

HARNESSES

Large lot of Harness for sacrifice to class

at \$11.00, worth \$14.00
at \$12.50, worth \$17.00
at \$14.50, worth \$20.00

MADE-UP
FINISHING GOODS, at
et Square,
ON & SON.

was carried into the engine and car detached
laughlin and McEwen,
McPhair of Summer-
taken up by a spec-
They found it neces-
The leg above
officials on the expres-
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The eight oldest men
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were Nelson Bulmer, 93;
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D A MAHARAJAH.
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ll soon become the queen
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OF CHAMPLAIN.
1.—The statue of Cham-
to the top of six hours of
morning. It took hours to fix
proper position. It attract-
of favorable notice. Cham-
for relief. The conception
appy and appropriate, while
the mechanical work was
PT. The bronze statue, etc.,
have also arrived and will
on the monument. Cham-
as standing in position
hand, in relation of Can-
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full character and is
ed. Nearly fifteen feet in
no less than 2,000 pounds,
facing the country from
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relief will show a woman
city of Quebec, sitting in
upon the page of her annals
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s, the genius of savage-
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DESCENDANT OF A
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ere, and was the second
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She was a direct de-
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sim treated forty Brit-
eight German naval cas-
his yacht Hohenzollern
dhsm.

ST. JOHN SUNDAY WEEKLY

VOL. 21

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY AUGUST 13, 1898

NO. 38.

New Fall Goods...

Imported under the low tariff rate of July by which 25 per cent. of the duty was saved for our customers.

Black Figured French Poplins, in the new wave designs. Black French Figured Stuffs, in neat small patterns. French Serges and Henriettes, Fancy Mat Suitings, Broadcloth Suitings, French Kid Gloves, Vellings and Ribbons, Stylish Plaid Silks for Ladies' Blouses, New Checked Silks, Short Taffeta Silks, Silk Velvets and Velvetseens.

Express charges prepaid on all parcels amounting to \$5.00 and over.

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

The above goods cannot be replaced at the present low prices—the duty on future importations will be higher.

Queer Economy

It is to be continually rebuilding fences when you can buy the "Star" 13 bar 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. Macnam, Manager. Water Street, St. John, N. B.

PURE MALT WHISKIES

"Ughebaugh Cream Scotch," \$1.00 per bottle, \$10.60 per dozen, \$5.25 per gallon.

"Extra Old Irish," \$1.00 per bottle, \$10.50 per dozen, \$5.25 per gallon.

The market is flooded with good, but indifferent brands of Scotch and Irish Whiskies, and I can recommend the above two brands as being of a very high class.

M. A. FINN

110 and 112 Prince Wm Street.

L. O. A. NEWS.

The grand secretary, Bro. Neil J. Morrison, accompanied by the county master of K. C. (East), Bro. Thomas Cogan, and County Secretary James A. Moore, visited Havelock on the evening of the 27th ultimo, and resided at L. O. L. No. 82, dormant for over two years. Three new members were initiated and a number more signified their intention of joining at the next meeting of the lodge, making a membership of over twenty. This lodge starts again under very favorable circumstances, being situated in a very thickly populated district and being composed of the best material in the neighborhood. The grand secretary expects a good report from this lodge at the end of the present year.

The grand secretary also visited Harrison L. O. L. No. 58 on the 28th inst. and found this lodge booming. One candidate was initiated and three brethren advanced in degrees. Four applications were read from others wishing to join this flourishing lodge at their next meeting. The applications for the royal arch purple degree. Bro. Morrison intends to visit them at their next meeting and help them in the work. The county officers of Kings (East) have signified their intention of visiting this lodge in the near future. At the previous meeting Bro. George S. Gray, grand lecturer of New Brunswick, was present and assisted in advancing two brethren to the royal arch purple degree. This lodge has recently been incorporated and has purchased a lot of land at midway between the station and village, and are getting out...

HAZARD'S GUN POWDER

The Strongest, Cleanest and best made. We have both black and smokeless. Cartridge Cases filled to order with Hazard's Powder. Try Hazard's Blue Ribbon Smokeless Powder.

W. H. THORNE & CO., LIMITED

Market Square, St. John, N. B., AGENTS.

THE PEACE PROTOCOL

Will Likely be Signed at Washington Today and Hostilities Cease.

Plans for the Temporary Government of Cuba Now Being Considered.

After a Time a Form of Government Similar to That of Canada May be Introduced.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The incident in the press dispatches from Madrid, in the first news of the decision of the Spanish government, was made public there and there was no likelihood of anything being known officially in Washington during the day as to Spain's decision respecting the peace protocol. After the close of office hours Secretary Day drove to the White House and had half an hour's conference with the president. He stated that no further word had been received from Ambassador Cambon, but admitted that he expected a call from that gentleman tomorrow. Certain members of the cabinet expressed the opinion that the president would have some news for that body when it met tomorrow, which was construed into an intimation that the ambassador's call probably would be made in the morning. Officially show no loss of confidence in their original opinion that the Spanish government will authorize Mr. Cambon to sign the protocol just as it was transmitted from Washington to Madrid last evening. The naval war board, however, expressed the opinion that the protocol is not now too late to amend the protocol in its substance as proposed by the war board.

A rumor was put abroad this afternoon to the effect that Secretary Alger in anticipation of the beginning of the formal peace negotiations, had called on Judge Cuyler, and had expressed his purpose was to impress upon the secretary the importance of making the surrender of important strategic points at the entrance of harbors, such as Morro Castle at Havana harbor, a condition for the cessation of hostilities. It is questionable, however, whether it is not now too late to amend the protocol in its substance as proposed by the war board.

THE 100TH REGIMENT.
The 100th Regiment, London, England, 10th June, 1898, says: "The arrival of the old 100th Foot, now known as the Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), on the loyal land of its origin has rekindled the interest felt in it by the Canadians. It is now in Halifax, Canada, which contains but a poor class of recruits, but in the villages outside the city numbers of the most desirable class are to be seen by a little judicious conduct on the part of the authorities. But this class will not come forward unless the regiment is wholly a purely Canadian one. It is reasonable to expect Canadians, from a pure spirit of patriotism, to enlist in a British regiment which is officially styled 'The Leinster Regiment,' and wears the word 'Leinster' on its shoulder strap. Another important item is the question of uniform. The uniform at present worn by the rank and file of the regiment is very much inferior to that of the Canadian regulars. It is now in Halifax, Canada, in consideration with intending Canadian recruits. From an imperial point of view the question of an Imperial Canadian regiment is well worthy the attention of the authorities."

ITALY AND UNITED STATES.

ROME, Aug. 11.—A semi-official denial has been issued of the version of the Colombian affair, which says that Italy informed the United States that unless Colombia paid a million pesetas by Aug. 15, Admiral Canina would bombard Cartagena. The Italian government's statement is that Italy's action is limited to a formal insistence upon the exclusion of the whole text of President Cleveland's award in the Cerruti case.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

ROME, June 31 (midnight).—Dr. Lapozza visited the pope tonight and found him much better, and it is hoped that he will be able to resume his audiences tomorrow (Saturday).

It is understood that the territorial trouble between the United States and Mexico, and despite the reassuring tone of official reports, it is felt that the whole truth is being concealed.

Secretary Alger today called to Gen. Merritt to apply immediately to the United States for the capture by the United States of the Spanish ports captured by the government for Santiago and other Cuban ports. This is in line with the policy of the war department of extending the American system of tariffs as rapidly as possible over captured territory.

The settlement of the details of the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico is already receiving the earnest attention of the officials. Some provision is to be made for the treatment of the Spanish prisoners and for the disposition of the small arms and the artillery and war stores. There is also some naval property of value remaining in Cuban and Porto Rican ports, and it is a question whether or not this should be demanded by us or be allowed to remain in Spanish possession. The conclusion has been reached by Secretary Alger to refer these matters to a military commission, and Adjutant General Corbin is now looking up precedents for the guidance of such a commission. Possibly this commission would meet the question as a pledge until the formal signature raised by the naval war board as to the propriety of holding Moro Castle of a peace treaty.

The annual department of the army has succeeded in last in securing a smokeless powder adapted for use in the Springfield rifle, with which nearly all the volunteer troops are armed. The powder used with the small bore repeating rifles was too

powerful, and a special powder had to be procured. This is now coming in from the manufacturers and being turned into fixed ammunition in such quantities as to warrant the belief that even should the war continue our soldiers would not be again exposed to the danger encountered at the battle of El Caney through the betrayal of their presence by the blinding smoke of the Springfield.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Plans for the temporary government of Cuba and the territory which will be acquired from Spain as a result of the war are now under serious consideration by the president and members of the cabinet. Porto Rico as an actual acquisition to the territory of the United States will be placed in charge of a military governor who will exercise a supervisory control of all the functions of government, under the direction of the president, until Congress shall determine upon a permanent form of government for the island. The president, under the constitution, has no authority to go beyond the preliminary or temporary stage in the establishment of any system of governmental control, and although it is altogether probable that in his message to Congress on the subject he will exercise his constitutional prerogative of making recommendations to Congress alone will devolve the responsibility and duty of determining the character of the political relations which Porto Rico shall permanently bear to the United States. There are reasons for the belief that the president himself favors a colonial form of government and that this view is shared by the cabinet. Canada is cited as a model colonial government, which is satisfactory to the majority of its people and to the majority of the United States. This system, it is believed, can be put into operation only after the lapse of a considerable period of time and after the people have demonstrated sufficiently their ability to govern themselves intelligently in all local matters. Upon the evacuation of Cuba, it is believed to be the intention of the president to establish for the whole island a temporary military government similar to that now in operation at Santiago.

When order has been fully restored and the people have settled down to their peaceful occupation, it is believed to be the view of the president that a convention of representatives of the people should be called to vote on the question of a form of government for the island. The presence of the army of the United States would not subscribe to any such binding himself to support whatever form of government should be agreed upon should have the unquestioned right to vote for whomsoever he pleased to represent him at this convention. The action of this body, however, would have to be submitted to the United States for approval or disapproval.

MADRID, Aug. 11, 10.30 p. m.—The day has been diplomatically one of the busiest since the outbreak of the war. There have been no fewer than three cabinet councils, in addition to various diplomatic conferences.

Though the text of the protocol was not advanced, the government had been made fully acquainted with its contents through Paris.

