was carired into the staengine and car detached aughlin and McEwen. McPhair of Summero taken up by a spec-They found it neces-putate the leg above officials on the express ad intelligence that the nan had died about 9 ght. He had just taken ng pin at Ellerslie, and the way his foot caught the track. The four tender and two of the ing passed over his leg knee, crushing flesh, into a jelly and tearing flesh out of the other it was thought had by rheumatic fever, suffered all winter. Con ould not bear amputa formerly a school teach the road last fall. Saded on the countenances railway men last night, rd of his death, for the

OF WESTMORLAND.

a particular favorite

Bute correspondent ess reports of the last re the getting together of the old men in the talk over the events rs and give them a ng, led one of our enterkind-hearted farmers, rton, to invite all the place to take tea his jubilee birthday, The eight oldest men red exactly 89 years re, 92; Duncan Dewey, ddall, 89; Henry Carter, 92; Duncan Dewey, ard, 87: Alfred ueman, 84. Of these morland parish he report that this Mr admiral's father may as I have no docuce for or against the

the oldest man on the ght to the gathering by "kid" of 82 years. and seven of those who who counted over 80 ne together to the same

ove eight names given elve others present or united years averwet day prevented a ed being present.

D A MAHARAJAH.

Aug. 1.—Mrs. Geo. Law, the ful widow of the late street ill soon become the queen of M Kapurthala, if current gosdited. Her reported engage-ental king is the most interst now in fashionable circles adon. Mrs. Law is immensed the marriage she was a ndon. Mrs. Law is immensefore her marriage she was a
, who was studying music to
her. She was introduced to
e was introduced to her, by
cee, Miss Mack. The street
once fell head over heels in
at the pretty music student
i. Law was for a long time
tly dressed woman in New
e became a widow she lived
ion and in Switzerland, and
year entertaining. The mawhen he visited this counery other man that sees her. when he visited this coun-ery other man that sees her, y entagled in the meshes of a royal highness is only 26, a good bit of the world and the rest of his life in look-rincipality and drawing his Mrs. Law's beauty settled wonder, for according to an is as beautiful as a poet's is like midnight suns, a cleft pomegranate, a form hat of a startled fawn, and ebooy."

OF CHAMPLAIN. 1.—The statue of Cham-d to the top of its pedestal morning. It took hours to fix proper position. It attract-of favorable notice as it for raising. The conception of favorable notice as it for raising. The conception appy and appropriate, while the mechanical work has py. The bronze shield, etc. have also arrived and will on the monument. Chamted as standing in position hand, in salutation of Canemoment of his first landing the country from the full of character and is tied. Nearly lifteen feet in no less than 9,000 pounds, facing the country from the page of her annals seds of her founder. To her shill, the genius of navigate fact that Champlain was he was governor of New hem is a winged figure with aiming his glory and invident to walk in his footon extend their country's country of Canada and

DESCENDANT OF A UX CHIEF.

UTE, Aug. 2.-Sister 1 83 years, died today. eil of the Sisters of Pro-1 at St. Mary's of the and was the see al of the order in She was a direct de-sioux chief.

eim treated forty Brit-eight German naval ca-his yacht Hohenzollern

ST.JOHNSEMI-WEEKLY SUN

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

Black Figured French Poplins, in the new wave designs. Black French Figured Stuffs, in neat small patterns. French Serges and Henriettas, Fancy Ma' Suitings, Broadcloth Suitings, French Kid Gloves, Veilings and Ribbons, Stylish Plaid Silks for Ladies' Blouses, New Checked Silks, Shot Taffeta Silks, Silk Velvets and Velveteens.

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

DOWLING BROS., - - - 95 KING STREET, ST. JOHN. 1

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 rebuildi ng fences when . you can buy the

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

Wire Fence Manufacturing Co.,

A. J. Machum, Manager.

Water Street, St. John, N. B.

quebaugh Cream Scotch." \$1 00 ptile \$10 60 per dozen, \$5,25

Extra Old Irish," \$1,00 per bottle. \$10.50 per dezen, \$5.25 per gallon, or The market is flooded with good, bad

and indifferent brands of Scotch and Irish Whiskies, and I can recommend the above two brands as being of a very high class.

M.A. HINN 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 Coggin, and County Secretary James A. Moore visited Havelock on the evening of the 27th ultimo, and resuscitated L. O. L. No. 92, 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 ledge, making a membership of over twenty. This lodge starts again under very favorable ctrcumstances, 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 Harrion L. O. L. No. 52 on the 2nd 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, besides four 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

plans preparatory to building a hall of their own. Bro. Philip Palmer, barmster, P. M., takes a very active interest in the longe and much of its success is due to his efforts.

The lodges in the city of St. John are taking up the memorizing of the ritual, and much interest is manifested in the meetings on this account, and initiations are reported to be taking place nightly.

