for Manita.
At Sharpness, Sept. 28, SS Platea, from St John for Gulf of Mexico.
At Lytleton, NZ, about Sept. 24, ship Norwood, N Y.
BELFAST, Sept. 29.—Ard, bark Cato, from Hillsboro, N. B.
CARDIFF, Sept. 29.—Ard, bark Vido, from Bridgetown, N. S.
LIVERPOOL, Sept. 29.—Ard, str Dahome, from Halifax; ship Trojan, from Parrsboro, N. S.
LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23.—Ard, str Servia, N. S.
LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28.—Ard, str Servia, from New York; 25th, Germanic, from New York.
EASTPORT, Mc., Sept. 29.—Ard, schs Mary F Pike, from New York; Eugenie, from do; L B Sargent, from do; L B Sargent, from do. Sailed, sch Vineyard, for Jonesport, BATH, Sept. 29.—Ard, sch Willie D, from Parrsboro.

Sailed. From Barbados, Sept 15, sch Helene, Elsenhauser, for ______.
From Bristol, Sept 27, ship Austria, Dexter, for Mobile.
ROCKPORT, Sept. 29.—Sailed, sch James Barber, for St John; Riverdale, for St John.

> FOREIGN PORTS. Arrived.

At Manila, Sept 24, bark Low Wood, Utley, from Newcastle, NSW.
At St Domingo City, Aug 18, bark Edith Sheraton, Michelsen, from Wilmington, NC, and sailed Sept J1 for Azua, to load for New York.

and sailed Sept J1 for Azua, to load for New York:

At Banjoswangif, Sept 26, bark Ancyra, Stuart, from New York for Shanghai.

At New York, Sept 25, brig Ora, Saunders, from St Martins.

At Philadelphia, Sept 27, ahis Z Ring, Grafton, from Rottlers via Barbados.

At Ship Island, Sept 23, bark Katahdin, Humphreys, from Buenos Ayres, to load for Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, to load for Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, At Cadiz, Sept 21, brig Osburgha, Cook, from Rottlerdamidally Sept 28, A P Emerson, Haley, from Paspeblac, VINEYARD HAVEN, Sept 29, Sachs Harold Borden, from Newcastle for New York; Mark Gray, from Cheverte for Wilmfington; Harvard H Havey, from St John for New Haven.

MACCHIAS Me Sout 39, And Schules Chemical Control of New Haven.

Harvard H Havey, from St John for New Haven.

MACHIAS, Me., Sept. 29.—Ard, schs Ava, from St John for Salem; Clara, from St. John for Fall River; Abbie E Cele, from Five Islands for New York.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—Ard, str Yarmouth, from Yarmouth, N S; schs Belmont, from Weymouth, NS; Three Sisters, from St. John; Joe J Kennedy, and E and G W Hinds, from Calais.

Sailed, str Boston, for Yarmouth, NS; schs Alfrid Bradbook and James E Weedhouse for Hillsboro; Alaska, for Sand River. Cleared.

At Boston, Sept 26, sch Valllette (not Jol-hette) for St. John. kin, for Colon. At New York, Sept 26, brigt Curacoa, Ol-

Sailed.

Prom Dutch Island Harbor, Sept 25, sch AP Emerson, from Hilleboro for New York.
From Hamburg, Sept 24, str Zanzibar, Robinson, for New York.
From Antwerp, Sept 22, ship Senator, Yaughan for United States.
From Rio Jeneiro, Sept 1, ship Birnam Wood, Clarke, for Ba bados.
From New York: Sept 25, str Ravensdale, from Halifax; schs B C Borden, for Windsor; Abbie K Bentley, for Boston.
From Macksonville, Sept 25, brik Venturer, fo Demerara. If I from Mobile, Bept 24, ship Thos Hilyard, Robinson, for Barrow in Farness.
From Montevideo, Sept 26, ship Eskasoni, Townsend, for Newcastle, NSW.
From Pernambuco, Sept 26, ship Eskasoni, Townsend, for Newcastle, NSW.
From Pernambuco, Sept 7, brig O Blanchard, Lo Cain (from Paspeblac), for Santos.
From New York, Sept 27, brig Curacos, for Curacos; schs Reporter, for St John; Delta, for Cheverie.
STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 29.—Sld, schs Irene, for St John; Regins, for Machias.
CALAIS, Me., Sept. 20.—Sld, schs Nellie Eaton, for Providence; Lucy Hammond, Addison, to haul up.