The matter was practically settled, as already cabled, at the cabinet meeting this afternoon, and the receipt of the actual document has therefore only required a meeting of the cabinet for a formal acceptance. Ministers adhere to the statement that the protocol contains no modification of the original terms, but only new suggestions. They expect it will be signed at Washington tomorrow (Friday) and that a suspension of hostilities will be announced. Duke Almodovar de Ato, minister of foreign affairs, assures the correspondent of the 'Associated Press' that the negotiations for the peace treaty will take place in Paris, but he says the commissioners have not yet been appointed.

MONCTON.

Westmorland Prohibitionists to Meet and Organize—The Scott Act Enforcement.

MONCTON, Aug. 11.—The prohibitionists of Westmorland will meet in Moncton on Wednesday next for the purpose of effecting a county organization for the approaching plebiscite. As each church and temperance society in the county is entitled to send a delegate, there will doubtless be a large attendance.

Rush orders have apparently been given for the enforcement of the Scott Act. Three fines were collected last week and one new fine imposed. The week's third offence papers have been served on Zed Landry, second offence papers on William Lawrence, and first offence on Mrs. McHugh, the latter a new name on the list of alleged offenders.

The annual competition of the Westmorland County Rifle Association will be held on the McDougall range, in Moncton parish, tomorrow. A large list of prizes has been secured, especially for the merchants' match.

FIGHT AT MANILA.

Attempt of the Enemy to Break the Land Lines.

United States Loss is Thirteen Dead and Forty-seven Wounded.

Gen. Greene's Forces Suddenly Attacked on July 31—Were Just Then Connecting the Landing Place With the High Road to Manila, Three Miles Away—The Enemy Made Desperate Attempts to Turn the Right Flank.

CAVITE, Aug. 4, via Hong Kong, Aug. 3.—The first loss of American life in action in the conquest of the Philippines occurred on the night of July 31 when in a sharp fight that lasted four hours eight Americans were killed outright and forty-seven wounded. Some of the mortally wounded have since died, making the total number of death thirteen.

On the morning of July 29 the American troops moved forward and occupied an old insurgent trench from which the Filipinos were withdrawn at the request of Gen. Greene. The First Colorado regiment and four guns of the Utah batteries occupied the trench, which was later found to be untenable.

The Americans then advanced 100 yards and threw up a line of breastworks 250 yards long, extending from the Manila road to the beach. An old Camachin chapel was in the centre of the line. The guns from each battery were posted on each side of the chapel, which is on a high bank raised about 750 yards from the Spanish breastworks in front of Manila.

The Americans were not disturbed by the Spaniards while building their breastworks. There was, however, some desultory firing, which was without result.

The First Nebraska regiment relieved the First Colorado on July 30, and the work on the trench continued that day and night without interruption. There was some firing at the Nebraska, but no damage was done. On Sunday the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment went into the trench. Two battalions were commanded by Major Robertson. Col. Harkins was sick. The Spaniards were posted in the trench two on the Manila road and supporters and two under Major Bierer as reserves at the field hospital in the rear of the old insurgent trench.

The breastwork was finished that night without interference by the Spaniards. At 10 o'clock at night a heavy fire began all along the Spanish line. Our men replied vigorously. The firing was very good. The volleys of the Utah artillery did excellent work.

The Spanish fire was surprisingly accurate. The Spaniards had the range pat, and made first-class practice. A perfect hailstorm of bullets burst all about the American line.

Soon the pickets that had been posted on our right and front came back and reported that the Spaniards were attempting to turn the trench and the trench did not extend beyond the road.

The ground there was fairly open, but there was a small bamboo and acacia scrub and some high grass. The Spaniards maintained a terrific fire. The Pennsylvania high caliber and began to fire irregularly, and their volleys lost effect.

The Spaniards in advance got far enough on our right to have a crossfire on the Americans. Our ammunition now began to run low, and a courier was sent to Gen. Greene for reinforcements and ammunition.

ahead. He told Capt. Hobbs to come when he heard the bugle.

Capt. O'Hara met the courier on the road, who told him that the Americans were in battle and went forward on the double quick.

Capt. Hobbs answered the bugle call, and went in with battery H on the run. Capt. O'Hara kept sounding "forward" while advancing, to let the men in the trenches know that reinforcements were coming.

Going up the Manila road Capt. Hobbs was shot in the leg, but he went on just the same. The road was mighty hot. The Spaniards had the range and kept the air full of bullets. The men ran in double column and finally reached the trench, into which they went cheering.

Private McIlraith of battery H, who was acting as sergeant, jumped on the parapet to steady the men and walked up and down. He was shot in the head and fatally wounded.

Capt. Hobbs got on the parapet, too, to get the men steady. A well-directed and effective fire followed. The Spanish fire soon slackened. Meanwhile the courier had reached Gen. Greene and reported that everything was lost. Gen. Greene took the news coolly. He ordered a general call to arms, and the entire camp turned out. The First battalion of the First California regiment was sent forward on the double quick through the fields.

LORD WOLSELEY'S PEN.

He is a Strong Advocate of an Anglo-Saxon Alliance.

He Tells What He Thinks of It in a Letter Written to Hiram S. Maxim.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Hiram S. Maxim, the inventor of the Maxim gun, and a staunch American, received a letter from Lord Wolseley, commander of the British army, who expresses the warmest advocacy of close union between the United States and Great Britain.

Mr. Maxim arrived from England last Saturday. He says that everywhere he found the greatest enthusiasm when the project of a union of the branches of the Anglo-Saxon race was mentioned. The inventor has begun a campaign for the unity of the race on his own account. It was in reply to a communication from him advocating his cherished plan that Lord Wolseley wrote this letter, which follows:

"War Office, London, S. W., 11-5, '98.
"Dear Mr. Maxim:—Your letter of the 13th inst. is intensely interesting to me, and I fully endorse all you say about the absolute necessity of the closest possible union between the nations of the Anglo-Saxon race, and two nations—Great Britain and the United States—were one in their aims and objects, and determined to have that peace on earth, which insures goodwill among men, no foreign nation would dare fire a shot without our leave.

"I am sending on your letter to be read by others, for I think your proposed campaign would be worth to me far more than a dozen War Office's or Soudans and to the United States far more than Cuba, Manila and the whole kingdom of Ferdinand and Isabella thrown in.

"I will let you know by and by. With very kind regards to you and Mrs. Maxim, believe me to be,
"Very truly yours,
"WOLSELEY."

To Hiram S. Maxim, Esq., No. 18 Queen's Gate Place, S. W.

"Recent talk of complication with Russia," said Mr. Maxim yesterday, "has brought the attention of England still more to the discussion of an alliance with the United States. It is the general feeling that Russia is trying to crowd England out of the trade with China. Englishmen feel that they should have the moral support of the United States, and that in matters of keeping open the port of China for trade the two nations who are so near akin should stand together."

RICHIBUCTO.

RICHIBUCTO, Aug. 11.—John McLean died at his residence last night, aged sixty-two years. The deceased had been in ill health for nearly ten years. He was formerly identified with the fishing industry and also had the contract for carrying the mail to various parts of the country for many years. He leaves two daughters and two sons.

ANOTHER LIBERAL FAILURE.

(Ottawa Citizen.)
The Petersen-Tate West Atlantic service is done for, and the Laurier government of good business men has scored another business failure.

LORD SALISBURY, 68.

Statesman and Recluse.

"At the Present Moment the Severest Critics of Lord Salisbury are to be Found on the Conservative Benches of the House of Commons, and Among the Unionist Organisms in the Press."—Edinburgh Review for July.

(London Mail, July 22.)

A lath painted to look like iron, a fatalist, a peasant, a patriot, a dictator, a strong man who knows his strong mind, a funk, a master of flout and gibes, are some of the terms of praise and disparage that have been applied to Lord Salisbury by foe and friend.

It is true Mr. Gladstone, whose actions now to every one seem to "smell sweet and blossom in the dust" was at one time, not so very far back, judged by quite as divergent standards as those that have been applied to the Prime Minister, that was in days of bitter party strife—each of the three big parties in the House of Commons being, perhaps, too busy with various interesting domestic questions to devote itself much to outside matters—and yet Lord Salisbury has come in, of late for such a chorus of censure, especially, perhaps, Conservative censure, as has scarcely fallen to his lot during the stormiest of political times.

Lord Salisbury, it is said, chiefly confines his newspaper reading to the leading articles of the "Daily Telegraph" and to the space in the "Times" commonly set apart for the "intelligent anticipation of events" indulged in by "Our Pekin Correspondent."

In the latter he reads the "legends" which he has never even heard of the "Salisbury Legend," and, if he has by any chance happened to have done so, he has probably laughed good-naturedly, as he is said to laugh at the "idiosyncrasies of that very funny fellow Mr. Chamberlain."

To drive to the foreign office in his little brougham from King's Cross regularly every Wednesday morning, whatever befalls, to have his chat and jest on the woolsack with that progressive and imaginative politician, the Lord Chancellor, and to move commonly at about 5 or 5.30 p. m.—that this House of Lords do now adjourn—this is necessary to do more than these things to keep oneself quite in the state of the public pulse from day to day, and this unobtrusive to sidle the daily press—as some of his colleagues do—nor the result of aristocratic haughtiness, or of a contempt for what Mr. Radcliffe Cooke, M. P., in a recent pamphlet, called the middle-classes in politics. Rather regard it as the sign of a supreme absence of curiosity as to what people are saying of him and his.

"They say? Who says? Let them say!" There is not very much of the "bloated aristocrat" in a man who will travel third in his own line, if there be any difficulty in finding a place in a first, who has been seen going into a penny barber's in a mean London street to get his beard trimmed.

A certain rude carelessness as to many things in which most of his class are sticklers is one of Lord Salisbury's characteristics. As Carlyle says of one of his heroes—"whom, by the way, Lord Salisbury does not in other respects resemble—"No hollow formalist he." How shocking to the stickler that sending of a secretary to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to ask him to deliver up the seals of the War Office, or that proposal to give a gaudy Primrose League medal to a great continental ruler! Decidedly correctitude in form is not one of Lord Salisbury's strong points—or is not one of his besetting faults.

They talk about his "blazing indiscretions," and his "Salisbury's," but how genuine and utterly devoid of humbug the Prime Minister is! They say, too, that he has now been found out, and that, far from being a formidable man in foreign politics, he is a forceless one; but they cannot say that he has ever bragged of his personal success in politics, or that he has ever tried to boom or grandiose himself or his office, or he never tries to make things hum.

They say, sometimes, that he is not a very fascinating or lovable character, and that his taunts are bitter. But see him out of the House of Lords among his own political people, and you will find no trace of the cynic or the cold-blooded man then.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

Goschen Receives a Deputation from British Empire League.

Urging Desirability of Colonial Seamen Being Enrolled in the Royal Naval Reserve.

Lord Brassey Says that Canadian Seamen are Among the Hardest in the World—Mr. Goschen's Practical Reply to the Delegates—The Colonies Must Share the Expense.

(London Times.)

Mr. Goschen on Wednesday received at the admiralty a deputation from the British Empire League to urge the desirability of colonial seamen being enrolled in the royal naval reserve. Mr. Goschen was accompanied by Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Balfour, Captain Fairfax and W. G. Greene. The deputation included Lord Brassey, Lord Loch, Sir Robert Herbert, the Hon. W. Mulock (postmaster general of Canada), Dr. Cockburn (agent general for South Australia), Lieutenant General Laurie (Canada), Sir J. Brampton, Sir James Blyth, Edward M. P., Becket Hill and Henry Norman. Letters regretting absence were announced from Sir John Lubbock, the Duke of Westminster, the Earl of Crowe, the Earl of Hopetoun, the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Kinross, Lord Charles Bessborough, Lord Wenlock and others.

Sir Robert Herbert said that the British Empire League had obtained from the colonial governments the numbers of the seafaring population of the colonies and the nature of their work, which they had forwarded to him for consideration. There would be no royal navy in those distant waters, and a proposal of that nature would be favorably received in that part of the empire.

Lord Loch said that from his experience of Australia and South Africa he could see no difficulty in carrying out the scheme. Mr. Goschen said he would like to hear something practical in the way of carrying out the details of the scheme. Lord Brassey replied that it could not be carried out without some expenditure of imperial money. For instance, in Australia they had the type of what was desired, only they wanted the force to be more numerous and Lord Loch should be more fully drilled and liable to serve in any of her majesty's ships when required.

Mr. Goschen said he should not like to see the colonies bearing the expense of the scheme. Lord Brassey said that was a large subject. When the resources of Australia increased they should take their full share of the burden of maintaining the defences of the empire; but he should say that at the present time their resources were not such as would justify the Australian government in accepting that larger responsibility of expenditure for defence which he hoped in the coming years they would gladly accept.

Lord Loch thought that the colonial governments would be prepared to take the matter of increased expenditure into consideration, and he would see what the colonies would bear. The Hon. W. Mulock (postmaster general of Canada), said they had seventy-five thousand men engaged in deep-sea and inland fishing who would be most excellent material for the naval reserve, although he could not say whether Canada would bear the whole cost of the naval reserve, he could voice the sentiment of Canada by saying that she would co-operate in any movement that had for its object the safety and stability of the British empire.

Dr. Cockburn (agent general for South Australia), said that so far as regarded the colonies bearing the whole of the expense, speaking for South Australia, they did not regard this as a colonial concern only. It was an imperial matter to have a body of men in Australia ready to reinforce the British navy in view of complications in the east; and to expect the whole or even the main portion of this cost to be borne by Australia was to ignore some of these considerations.

Becket Hill urged that it was important to have men available for armed merchant cruisers in the colonies as well as in this country. America had found the benefit of having the cruisers, but if she had had a formidable force to contend against some of those that left this country after the war broke out could have been taken by the enemy. This country should send out ships with officers and men to train the Canadian seamen.

Mr. Goschen, in reply, said: I have listened with very great interest to what you have put before me. I may say at once that I sympathize with your object—namely, to encourage the colonies to assist in the defence of the empire and to increase the number of

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(London Times.)

Now, as to the question of training, I fancy that nearly all the difficulties which have arisen have been with reference to the difficulty of training seafaring men in the colonies. Unless that training is satisfactory of course we could not accept the men. Now, what is the training we have to bear the discipline of a man-of-war, for twenty-eight days. We are anxious that we should not have men who are unaccustomed to men-of-war, and in enrolling fishermen in the colonies for the training we thought it essential that they should have some experience of men-of-war. The present conditions are: The training for twenty-eight days at a battery and afterwards enrolling in men-of-war for a period of six months. That is an essential part of the training of the reserve. I saw the other day a representative from Newfoundland and we discussed this matter together in some detail; and I told him the first thing we had got to ascertain was whether the fishermen of Newfoundland were largely deep-sea fishermen, who would be at sea for three months at a time, and they would be perfectly free between October and March, and they would be glad to take up a six months' training as required.

Mr. Goschen said he was glad to hear it. The deputation then withdrew.

STARTLING STORY. Bismarck's Memoirs May Cause Many Unpleasant Scenes.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Speaking of the prospective publication of the Bismarck memoirs, Harold Frederic says in his London cable to the New York Times: "Very soon, I am given to understand from a publisher and friend in Leipzig, there will be precipitated upon Germany, springing as it were, from the grave, to which Bismarck takes all his nurtured hate and malice, a sensation compared to which the scandal over Geffken and Frederic's diad is not worth mentioning. Bismarck could not bring himself to trust his sons to deal after his death the terrible blow he has been so long preparing for the Kaiser. Herbert is ambitious; Billy is a simpleton. The Kaiser might conceivably, even probably, get round them both. The old prince's memoirs, therefore, are safe in his publisher's hands at Stuttgart, and his intimate circle of biographical and journalistic parasites like Moritz, Busch, Horst and Kohl, have been busy from the hour of his death in preparing the press for the tremendous uproar they will create. There are even statements that the publication will begin as soon as a month hence.

"What William will do about this is naturally the question uppermost in everybody's mind. The ordinary processes of stamping out these mistakes by confiscation and imprisonment would be ridiculously out of place here. Multiplying editions printed outside of the empire, and circulated speedily, would leave the Kaiser in the posture of an ostrich with its head buried in the sand. Still less possible would it be to seize the manuscript before printing, for there are still judges in Prussia, who, if it were England, France or even German Austria, would declare that the wisest as well as the legal course in such a case would be absolute non-interference. Conceivably it would be the wisest in Germany too, but the risk is great. It is impossible to tell how far the Germans will permit their emperor to be insulted and vilified by the dead mouth of Friedrichshagen before there comes a revulsion of feeling in his favor. That problem must be giving him more trouble in the anxiety than any other in his ten years' reign.

Lawyer (to client)—"Well, have you at last decided to take my advice and pay this bill of mine?" Client—"Why?—I have." Lawyer—"Very well (to client), John, add \$1 to Mr. Blunt's bill for further advice."

COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND. A necessarily medicinal remedy by over-eating, indigestion, flatulency, and other ailments are dangerous. Price, No. 1, 12 per box; No. 2, 24 per box; No. 3, 36 per box. Sold in St. John by all respectable druggists, and W. O. Wilson, St. John, N.B.

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"Eleanor, my love," he said, "if I could take this suffering upon myself—"

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Portrait of Lord Salisbury, Statesman and Recluse.

FROM ULSTER'S CAPITAL.

An Irish Canadian Orator Re-visits His Native Land.

(Montreal Star.) The most worshipful grand master and sovereign, Hon. Clarke Wallace, M. P., has received the following letter from R. W. Bro. Rev. R. R. Kane, M. P., grand master of Belfast, respecting the recent visit of R. W. Bro. William Galbraith of Montreal to the Green Isle. It will be noticed that Bro. Galbraith fully maintained his reputation as an orator when addressing the Belfast Convention.

CHRIST CHURCH RECTORY.

Belfast, July 21st, 1893.

Dear Brother Wallace—I have to thank you for your note introducing to me Bro. William Galbraith, grand master of Quebec, Bro. Kane, with us on the 12th, and favored us with a speech, which was most effective, as much so as any speech I have heard for a long time. We are always very delighted when Canadian Orangemen in well represented, and you will oblige me by letting the brethren of Quebec know that their grand master did honor to them and to the institution at large on the 12th of July, 1893, in Belfast.

I am, yours fraternally, R. R. KANE.

SALMON CREEK.

Presbyterians and Baptists to Erect Churches at Chipman.

SALMON CREEK, Queens Co., Aug. 8.—The Women's F. M. Society held their annual meeting in the manse. Two new life members were added to the roll, Mrs. D. McD. Clark and Mrs. John Ward.

A meeting was held at Chipman on the 6th to take steps towards erecting a Presbyterian church, work to begin at once. The Baptist congregation has upwards of a thousand dollars contributed towards their new church. These two new churches will be a great improvement to the village. A large number of Bostonians are visiting friends and relatives here. The Misses Miles of Gibson are guests of Mr. Baird.

Joseph Withrow and wife of Ontario celebrated their golden wedding by a visit to the land of their birth. It is forty-eight years since they left here. They were the guests of Mrs. Withrow of this place. The bride and groom looked well and were heartily welcomed by their old friends. Miss Lizzie Harper and Miss Nellie Porter have gone as delegates to the C. E. convention at Chatham.

St. Castle Eden comes here to load desks for the City at 45c. Call and inquire.

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EX-MAYOR ROBERTSON Submits His Trans-Atlantic Mis- sion Report to Common Council.

A special meeting of the Common Council was held on the 8th instant. Mayor Sears was in the chair and there was almost a full attendance of members.

Ex-Mayor Robertson read the following report:

To His Worship the Mayor and Common Council of the City of St. John:

Gentlemen—At a meeting of the Common Council, held at the City Hall, in the city of St. John, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1898, a communication was read from certain citizens and ratepayers of the city of St. John, in which they stated that they felt it would be in the best interests of the city that his worship the mayor should proceed to Great Britain to lay before the British government, shipping men, merchants, and all others interested whom he may be able to reach for the purpose of discussing with them such matters as may pertain to the advancement of the port of St. John, etc., etc.

It was resolved that the council request his worship the mayor to make a visit to Great Britain in the commercial interests of the port of St. John. On the 21st of April last your commissioner sailed from this port in the R. M. S. Lake Superior, of the Beaver line, for Liverpool, and after a pleasant passage arrived there and immediately proceeded to London, and presented a letter of introduction from the premier of the dominion to the high commissioner of Canada, through whose kindly efforts he was enabled at a later date to have the honor of an interview with the right honorable secretary of state for the colonies.