Passed Sydney Light, Sept 27, ss Louisburg, Gould, from Sydney for St. John. In port at Cardiff, Sept 22, ship Forest King, LeBlanc, for Rio Janeiro. Passed Anjer, Aug 26, ships Andelana, Stalling, from New York for Shanghal; 27th, Sayona, McDougall, from Philadelpha for

Passed Dungeness, Sept 26, bark Diana, k, from Hallfax for Hull.

"assed Sydney Light, Sept 27, ss, Arran
or, Bass, from Pensacola for West Har
pool; Regulus, Cross, from St. John's for

dney; barks Lilly, Oben, Olucy, Ulster,

m Sydney for Gulf of St. Lawrence,

Passed Reches Point, Sept 24, bark Rollo,

pobtson, from Chatham, NB, for Liverpool,

n port at Harbor Breton, Nfld., Sept. 14,

Wellman Hall, Knowlton, from New

sk for Sydney, C B.

Passed Tarifa, Sept 25, bark Nostra Signar del Monte, Razgto, from Bathurst, NB,

Marseilles. for Marseilles.

Returned to Delaware Breakwater, Sept 26, sch Maggle J Chadwick, from Philadelphia for Calais.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 29.— Bound south: Disabled schr A P Emerson, from Hillsboro, N B, via New London.

Bark Gamma, Pedersen, from Bay Verte for Liverpool, Sept 18, let 50, lon 23. Bark Lima, from Belfast for Halifax, Sept 25, lat. 43.45, lon. 56.21.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. WASHINGTON, Sept 24—Notice is given y the Lighthouse Board that on September , changes as follows were made in the moyage of the Main Ship Channel into Bos-

whistling buoy on Peaked Hill bar BOSTON, Sept. 27.—Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board that the wreck near Cross Rip Light Vessel, Vineyard Sound, marked by a flashing gas buoy, no longer constitutes a danger to navigation, and the flashing gas buoy has been discontinued.

BIRTHS.

BATES.—At Long Point, N. B., Sept. 22, the wife of George T. Bates, a som.
DINES.—At LeTete Fog Alarm, Char. Co., N. B., Sept. 26th, to the wife of Assistant Engineer S. S. Dines, a son.
GREENLAW.—At Eastport, Me., Sept. 18th, to the wife of Charles C. Greenlaw, a son. LEEMAN.—At Eastport, Me., Sept. 16th, to the wife of George H. Leeman, a son.
LOCKBTT—On Sept. 1st, to the wife of E. C. Lockett, a son.

MARRIAGES

AUSTIN-MACINTYRE,—At Benton, on the Zist Sept., 1898, by Rev. W. H. Sherwood, Wesley Austin and Miss Minnie MacIntyre, all of Benton, Carleton, Co., N. B. CARD-PORTER.—At Whiting, Me., August 28th, by Rev. F. W. Snell, Ashabel Card of Trescott to Amelia A. Porter of New Propagation. of Trescott to Amelia A. Porter of New Brunswick.

HARRIS-SMITH.—At St. Stephens, N. B.,
Sept. 14th, by Rev. Thos. Marshall, Samuel
L. Harriss of Calais to Bessie May Smith
of St. Stephen,
MYBRS-BRITTAIN.—At the residence of the bride's father, Springfield, Kings of No. B., on Thursday, Sept. 22nd, by h. G. F. Currie, Herman A. Myers of Nor to Stella Josephine, daughter of W.

to Stella Josephine, daughter of W. J. Brittain.

PARKER-PAYNE.—At the residence of the bride's mather, Sept. 22nd, by Rev. T. G. Johnstone, Mr. Clarence V. Parker of Derby to Miss Annie Saunders, Gaughter of Mrs. Annie Payne of Neison, N. B. PRINCE-LECK.—At St. Paul's church, Halifax, N. S., Sept. 27th, by the Rev. L. T. Williams, Albert E. Prince of St. John, N. B., to Miss Margaret Byers Leck of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, granddaughter of John Byers, Esq. No cards.—(Boston, Mass.; Denver, Col., and Portland, Ore, papers please copy.

WILSON-ALLAN.—At the bride's residence, Charlotte street, west end, on the 28th inst., by the Rev. Jas. Burgess, J. Robert C. Wilson to Amyette Allan.