Your representative placed before him very fully the importance of the port of St. John in relation to the development of the trade of the empire, especially referring to the growing importance of the port and the need in the near future of a "graving dock" to meet the requirements of the great steamship lines, already established, and the further lines of larger and more modern freight carriers to be engaged in the development of the trade of Canada with the mother country through the port of St. John in the winter season, and that the dock could be used as an auxiliary by the navy, and its dimensions would be equal to accommodate the largest naval or mercantile vessels afloat.

The right honorable gentleman, after receiving the statements of your representative with the kindest attention, stated that the proposition was one for the admiralty rather than the colonial office, and suggested to Lord Salisbury, who was present, that he might see the Right Honorable Mr. Goschen, the chief lord of the admiralty, and, if desired, he would be pleased to meet you again.

Subsequently, after the return of the chief lord of the admiralty from Gibraltar, your representative was granted an interview with the right honorable gentleman, and the proposition was fully discussed—the size and character of the dock, its probable cost, plan for repairing financial assistance, etc., etc. The chief lord of the admiralty requested that plans, notifications, and a complete report be placed before the admiralty. The interview was a most satisfactory one, and in compliance with the request your representative felt it to be his duty to have one of the most eminent dock engineers in Great Britain and provisionally arrange for a stated sum for him to visit St. John and consult with the city engineer, report on a site, draw plans, give specifications, complete all necessary documents and information required by the British admiralty.

It is now for the Common Council of the city of St. John to consider what steps, in any, should be taken in equipping the port with a graving dock and repairing plant must have important bearings on the future history and welfare of the port of St. John.

Your representative discussed the question with many of the leading steamship men in Great Britain, and without a single dissenting voice they all expressed themselves strongly in favor of the enterprise. Every port that he visited in Great Britain is equipped with two graving docks, and in the great ports—like London, Liverpool and Glasgow—were numbers of graving docks, without which they do not consider a port at all equipped for modern commerce. Many aspects of the question that came up in the discussion of both local and imperial concern cannot be conveniently included in this report. Your representative will be pleased to more fully enter into the different phases of the question before a special committee of the council.

It is perhaps needless to take up the valuable time of the council by referring at any length to the several addresses made by him before the chambers of commerce in the different ports of Great Britain, that have already been so fully noticed in the press of Great Britain and Ireland, and also in some of the continental papers as well. The first was given before a special meeting of the London chamber of commerce on the 24th of May, by Sir Albert K. Rolitt, D. C. L., M. P., president in the chair. Great interest was taken by the influential gentlemen who were present. At the close of the address, the president stated they thought they would all agree that the meeting had served a very useful purpose, for, while it had enabled them to learn something of St. John, it also gave them an opportunity of assuring Mr. Robertson that they would recip-

rocate with the imperial sentiments he had expressed. He hoped Mr. Robertson would take back with him to his city the message of sympathy and goodwill, and an opportunity to convey the assurance to his brother admirers that this country was determined to do everything it could, either by way of steamship lines or otherwise, to promote the interests of the colonies, as part and parcel of the interests of the mother country.

Your representative afterwards received many letters from important commercial houses in the great city expressing a deep interest in the port of St. John and what had already been accomplished in developing Canadian trade through our port. Some of these letters might not be uninteresting for publication, although not specially intended for the public.

Canadian wood pulp is attracting attention in Great Britain. The Paper Makers' association appointed a committee to wait on Lord Strathcona and presented a memorial setting forth their views, which has been sent to the dominion government. I had the opportunity of meeting with a number of these gentlemen and others in London, Manchester and in the Lancashire district, and fully discussed the possibilities of our province supplying the demand for wood pulp in the British market. The rapidly increasing importance of the Canadian trade in wood pulp for paper manufacture has been engaging the attention of the paper manufacturers in Great Britain for some time. This is an industry well worthy of the earnest consideration of our city and province, for there is an almost unlimited and ever increasing demand for wood pulp. To give you an idea of the extent of the business for news purposes alone in the Lancashire district, medicinal pulp to the extent of 150,000 tons a year is used. The proprietor of one of the mills told me that in his mill alone he used 20,000 tons of sulphite and 10,000 tons of other kinds. I am pleased to report that I had the pleasure of meeting one of the largest representatives of the pulp and paper trade in Europe in one of the proposed mills in the county of St. John. Our open harbor all the year around, shipping facilities and unlimited supply of the best spruce wood for pulp making to be found in the world, places St. John in the very first position to succeed in this great industry. What is needed is sufficient capital and technical knowledge of the manufacture to make success certain. All of these are within the reach of our people, and every effort should be made to encourage and develop the industry, which may be carried on successfully in many parts of our province. The time is ripe for action and the opportunity should not be permitted to go by.

The next important city visited was Bristol, where your representative had the honor of addressing on May 26th the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, Joseph Holman, president of the chamber, presiding.

The meeting was a very large and representative one. The address was listened to with great interest, and some points were very freely discussed by the members present. Bristol is one of the most important commercial cities in Great Britain. She holds the seventh place for area, the sixth for population, and fifth in respect of rateable value and the third in her contribution to the national revenue and custom house levies, and is very deeply interested in the development of trade with Canada. He was invited before leaving Bristol to see the Avonmouth docks and the modern appliances in work there. The invitation was readily accepted, and in a steamer replaced at his disposal for the purpose, went to Avonmouth, accompanied by a number of the gentlemen connected with the chamber of commerce and port of Bristol. He was shown over the docks by the traffic manager, and viewed the commodious warehouses, the lads and other places for receiving cattle, the cold storage rooms and refrigerating chambers, shown the pontoon dock and all the modern equipments with which Bristol had supplied their docks at Avonmouth. He saw 325 head of cattle just landed and being converted into dressed beef on the spot; also Canadian wheat, cheese, bacon, etc., landed from a Montreal steamer, shipped at the port of Montreal, was particularly interested in the new cold storage warehouse, which is said to be one of the most perfect in Great Britain, and it would be a good model for St. John. Through the courtesy of Mr. Harvey of the Bristol docks your representative was furnished with a number of plans, pamphlets, etc., etc., relating to docks, warehouses, cold storage, shipping facilities and general port equipments, etc., that will doubtless be of value to our city.

The foreign cattle trade of Bristol is a very large one, as in 1896 there were 9,000 head imported; in 1896, 16,000; and in 1897, 20,000. The imports of foreign grain are also very large—about 30,000,000 bushels. To show the increased development of the trade of Bristol, she has imported in 1896, 1,200,000 tons; in 1897 there were over 37,000 tons; in 1898 over 37,000 tons; and in 1897 over 44,000 tons. The Canadian business has again been of a most successful character. The figures for the month of November 1897, give the following interesting facts with regard to cheese and butter exports from Montreal: "For cheese London was our best customer, they said; but Bristol maintains its position as second, and Liverpool third; the exact figures being: London, over 850,000 boxes; Bristol, over 654,000 boxes; and Liverpool, over 417,000 boxes. Then for butter Bristol is again our best cus-

tomers, while London has ousted Liverpool from the second place, as will be seen by the following figures: Bristol over 116,000 cwt., Liverpool over 100,000 cwt., and London over 85,000 cwt. In the report of the Bristol chamber of commerce they said: "There is no doubt that the satisfactory position that Bristol has taken and is maintaining with regard to Canadian business is largely due to the enterprise and capacity shown by Messrs. Elders, Dempster in the working of their Avonmouth and Montreal line of steamers, and the addition to this service during the past season of the two magnificent new boats, the Montrose and the Montclair, is a most satisfactory indication that this firm appreciates the business and means to keep well ahead of its requirements."

Time will not permit me to go more fully into the statistical position of Bristol as a market for Canadian exports. It certainly is a desirable port for St. John to cultivate, and the enterprising merchants of Bristol are eager to so operate and facilitate in every way in their power the development of Canadian trade through the port of St. John. The rise and fall of tide in Bristol is not much less than in our own port. Nature has done for the city of Bristol in bringing up a large class of vessels to their city will stand as a monument to the energy of the citizens.

Your representative is pleased to report that a number of leading steamship companies in Great Britain to place a line, during the winter season at least, between this port and Bristol. He was asked to place the proposition before the Canadian government and to express that toward them, and the publicity to it. There cannot be a doubt that Bristol offers a splendid market for agricultural products, the dairying interests and also a market for horses, cattle and other live stock. The important trade that is well known to our timber merchants, the British Association for the Advancement of Science is to hold their annual meeting in Bristol this fall, and an invitation has already been sent to the mayor of our city, and it is to be hoped that both of them, or at least one representative, will be there from the city of St. John. They may be sure of a warm and hearty reception. The kindness of the mayor and representative from all whom he met in Bristol was very great, in fact, everything that could possibly have been done to make the visit a pleasant and profitable one was done.

The next address delivered was to the Liverpool chamber of commerce on the 9th of June, F. C. Danson, the president, in the chair. The meeting was very large, and also resulted in more or less discussion of a profitable nature. The very warmest feelings were expressed toward the welfare of our port, that was better known to Liverpool than probably any other city in Great Britain. The relations that have so long existed between that port and St. John have made many warm friends, and many of their feelings were expressed, and we all know, deeply interested in the welfare of our city and province. Being the home of a great deal of our Canadian shipping, the port for the Canadian lines, and many other Canadian lines, your representative felt that there was less need in endeavoring to make St. John known to the merchants and shippers. The enormous extent of the shipping of the port, the great system of docks, the modern appliances, and the fact that it seems to have no bounds to its development. The proposition to extend the docks at a cost of four to six million sterling additional would give one some idea of the determination of Liverpool to keep to the front as one of the greatest shipping ports in the empire. Your representative was treated with the greatest possible kindness by the president and members of the chamber of commerce, the different shipping firms and merchants interested in the development of trade with Canada. He was invited before leaving Liverpool to see the Avonmouth docks and the modern appliances in work there. The invitation was readily accepted, and in a steamer replaced at his disposal for the purpose, went to Avonmouth, accompanied by a number of the gentlemen connected with the chamber of commerce and port of Bristol. He was shown over the docks by the traffic manager, and viewed the commodious warehouses, the lads and other places for receiving cattle, the cold storage rooms and refrigerating chambers, shown the pontoon dock and all the modern equipments with which Bristol had supplied their docks at Avonmouth. He saw 325 head of cattle just landed and being converted into dressed beef on the spot; also Canadian wheat, cheese, bacon, etc., landed from a Montreal steamer, shipped at the port of Montreal, was particularly interested in the new cold storage warehouse, which is said to be one of the most perfect in Great Britain, and it would be a good model for St. John. Through the courtesy of Mr. Harvey of the Bristol docks your representative was furnished with a number of plans, pamphlets, etc., etc., relating to docks, warehouses, cold storage, shipping facilities and general port equipments, etc., that will doubtless be of value to our city.

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largest possible share of that immense business.

Your representative hopes to address your own board of trade on this very important question and trusts that even from the limited amount of information that he has acquired, information may be received that will be of advantage to the manufacturers and producers of our city and province of New Brunswick. The extent of the work done in the port of St. John necessitated five or six visits to that city during his stay in Great Britain. To his lordship the mayor, the members of the council, the president and members of the chamber of commerce and the directors and manager of the dock company your representative is deeply indebted for the many courtesies extended.

Glasgow was the next great city visited. Owing to the absence of the president of the chamber of commerce and the short time at the disposal of your representative no address was given, but visits were made to the representatives of some of the great steamship lines, the Messrs. Allan and Donaldson and other great steamship companies connected with the trade of Canada. In company with Mr. Donaldson, who is a member of the Clyde Trust and the harbor master, the Clyde was visited. The great extent of the docks, warehouses and shipping facilities that have been furnished by the Clyde Trust, and under the management of that great corporation (one of the most successful in the world) must be seen to be understood and appreciated.

Mr. "Great Glasgow" opened on the 27th April last was visited. It is said to be one of the largest and most perfect docks in the world. It is 850 feet in length, over 81 feet at the bottom and 115 feet wide at the top, and is divided into two basins by a pair of steel gates. From the inside of the caisson at the outer entrance to the all gates at the inner entrance 400 feet, and from the apex of sill over 250 feet to head of dock 200 feet, so that no large vessels can be docked at the same time. This is the third graving dock provided by the Clyde Trust in Glasgow harbor. The great docks and piers up and down the Clyde are all built of solid granite, the same as in the other harbors of Great Britain, with hydraulic cranes for loading and unloading of enormous power, and every facility that could be imagined for business. Iron ship building along the Clyde is now an enormous industry, probably the most important of all the world in iron ship building. Nature has done little for Glasgow, but the pluck and energy and enterprise of her citizens have overcome what seemed to be stupendous obstructions, and as the saying is "Glasgow made the Clyde, and the Clyde has made Glasgow." There is a lesson in this for our city of St. John. It is a great market, and doubtless the trade that has been so successfully opened up in the winter season by the Donaldson line can be developed to very large proportions, and our city and province can also find a splendid market in Glasgow.

The next two important ports visited by your representative were Belfast and Dublin. It did not permit him to address the chambers of commerce in those two great cities, but in the former port he saw a number of leading shipping people, especially the managers of the Head Line, and they were most anxious to see him, and they were well known, and who are most enthusiastic over the development of Canadian trade, not only in the summer from Montreal, out through the port of St. John in the winter season. Your representative regretted that his time in Belfast was so limited, and that he had not a greater opportunity to get information with respect to markets in that wonderful and progressive city. He had the opportunity of visiting one of the greatest Workmen, Clark & Co. There were some ten or eleven very large iron steamship building there, some of them for the Canadian trade, some for one country and some for another. The building of the world's second largest ship in importance, the Harland & Wolff yard, that he had not time to visit, is noted for the magnificent vessels they turn out, and their enormous size—one of their vessels now building is considerably over 400 feet in length. This industry has been built up in Belfast without any local advantages—neither coal nor iron, as all the iron and coal and the material for building these vessels is imported into Belfast, and the maintenance of the plant and the perseverance. Belfast from a comparatively small town is now a city of some 400,000 people and one of the great cities of the empire. Your representative's visit to Dublin was an exceedingly pleasant one. Several of the leading shipping houses and business men were visited, and the question of developing Canadian trade through the port of St. John with Dublin was very fully and freely discussed. He was received with great kindness, and while the present trade between Canada and Dublin is confined largely, i. e., the steamship trade, through the efforts of the Head Line, still it is growing, and doubtless material development in the trade between Canada and Dublin through the port of St. John in the winter season. The city is a most interesting one, and in some respects one of the most beautiful that your representative visited.

A word or two with respect to iron ship building. After having been shown through one of the noted yards on the Clyde, and having seen the scientific skill, the machinery capable of doing almost everything, the vast army of mechanics and skilled artisans employed building vessels for the British navy, for the navies of the world, you may say, and for the mercantile fleets of the world, why should not the citizens of this great industry and prosecuting it with success? It is along the line of the past history of our city, and the genius of our people, and the need for ships (the ever increasing ocean commerce of the world can only be carried by iron steamships now and in the future). It is not a mere day dream. It is not an impossibility, it is not something that we cannot hope to



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MASONIC KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

The fifteenth annual assembly of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada will be held in the Masonic hall, in the city of Hamilton, Ont., on Tuesday, the 6th day of September, A. D. 1898, at 8 o'clock, commencing at 10 a. m., sharp. The annual meeting of the grand council will be held at the New Royal hotel on Monday, the 5th September, commencing at 8 p. m., for the consideration of the reports of the grand officers, and such business as may be presented. Members are requested to attend in the uniform of the order.

By request of the most eminent the supreme grand master, the ceremonies of the grade will be exemplified before the members of great priory by the officers of the following preceptories:

3.30 p. m.—The Illustrious Order of the Red Cross, by Sir Simon of Cyrene's Preceptory No. 37, of Sarria, Ont.; 5 p. m.—The ceremony of the Novitiate and Installation, by Richard Coeur de Lion Preceptory No. 4, of London, Ont.; 7.30 p. m.—Consecration of a Knight of the Temple, by Richard Coeur de Lion Preceptory No. 4, of London, Ont.; 9 p. m.—The Order of Malta, by Richard Coeur de Lion Preceptory No. 7, of Montreal.

The members of Godfrey de Bouillon Preceptory No. 3, Hamilton, are making arrangements for a parade of Canadian Knights Templar, an excursion to the beach, and other entertainment, on the following day, September 7th, and invitation is extended to all the preceptories in Canada to take part.

Railway Arrangements.—The dates for the meeting have been fixed with the special object of securing advantage of the low excursion fares which will be in force on the different railways to Toronto for the exhibition at that point, from all principal portions of the dominion. A rate will then be arranged for, from Toronto to Hamilton and return.

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THE ELUCIDATED LONDON NEWS, 1898.

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BRONCHITIS, DIARRHŒA, etc.,

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NOTICE OF SALE.

To Hugh S. Normannell, late of the City

of St. John, in the County of Saint John,

in the Province of New Brunswick, the

widow and the heirs, executors, administrators

of the estate of Mary Ann Russell, late of

the City of St. John, do hereby give notice

that she, the said Mary Ann Russell, late of

the City of St. John, died on the 10th day

of August, 1897, and that she was

seized of certain lot of land and premises,

situate and being in the City of Saint John,

in the City and County of Saint John, and

fronting on Queen Street, a valid title, and

known on the map or plan of said city by

the number of 1000 and 1001, and that she

deceased, and that she was seized of the

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WOODSTOCK

A Five Year Old Son of Rev. J. E. Flewelling

Had a Narrow Escape from Drowning.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., Aug. 10.

Stirling Flewelling, about five years

old, son of Rev. J. E. Flewelling of

Centerville, narrowly escaped drown-

ing this afternoon. He fell off the

mill dam, and was in the water some

time before being rescued by Mr.

Turner, painter of Centerville. The

little fellow was brought back to life

after long use of restoratives.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 13, 1898.

MR. ROBERTSON'S REPORT.

The report in which ex-Mayor Robertson explains the results of his visit to Great Britain tells its own story. It is not a formal statement, as such reports are apt to be, but sets forth in a plain and straightforward way what the city delegate sought to do.

Mr. Robertson addressed the chambers of commerce of London, Liverpool, Bristol and Manchester, and had important interviews and conferences in Glasgow, Belfast and Dublin.

Mr. Robertson addressed the chambers of commerce of London, Liverpool, Bristol and Manchester, and had important interviews and conferences in Glasgow, Belfast and Dublin.

The subject of the Bristol steamship line will no doubt be referred to the department of trade and commerce, which in view of the failure for the time of the fast line service should be disposed to furnish a temporary substitute.

THE COLONIES AND NAVAL DEFENCE.

The statement made by the first lord of the admiralty to the deputation which waited upon him to discuss the relations of the colonies to the naval reserve, contains an important proposition.

bury has no minister who is more sternly matter of fact than his first lord. So it is not surprising that Mr. Goschen broke in on the discussion of the deputation by asking for a statement of their plans.

There was a small driver who drove twice a week over a 20 mile route, for \$18 a year, or \$1.80 per round trip of 40 miles.

MR. MULOCK AND THE MAIL SERVICE.

It is claimed on behalf of the postmaster general that he has almost brought his department to a paying basis. The deficit of \$700,000 two years ago, has been reduced in the fiscal year just ended to \$74,000.

A steady and regular increase in the postal revenue has gone on ever since confederation. The gain of last year is abnormally large, but the extra part of it seems to have been made up by the large sale of jubilee stamps in addition to those used for postage.

The postmaster general is entitled to all the credit that belongs to the reduction of expenditure by two and a half per cent. His eulogists tell us that \$103,336 a year has been saved in re-letting contracts for the carriage of mails.

So far as can be learned, no part of this saving has been made in dealings with the great railway and steamship corporations which have mail contracts.

railway companies. But it is in the pay of the country stage drivers and not the big railway companies that Mr. Mulock makes his saving.

The Canadian Pacific Company gets \$130 per mile per annum for its through mail from Fairville to Vancouver, amounting to \$450,000 a year.

These are among the services on which Mr. Mulock sees no chance to save. Let us now look at some on which he has made savings.

There was a small driver who drove twice a week over a 20 mile route, for \$18 a year, or \$1.80 per round trip of 40 miles.

It is not only in this province that the economist has built himself monuments. Over in Nova Scotia Mr. Mulock caught a man in the act of collecting \$1.40 a round trip for 12 miles of 19.12 miles each way, or 38 miles in all.

The Montreal Gazette is of the opinion that if the people of Canada vote against prohibition, the government will not give them prohibition, and if they vote for it, the government will not give it.

NO TRACE OF A BODY.

ST. STEPHEN, N. B., Aug. 10.—The well at the Mowatt farm-house was cleaned out today, but no trace was found of any body.

IT IS PONTA, NOT PONES.

The pronunciation of these Spanish place names is a little unsatisfactory to the ordinary English bred person, and we do not always get them right.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON VII.—August 21. GOLDEN TEXT. Head me, O Lord, and I shall be healed; save me, and I shall be saved.