DEATHS.

ALLEN.—In Fredericton, N. B., Sepz. 27th, Sir John Campbell Allen, late Chief Justice of New Brunswick, In the Sist year of his age,
BRADLEY.—In this city, on the 28th inst., at his fasher's residence, No. 7 Lombard street, of menegitis, Charles Anderson, aged 9 months and 5 days, youngest son of Lizzie and David Bradley, jr.
CARR.—In this city, on Sept. 28th, George Joseph Carr, aged 7 moe, and 17 days.
GALDER.—At Fairhaven, N. B., Sept. 22nd, Catherine Stivers, wife of Henry V. Calder, aged 53 years and 5 months.
COLLINS.—On the 28th September, Esther, wife, of Stephen Collins, and daughter of the late Daniel and Margaret O'Hara, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.
CLEVELAND.—At South Berwick N. S. 7h years.

OREW.—At Charlottetown, P. E. I., Sept.

27th, Charles W. Drew, in the 82nd year DREW.—At Charlottetown, P. E. I., Sept. 27th, Charles W. Drew, in the 82nd year of his age.

ELLIOTT.—At St. Stephen, Sept. 12th, Helen E., aged 8 months, 2 days, daughter of William and Evelyn Elliott.

GARDNER.—At Calais, Me., Sept. 15th, Deborah Gardner, relict of the laste D. M. Gardner, aged 66 years, and 4 months.

HAMM—At his residence, Elm street, in this city, Sept. 27, J. Maluchi Hamm, in the 72nd year of his age.

HYDE.—In New York, on Sept. 26th, Annie M., wife of James Hyde and daughter of Daniel McDermott, stevedore, of this city.

LAKE.—At Springfield, Kings Oo, N. B., Sept. 20th, 1898, of liver trouble, Simon Z. Lake, aged 63 years, leaving a widow, two cons, two daughters and a large circle of relatives and friends. Funeral service was conducted by Fustor Erwin, assisted by Parsons Creswell (Episcopalian); text, I. Tim i. 12: Our brother's hope is firm.

McLean of Hagarsville, Ont.

—(Hamilton, Ont., papers pleace copy).

PEARSON—At Highfield, Sept. 21st, 1898, Alice E., second daughter of T. E. Alfred and Helens K. Pearson, aged 4 years, 10 months and 18 days.

KELLY.—On the 25th inst., at the residence of his son, Noank, Connecticut, of heart failure, Heary Kelly, aged 75 years.

(Prince Edward Island papers please copy.)

LOGAN.—At Octube Hospital, Newton, Mass., Sussin, widow of S. M. Logan, M. D., and eldest daughter of the late Francis R. Parker, Shubenacadie, N. S.

MALTEY—At Seattle, on Sept. 14th, Mrs. John Maltby, aged 72 years.

MOPHERSON—In this city, on September 27th, S. B. MoPherson.

WASHBURN.—At his home, 149 Westworland road, George P. Washburn, in the 55th year of his age.

FLOUR MILLS FOR DARTMOUTH (Atlantic Weekly.)

an enterprise is on foot which pron-ich for Dartmouth. It has already ass important proportions. The question financial success has seemingly been red in the affirmative. The proposit ed important proportions. The question of its financial success has seemingly been answered in the affirmative. The proposition has been heartily endorsed by a number of practical men of ample means. It only remains to be put into operation. The deepning of the canals has been going on for years, but few here ever imagined it would ever be of any great importance to this port. Such, however, is the case. The cost of water carriage is so much less than by rail that practical men say the milling of western wheat can be carried on here at a great save over present prices. This is now being carried into effect. Plans and specifications for a flour mill of 700 barrels daily capacity have been prepared, which will cost, when fully equipped, somewhere in the neighborhood of \$150,000. This will be supplemented by a steamer of a capacity of about 100,000 bushels which will convey grain from the great lake posts direct to this port. The trade of Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and the West Indies will be catered to. Not only wheat, but corn will be transported, giving the millers engaged in grinding the cereal a great advantage over present conditions.

R. J. Matherson has been husting things when others have been asleep, and has nearly completed a high grade flouring mill with all the latest and best machinery. He will make any kind of flour required, from pure factions to the lower grades. The millingown course of fitting is covered outside with teel sheathing over asbestos paper so that will be practically fireprior and will also be of equable temperature inside. This

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