The sec includes the story of the healing of Naaman and the sin of Gehazi in connection with it (2 Kings 5: 1-27).

HISTORICAL SETTING. Time.—B. C. 890-884, common chronology, or 833-845, revised chronology.

Places.—(1) Damascus, the capital of Syria. "The eye of the East," the oldest city in the world.

Rulers.—Jehoram, son of Ahab, king of Israel; Jehoram, son of Jehoshaphat, king of Judah; Benhadad II, the king of Syria.

NAAMAN HEALED.—2 Kings 5: 1-14. Commit verses 13, 14. 1. Now Naaman, captain of the host of the king of Syria, was a great man with his master, and honorable.

2. And the Syrians had gone out by companies, and had brought away captive out of the land of Israel a little maid; and she waited on Naaman's wife.

3. And she said unto her mistress, Would God my lord were with the prophet that is in Samaria! for he would recover him of his leprosy.

4. And one went in and told his mistress, saying, Thus said the maid that is of the land of Israel. 5. And the king of Syria said, Go to, and I will send a letter unto the king of Israel.

6. And he brought the letter to the king of Israel, saying, Now when this letter is come unto thee, behold, I have therewith sent Naaman, my servant to thee, that thou mayest recover him of his leprosy.

7. And it came to pass, when the king of Israel had read the letter that he rent his clothes, and said, Am I God, to kill and to make alive, that this man doth send unto me to recover my life? 8. So Naaman came with his horses and with his (c) chariot, and stood at the door of the house of Elisha.

9. And Elisha sent a messenger unto him, saying, Go and wash in Jordan seven times, and thy flesh shall come again to thee, and thou shalt be clean.

10. And Naaman was wroth, and went away, and said, Behold, I thought, He will surely smite me, or stand and call on the name of the Lord, his God, and (d) strike his hand over the place, and recover the leper.

REVISION CHANGES.

Ver. 1. (a) Victory. Ver. 2. (b) In bands. Ver. 3. (c) Chariots. Ver. 11. (d) Wave his hand.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT.

1. Naaman.—"Pleasant to look upon," "beauty." Captain—General, commander in chief. By him—delivered unto Syria—Probably from the Assyrians.

2. Go and wash in Jordan.—30 miles away. Jordan had no power to heal, and the while Naaman must show his faith by doing something the healing would direct him to the true God.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION ATTRACTIONS!

SEPTEMBER 13th to 23rd, IN AMUSEMENT HALL, Twelve First-Class Performers Every Afternoon and Evening.

RANZO AND ARNO, with their wonderful Blondon Donkey, performing on the wire. BESSIE GILBERT, the most talented Lady Cornetist on the continent.

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date. Point out the places on the map. I. Naaman, or the Need of Salvation (vs. 1-4).—Who was Naaman? Describe his greatness and prosperity.

II. A Little Girl Showing the Way (vs. 4-5).—In what way was a young Israelite girl brought into Damascus? What may she have known of Elisha?

III. Salvation Sought (vs. 5-7).—What did she do for Naaman? What does she teach us as to the way in which we may help others?

IV. Salvation Offered (vs. 8-10).—How did Naaman receive the message? What had he expected? What about the Abana and Pharpar? Why did he better than the Jordan? Why could not Naaman be cured by their waters?

V. Salvation Rejected (vs. 11, 12).—How did Naaman receive the message? What had he expected? What about the Abana and Pharpar? Why did he better than the Jordan? Why could not Naaman be cured by their waters?

VI. Salvation Found (vs. 13-14).—How was Naaman persuaded into a better way? Do some now want to do some great thing for salvation? What was the result of Naaman's obedience?

What is salvation? How only can we be saved from our sins? (John 3: 16; Acts 4: 12). Why is the way so plain and simple? Will any other plan succeed if we reject this?

The usual concert was held on the Dominion Emer Scotsman on Thursday evening on behalf of the Liverpool Seaman's Orphanage, and the Montreal Institute. The Rev. John de Seyres of St. John, N. B., presided, and among those who assisted in the entertainment were the Hon. Dudley and Archie Gordon, sons of Lord Aberdeen; the Rev. H. K. Simcox, pastor of Eveline, and Mr. and Mrs. Greenfields of Liverpool. The programmes of the concert were specially illustrated by P. S. Coburn.

The following expert judges have been elected for service at Canada's International Sixth Annual Fair, to be held in St. John, N. B., September 13th to 23rd, in the following departments: Horses, Dr. George M. Twitchell, Augusta, Maine; beef breeds of cattle, J. C. Snell, Snelgrove, Ont.; dairy breeds of cattle, Robert Rescor, Locust Hill, Ont.; sheep and swine, J. C. Snell, Snelgrove, Ont.; poultry, Dr. Geo. M. Twitchell, Augusta, Maine; fruit, D. H. Knowlton, Farmington, Maine; dairy products, A. W. Woodcock, Quebec; Judges of grains, agricultural and horticultural products, poultry and apianian supplies, fowers, will be announced later. The score card system will be used as far as possible.

DEATH OF DENNIS D. BURKE. A despatch received here yesterday from Chatham, N. B., announced the death of Dennis D. Burke, one of the best known citizens of Amherst, which took place at his daughter's home in that town early in the day. For a man of his age Mr. Burke was active, but of late the weight of years began to tell and he retired from his duties as court clerk to spend his days in leisure. He went to Chatham, some months ago.

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INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION ATTRACTIONS!

SEPTEMBER 13th to 23rd, IN AMUSEMENT HALL, Twelve First-Class Performers Every Afternoon and Evening.

RANZO AND ARNO, with their wonderful Blondon Donkey, performing on the wire. BESSIE GILBERT, the most talented Lady Cornetist on the continent.

ON OPEN FIELD IN FRONT OF GRAND STAND. 7 Nights of Fireworks Afternoons and Evenings.

FOREST SRABURY, Champion High Diver, Fancy Flying Trapeze. THE VARDES SISTERS, Aerial Revolving Trapeze, High Tower Dive into Net.

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

date. Point out the places on the map. I. Naaman, or the Need of Salvation (vs. 1-4).—Who was Naaman? Describe his greatness and prosperity.

II. A Little Girl Showing the Way (vs. 4-5).—In what way was a young Israelite girl brought into Damascus? What may she have known of Elisha?

III. Salvation Sought (vs. 5-7).—What did she do for Naaman? What does she teach us as to the way in which we may help others?

IV. Salvation Offered (vs. 8-10).—How did Naaman receive the message? What had he expected? What about the Abana and Pharpar? Why did he better than the Jordan? Why could not Naaman be cured by their waters?

V. Salvation Rejected (vs. 11, 12).—How did Naaman receive the message? What had he expected? What about the Abana and Pharpar? Why did he better than the Jordan? Why could not Naaman be cured by their waters?

VI. Salvation Found (vs. 13-14).—How was Naaman persuaded into a better way? Do some now want to do some great thing for salvation? What was the result of Naaman's obedience?

What is salvation? How only can we be saved from our sins? (John 3: 16; Acts 4: 12). Why is the way so plain and simple? Will any other plan succeed if we reject this?

The usual concert was held on the Dominion Emer Scotsman on Thursday evening on behalf of the Liverpool Seaman's Orphanage, and the Montreal Institute. The Rev. John de Seyres of St. John, N. B., presided, and among those who assisted in the entertainment were the Hon. Dudley and Archie Gordon, sons of Lord Aberdeen; the Rev. H. K. Simcox, pastor of Eveline, and Mr. and Mrs. Greenfields of Liverpool. The programmes of the concert were specially illustrated by P. S. Coburn.

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CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

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

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

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

J. Harold Lovitt of Lovitt & Lovitt, Yarmouth, who went to California, on account of ill health, came home this week fully recovered.

Capt. Bullerwell, formerly of the lost schooner T. W. McKay of Parrsboro, is in a hospital at Portland, Me., in a critical condition with typhoid fever.

St. Nauwigauk lodge, I. O. G. T., members, intend holding their annual picnic on Thursday, Aug. 19th, on the beautiful grounds of Mr. Keator.

P. G. Mahoney passed through Beaubien on Monday on his way to Cape Breton to buy lambs for the American market.—Post.

H. E. McLellan will call for England on the 20th inst. in connection with the proposed erection of a pulp mill at the extensive lumbering property on the St. Lawrence.

Thomas Haslam, aged 81 years, formerly of Charlottetown, and father of J. Herbert Haslam, died at his son's residence, Headingley, Manitoba, on Sunday last.

A frame dwelling at Studholm, owned and occupied by James and Elizabeth Parlee, was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday afternoon. The building was insured in the Western Assurance company.

Says the Vancouver News-Advertiser of Aug. 4: Among the passengers via the C. P. R. yesterday were: J. Dickie, for New Brunswick; Miss Cameron, for New Glasgow; Mr. J. Boeher, for Halifax.

The remains of the late John Reelick, who was buried at Oromocto in 1892, have been exhumed, and were brought to this city, along with a handsome granite shaft, yesterday, for re-interment.

The death took place at Prince William, York Co., on Saturday, of Miss Marie Coy, in the 51st year of her age. She had been an invalid for a long time.

Robert Carson, who left this city in the spring for the Klondyke, writing to a friend from Vancouver, states that he has given up all idea of returning to the gold region and will return to this city.

The death occurred at Woodland on Saturday afternoon of Sarah M., beloved wife of Charles Hamilton of Augusta, Me. She was a sister to George Stuart of this city, and a daughter of Mr. Dudley of Woodland, whom she was visiting at the time of her death.

Henry Burrill, Jr., and Mrs. Burrill of Yarmouth celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage last Friday evening. The Times says that among the guests was A. Blinching of St. John, who rendered some Scotch songs in a pleasing manner.

Malcolm & Ross have started construction on the line of the R. & W. railway and have now about 35 men employed clearing about two miles from the town. They expect to put on a full force in a few days.—Campbellton Enterprise.

There has not, apparently, been any cessation of law business during the past month, though the law assumes that the lawyers have had a vacation from the 10th of July to 10th August. During that time a considerable portion of the ordinary business cannot be transacted and practically all litigation has been suspended.

A letter was received at Amherst on Saturday from Capt. Welton, who is conducting the operations of the Oak Island Treasure Co. at Chester, in which it is stated that the indications that the treasure is being reached are daily becoming more favorable. The water is under control and the men are working close to the 77 foot level and hope to reach the treasure in a very short period.—Press.

The death took place at Beverly, Mass., on July 30th, of John Dexter, who was well and favorably known in this part of the province. He was a son of the late Dr. Dexter, who resided in Digby, and married Miss Margaret Rust, daughter of Samuel Rust, Meteghan. The widow is a cousin of Captain Benjamin Davis of this town. Yarmouth Times.

Rev. J. Loder, pastor of the Klamloops Methodist church, has decided that, during the hot weather, the Sunday evening services will be held on the parsonage lawn, next to the church. He likewise intimates his intention of curtailing the services on the dog days to shorten the services to 15 minutes. These are innovations which should be adopted by others.—Vancouver World.

The I. C. R. has inaugurated a new sleeping car service between Truro and St. John. Passengers going through to St. John at night will transfer at Truro at 8 p. m. and thus

will enjoy an unbroken journey to their destination from that point. Heretofore this transfer has been made at Moncton at 10.15 p. m., but was considered too late, as some of the passengers wished to retire before that time, hence the change.

On Aug. 4th the following officers were installed in Elmsdale Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 343, Long Beach: James Glasgow, C. T.; Bertie Gorham, V. T.; Mrs. T. R. Seelye, E. G.; Minnie Gorham, C. Dr. J. E. Christie, F. S. Louise White, T.; Gusie Porter, S.; Reynolds White, A. S.; H. Leakey, M.; Ida Leakey, D. M.; Joseph Bealey, G.; Charles Nichols, Sent.; Mrs. Wm. Vanwart, Organist; Jas. A. White, L. D.

Hon. W. S. Fielding and D. Pottinger of the I. C. R. were interviewed yesterday by Charles A. Everett of the Exhibition Association. The matter discussed was passenger and freight rates in connection with the fair exhibition. The acting minister and general manager were both willing to do all possible to meet the wishes of the association, and in a few days will give them a final answer to the requests made.

At Providence, R. I., on Friday, Aug. 6th, Maud Sullivan, daughter of John Sullivan of this city, and Philip A. Jackson of Boston were united in marriage. Miss Sullivan has been living in Boston for some years, but was home in June on a short visit. Mr. Jackson was also in St. John for a few days. He was a guest at the Durferin, and made quite a number of pleasant acquaintances while here. The young couple will have the best wishes of many friends.

A sailor on the s. s. Belfast was drowned Wednesday morning. He was doing some work about the side of the steamer when he fell between a scow and the steamer and disappeared. He was not afterwards seen. Whether the man accidentally fell overboard or was overcome by a falling spar is not known, but he did not come to the surface, and the belief of some was that he drifted under the bow. Alfred McElwain was the man's name. He was thirty years of age, married and belonged to Belfast, Ireland.

Joseph S. Boss, who has been doing business in St. John for a few years under the title of the Queen Beech Co., has assigned to H. H. Pickett the liabilities are about \$30,000, and assets probably half that amount. F. S. Thompson is making up a statement of affairs, which will be ready in a few days. C. R. Boss of New London, Conn., brother of Joseph S. Boss, has his firm in town for a week, and will remain until affairs are straightened out. The company's factory is on Clarence street.

Over a dozen men are employed about Sir William Van Horn's sun-drying plant, says the Sun-Advertiser. The men are doing farm work, erecting stone walls along the drive-ways and in other forms of employment. Sir William has had plans prepared for an immense barn, which he expects to erect in the season. It is to contain all the modern improvements, with stalls for about forty head of cattle. An ell will be built this season to the cottage occupied by Mr. D'Almaine. Sir William's farm superintendent.

The death of Mrs. James McAleese of Humphrey's Mills, occurred on Monday, on Sunday afternoon Mrs. McAleese drove to Dover to call on a Mr. McFarlane, who lies ill at that place. Mrs. McAleese was apparently in the best of health, but about three o'clock she received a paralytic stroke while conversing with some members of the McFarlane household and fell from her chair. She never recovered consciousness but died at 10 o'clock Monday morning. Deceased was a sister of Wm. O'Neil and Mrs. John Forbes, and an aunt of Albert McWilliams of Moncton.—Transcript.

Rev. W. D. MacIntosh, a native of Malross, Prince Edward Island, is one of our distinguished islanders. He is chaplain of the First San Francisco regiment, which was sent to Manila. Before leaving San Francisco with his regiment he was presented with a tent, which is to be used as a portable church. He and a Father Doherty are the two priests sent to Manila by General Merritt, to confer with the ecclesiastical authorities there concerning the advisability of urging upon the people peaceable submission to the United States.—Summerside Journal.

Miss Lucy Robinson of Digby, sister of the post master, and daughter of the late John Robinson, of that town, died at Pictou on Tuesday. Miss Robinson had many friends in Amherst and Sackville who will regret her death with regret.—Amherst Express.

Last fall Joseph Fletcher of Rustenburg went to Minneapolis to work in the lumber woods there. Word has just been received of his death from typhoid fever, interment of the remains taking place at Minneapolis on Saturday. Mr. Fletcher leaves a wife and two small children at Rustenburg station.

Fisher Officers Mills and O'Brien, who were to Misses on Wednesday to see if it was necessary for the pulp company to put a fish-way in their dam, held a regular court. A number of the residents were examined and their evidence was to the effect that no fish ever go up the stream. After the court the officials "tramped" up the stream a couple of miles to see if it was possible for fish to go up it. Yesterday morning they interviewed some of the parties who had objected to the building of the dam, declaring it would keep the fish out, and they expected to make their report to the minister at once.

At the last regular meeting of Nauwigauk lodge, I. O. G. T., the following officers were installed by Lodge Deputy S. Z. Dickson: H. V. Dickson, chief templar; Hattie Dickson, vice; Jennie Purvis, E. secretary; Gerlie Saunders, assistant secretary; Angie Duffy, F. secretary; Fannie Fraser, treasurer; Thomas Fraser, chap-

NOTICE.

To Subscribers of the St. John Sun.

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

- L. J. Folkins, Prince County, P. R. I. H. D. Pickett, Digby and Annapolis Counties, N. S. I. D. Pearson, King's, N. B. A. J. Markham, Kent County, N. B. E. P. Dykeman, Queen's, N. B. Edgar Canning, Albert, N. B. L. M. Curran is travelling the Counties of Sunbury and York.

lain; Thomas P. Dickson, marshal; Blanche Bonnie, deputy marshal; Hillard Appleby, sentinel; Milton Henderson, guard; Geo. Henderson, supt. Juvenile Temples; Harry B. Dodge, secretary. This lodge is a membership of sixty-three and met on Wednesday and is doing good work.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 9.—The Halifax winter port committee today endorsed the proposal of the Montreal Board of Trade and Chief Engineer Kennedy of the Montreal harbor board, and a number of other prominent business men of that city to an excursion on the harbor.

Richard Hartnett, who was shot last night by William Griffin in a brawl on the road, still lives, but the physicians say he has only one chance in a thousand.

AMHERST, Aug. 10.—A telegram received here yesterday announced the death of Charles M. E. of Dennis D. Burke, a well known figure in Amherst for many years past as deputy sheriff under Sheriffs Carr, McLean and Logan, and court crier and keeper of the county jail for over thirty years. A typical Irishman, born at Bandon in Ireland some 75 years ago, he commenced his career as a tailor. He came over to this country over fifty years ago, following his trade in St. John and Cornwallis. He was a member of the Grand Lodge of the Grand Old Men of the World, and was a member of the Grand Lodge of the Grand Old Men of the World, and was a member of the Grand Lodge of the Grand Old Men of the World.

The Maritime Grand Council, R. T. of T., in session here, opened last night with a public meeting in the Presbyterian church, at which the speakers were: Mayor Allan, A. M. Featherston, P. D. C., Hamilton, Ont., W. L. McFarlane, grand secretary, Fredericton, N. B.; J. G. Simons, grand councillor, Centreville, N. S.; W. F. Gordon, grand treasurer, Halifax; Rev. J. H. MacDonald, president, and other prominent men.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 10.—The Glasgow steamer Teviotdale, put in this morning short of coal. She was out fifty-six days from Sackville, and after making a stop at Sackville, where she made Halifax short of coal. She has as cargo 5,300 tons of beet root sugar for Philadelphia. Monday Captain Gordon reports the Teviotdale passed a man's body floating to the eastward of Sable Island. It was undoubtedly that of a Portuguese victim, but the corpse was beyond recognition. The Teviotdale sailed this afternoon.

The derelict schooner James M. Searles of New Haven, Ct., towed in here several days ago by the tug, was successfully righted last evening. It was expected that the bodies of some of the crew would be found on board when she was turned over, but none were recovered. There is nothing left of the vessel but the stern, bottom and deck. All the deck planks have been swept away, and the bulwarks are also all gone. Her stern is out off as though she had been run down by a steamer. The only thing left on board is the cargo of lumber.

The Spanish bark, Loyal, which has been lying in the stream for several months, coming here from Philadelphia shortly after the outbreak of the war, is preparing to be refitted for service. The sails and other fittings were removed and put in store. They have been taken out and yesterday part of the sails were set. The ship has not chartered and will proceed home as soon as peace is proclaimed.

The British warship, Pearl, one of the latest additions to the British navy, will arrive here tomorrow on her first trip. The Pearl resembles the Pallas. She is about the same tonnage, but of an improved type.

H. M. S. Talbot has left Bermuda for Halifax and will also likely arrive tomorrow.

HALIFAX, Aug. 11.—A despatch from Sydney yesterday called for the arrest of "John McLeod, Englishman," charged with robbing \$245 from Capt. Murchison of the schooner Omega at Lunenburg. He was of the schooner's crew and had deserted. He had disguised very considerably, but not enough to deceive the detective. He had got rid of half the money.

Capt. L. Gerrold of schooner Union, from Pictou, reports having passed Aug. 5th a piece of a ship's port side about eighty feet long, heavy water ways, with two heavy murrings, iron bits attached, also poop rails and stanchions painted white, apparently not long in the water, and would have answered for a wooden ways of about one thousand tons register. He considers it very dangerous to navigation; it is floating and could not be seen far off. Seal Island bore E. S. E. about twelve miles at the time. The government steamer, Newsway, will look for this menace to navigation.

Manager—"You claim, sir, to have every qualification of a first-rate actor. Can you give me any proof of it?" Hamlet is Shakespeare—"Well, my happy mention the fact that I am slightly deaf—the rest of it so much applause, you know."

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

WOODSTOCK, Aug. 2.—This evening there was the gathering at the rectory when Rev. W. B. Bellis, who has been curate for the past two years and is about to leave, was presented, with two addresses, one from the congregation regretting his departure, and another from friends in the congregation. The latter was accompanied with a purse for Mr. Bellis, and a gift of half a dozen silver spoons for Mrs. Bellis.

ST. STEPHEN, N. B., Aug. 9.—The house of Rev. J. W. Middle, Episcopal rector, at St. Stephen, has been saddened by a terrible calamity. Their daughter Lucy, aged fourteen, was drowned while bathing near her home this afternoon. At last reports her body had not been recovered.

Two valuable mares owned principally by H. F. Eaton & Sons are in trouble. The B. & G. W. Hinds, Capt. Calder, is ashore at Connaught Point, near Newport, bound from Red Beach to New York with granite, and may prove a total loss. The schooner Terrence Garnet has been seriously strained in her berth at Salem and is leaking badly.

A Mr. Tuttle, a peddler, has been to Sussex and returned with a license from Attorney General White to excavate the wells in the Mowatt farm and unearth the remains of Mrs. Samuel Mowatt, whom some believe to have been murdered by her husband last spring and her remains buried in the well. Operations are to commence tomorrow morning. All are pleased to know that this action has been decided upon.

RICHIBUCTO, N. B., Aug. 9.—Robt. Finney received the sad intelligence this afternoon of the death of his eldest daughter, Dot, who died at the Letter hospital, Chicoutimi, Quebec, from fever. The deceased young lady was a professional nurse and lately connected with a hospital in Brockville, N. B. About a month ago she joined the Red Cross society and went south. She was aged 25 years.

MONCTON, N. B., Aug. 9.—A widow woman named Dobson, about seventy years of age, was found lying dead across her bed this afternoon. From the position of the body when found and other circumstances it was decided that death was due to heart failure and an inquest was not deemed necessary. The friends of the deceased are the Rev. Baptists of Moncton hold their picnic at Elm Willow grove, near Penobscot tomorrow. This is the last public picnic of the season.

Mrs. James McAleese of Lewistown in Brockville, N. B. About a month ago she joined the Red Cross society and went south. She was aged 25 years.

Rev. W. W. Lodge of the Central Methodist church, left today for White River and other points in the province to be gone a month. He will attend a general conference of his church while absent.

Mr. and Mrs. John Scott of Stony Brook, Albert county, celebrated their silver wedding last night. A large number of their friends participated and left many substantial presents.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Sewell of North Brookfield, Mass., who are delegates to the Christian Endeavor convention at St. John, addressed a large audience in the basement of the Presbyterian church here last evening.

SUSSEX, N. B., Aug. 9.—A quiet wedding took place at Mrs. Murray McLeod's, Plumvee, last night, when her daughter, Nettie McLeod, was married to John Thompson, merchant of Sussex, by Rev. E. H. Nobles, Free Baptist minister, who performed the ceremony.

Miss Llewella Blanche, daughter of Captain Blanche, who formerly taught in the Sussex grammar school, now of Boston, is visiting at her home in Penobscot. Her friends here, who are glad to see her looking so well.

Oliver Scott, a well known and much respected farmer, died at his home in Penobscot in the 80th year of his age, this morning.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Aug. 9.—Rev. J. N. Parker of Chipman, Queens county, was here today with his annual picnic. The May Queen brought the excursion up. There were about three hundred and fifty, chiefly from Grand Lake and Jemseg.

Judge Vanwart presided at the adjourned sitting of the supreme court this morning, and delivered judgment of the court in Gallagher v. McQueen. The action, which was one of ejection from the recovery of goods distrained from plaintiff as lessee of a hotel at Fredericton, was tried before Judge Vanwart at the last Westmorland circuit, when a verdict was entered for defendant and an order made for the return of the goods distrained on the ground that plaintiff, in order to make good his case, was compelled to rely on himself, to show the fact that the lease under which he held contained a stipulation that a portion of the premises was to be fitted up and used for the illegal sale of liquor contrary to the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act.—The judgment of the court delivered this morning was a demurrer by plaintiff to defendant's plea of illegality and on a motion pronounced to leave reserved a trial to entitle judgment for plaintiff for nominal damages. Judge Vanwart announced that the chief justice and Judge Parker and McLeod were of opinion that there should be judgment for plaintiff as moved for. Judge Vanwart adhered to his judgment as given on the trial, and Judge Hastings sent a lengthy judgment agreeing with him that the defendant was entitled to the verdict as well as to the order for return of the goods, and adding that in default of goods being returned damages should be assessed at \$200. Judge Landry took as main and the judgment of the chief justice and Judge Barker and McLeod is therefore the judgment of the court.

Alex. W. Baird obtained a summons from Judge Wilson this morning in behalf of the Messrs. Cushing, owners of the logs in respect of which he had pronounced judgment a few days ago in favor of some forty claimants under the Woodman's Lien Act, calling upon the claimants to show cause why all the cases should not be heard. Application was made

Advertisement for 900 Drops, a vegetable preparation for assimilating food and regulating the stomach and bowels. It is a fac-simile signature of Dr. J. C. H. Fletcher, who is on the wrapper of every bottle of Castoria. The advertisement includes a list of ailments it treats: Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest, Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral, NOT NARCOTIC. It is a perfect remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep. The ad also mentions that it is an exact copy of the wrapper and is available in 35 Doses - 35 CENTS.

OTTAWA NEWS.

The happy couple took the morning train for their home. On Thursday at noon the marriage of Miss Mary Perley, second daughter of Charles A. Perley, and John S. Upston, now of Oshawa, Me., took place at the residence of the bride's father. The bride party took the afternoon boat to Fredericton, thence by rail to Oshawa. The wedding in the latter case was delayed a day on account of the non-arrival of the groom, who had been detained on route. Rev. O. P. Brown officiated at both events.

Seventeen dollars were realized at a pie-social Saturday night by the ladies connected with the Baptist church. Matthew Cox has returned home from St. Margarets River, Labrador. Col. Tyrwhitt, M. P. of Simcoe, Miss Tyrwhitt, Mrs. Judge Barker and her daughter are guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Wilmet.

Miss Winifred Perley, who matriculated at the Fredericton Business College in June, has taken a diploma in stenography and type writing. Archibald Barker of Sheffield, has been engaged to take charge of the Central school, William Veasey having resigned on account of the September school, although having been withdrawn, and having accepted the principalship of the school at St. George. He carries with him the best wishes of the many friends he made during the two years he was here.

Miss Madge Brown has received a second class certificate in the normal school, after it had been so long neglected by the late government, was told over and over again. The Blairites were never weary of telling how Mr. Blair would personally visit this harbor and how he would remain in the county for a period and work by a feeling among the Acadians strong enough to defeat Mr. McInerney at the next election. He would do all this and many other wonderful things. Their cheering can be imagined when they found that Mr. Blair had accepted them completely and merely sailed past the harbor on his way to the south. Their wrath is indeed great and it will require a visit from Mr. Blair, on his return from England to calm the great storm that is now raging in the breasts of the Blairites.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Aug. 10.—Samuel Freeze of Doaktown is home again from the Klondyke. He left here in March last with a party of gold hunters and succeeded in getting into the Yukon. After prospecting unsuccessfully for some weeks the party sold out their outfits and started back. All but Freeze remained at the coast. Gold is not so plentiful or easy to find, he says, as the reports allege, and the claims are about all taken.

Mayor Cobb of Newton, Mass., his wife and daughter, with a party of friends, arrived here on the Victoria this afternoon in company with Messrs. Tweedie, Dunn and Farris of the government. Mayor Seary and wife, George Robertson, George F. Baird and others from St. John. The party were driven to Marysville this afternoon, where they visited the cotton mill and church. This evening they were entertained at the Queen hotel at dinner. They remain here tomorrow.

HOPEWELL HILL, Albert Co., Aug. 7.—Thirty-one shares of the schooner Utility were sold at the Cape on Thursday, W. S. Starratt of this place being the purchaser. The Church Brook bridge is again open for traffic.

Mrs. Amy Read of Illinois and her sister, Miss Julia Peck of Boston, are visiting their old home at this village. G. Morley Fry has opened his new store at Hopewell Cape.

Mrs. Mary Robinson, sister of L. G. McClean, is seriously ill at Government house, Riverdale. Considerable upland hay has been spoiled by the recent wet, foggy weather.

MAUGERVILLE, Sunbury Co., Aug. 10.—On Wednesday last the daughter of Mrs. N. E. Day, eldest daughter of Mrs. N. E. Day, and John H. McKenzie of Jerusalem, Queens Co., were celebrated at the home of the bride.

OTTAWA NEWS.

The D. R. A. Matches This Year—The Command of the Militia.

OTTAWA, Aug. 11.—It has been decided that the matches of the D. R. A. this year shall be shot in four days in place of five as heretofore. The number of matches has been cut down and the prize list somewhat reduced.

Militia general order issued today says the appointment of Col. Lake as quartermaster general has been terminated. The command of the militia devolves upon Col. Matthew Aylmer, senior officer in the permanent employment from this date.

Collectors of customs are instructed that bona fide catalogue and price lists of goods for wholesale in any country beyond the limits of Canada, not exceeding three to one address, may be admitted through the mails free of customs duty.

Through a telegraphic error Lord Aberdeen is expected as leaving Canada on the 12th instants, whereas November 12th is the date.

Young M. P.—"Well, my dear, what do you think? I had the honor of being interviewed this morning on the leading topics of the day." His wife—"Indeed! What did you say?" Young M. P.—"I really can't tell until I see the paper."

WANTED.

WANTED—A staidly by an experienced man (Teacher). For particulars apply to R. G., care of Daily Sun office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—That desirable farm situated at Newville Creek, Grand Lake, Queens Co., N. B., containing 500 acres (more or less), 50 acres under high cultivation, the remainder in wood land. There are two story Dwelling House, three Barns, Stead, Woodhouse, Greenhouse and other outbuildings. All in good repair. All well water. The stock and farming implements, and a bargain, owing to ill health. For terms and particulars apply to subscriber on the place, R. A. SMITH.

LOST.

SPRING HILL, Kings Co., July 8, 1898. LOST—A valuable Overcoat, between the residence of Thos. Barber and New Canada. The finder will be applied to. JOHN CALDWELL.

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