THE 100TH REGEMENT. THE 100TH REGIMENT.

Globe, London, England, 10th
June, 1898, says: "The arrival of the
old 100th Foot, now known as the
Leinster regiment (Royal Canadians),
in the loyal land of its origin has redoubled the interest felt in it by the
Canadians. It is now in Halifax, a
town which contains but a poor class
of regruits, but in the villages outside forward unless the regiment is made a purely Canadian one. Is it 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 regular infantry, and this is an important 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 sinkesa Colombia, paid a million pesetas by Aug. 13. A Imiral Candiana would bombard Carthagenia. The Italian government's statement is that Italy's action is limited to a formal insistence upon the exclusion of the whole of President Cleveland's award in the Certuiti case. Cerruti case.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

HAZARD'S

The Strongest, Cleanest and

best made. We have both black and smokeless. Cart-

ridge Cases filled to order

with Hazard's Powder. Try

Hazard's Blue Ribbon Smoke-

W. H. THORNE & GO., LIMITED.

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

The state of the s

less Powder.

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

Madrid, as the first news of the decision of the Spanish government would be made public there and there was no likelihood of anything being known officially in Washington during the day as to Spain's decision respecting officially in Washington during the day as to Spain's decision respecting signatures to the peace profocul. 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 Ambussador Cambon, but a imitted 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. Officials show no loss of confidence in their original opinion that the Spanish government will authorize M. Cambon to sign the protocol just as it was transmitted from Washington to Madrid last evening. The neval war board, led by Acting Secretary Allen, called on Judge Day about moon. It is believed their 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

the at Havana harbor, a condition for the cessation of hostilities. It is questionable, however, whether it is not now too late to amend the pro-tocol in its substance as proposed by the war board.

A rumor was put afloat this afternoon to the effect that Secretary Alger, in anticipation of the beginning
of the formal peace negotiations, had
cablel Gen. Miles in Porto Rico and
Gen. Merritt in the Philippines orders that looked toward a cessation of hostilities. When his attention was directed to this rumor, Secretary Alger pronounced it to be without foundation and absurd, and his words were practically repeated with emphasis by Adjt. Gen. Corbin, through whose hands any such message must pass. The publication of such stories, moreover, was deprecated as tending to encourage the Spanish government to further and passive resistance. As a matter of fact, Gen. Miles seems to be pressing forward with the greatest energy, and a cablegram received from him late in the afternoon reported the forward movement of Gen. from him late in the afternoon reported the forward movement of Gen. Schwan in charge of one of the divisions of the American arms, and the ensuing skirmish. Ernst's brigade is also advancing rapidly along the road to Albonito and made what Miles described as a very important capture at Coamo Tuesday. Merritt undoubtedly is pursuing his campaign in Luzon. It is stated positively that he is under no restraining order from the war department, but that it is left entirely to his own discretion when and how to attack Manila. As it has teen reported from Cavite that he was simply waiting the arrival there of the Monitor Monadnock, it is presumed this attack will soon follow, if it has not been made already, for, according to the calculation of the mavy department the Monadnock is about due now at Cavite. While not quite clear as to Gen. Merritt's purpose in

due now at Cavite. While not quite clear as to Gen. Merritt's purpose in deferring his attack until the vessel arrives, it is the opinion of the military officials that his plan is to plant the two monitors, Monterey and Monadnock, directly within range of the Manlia batteries and, if a demand for surrender is refused, to batter down these defences. Only fully armored vessels can be safely employed in such work. the tariff drawn up by the govern-ment 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 rap-idly as possible over captured terri-

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 sion. The conclusion has been reached by Secretary Alger to refer these matters to a military commission, and Adjutanat 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.

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 Grough the betrayel of their presence by the blinding smoke of the Springfields.

smoke of the Springfields.

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 cabinst. Porto Rico as an act rail admit ition to the territory of the United States, will be placed in charge of a military governor who will exercise

preliminary or temporary stage in the establishment of any system of governmental control, and although hit is altogether probable that in his message to congress on the subject he will exercise his constitutional privilege of making recommendations, upon 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 preently bear to the United States. There eare reasons for the belief that the president himself tavors 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 alike to a majority of its people and to the mother country. 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 cimilar 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 write on the

ed 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 be a guarantee that every citizen would subscribe to an bath binding himself to support whatever form of government should be agreed upon should have the unquestioned right to vote for whomd to the United States for appro

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 received until the evening was well advanced, the government had been made fully acquainted with its contents through Paris.

tents through Paris.

The matter was practically settled, as already cabled, at the cabinet meeting this afternoon, and the receipt of the actual document therefore only the actual document therefore only required a meeting of the cabinet for a formal acceptance. Ministers adhere to the statement that the protucol contains no modification of the original terms, but only new suggestions at Wannington tomorrow (Ptiday) and that a suspension or hostilities will be announced. Duke Almodover De Rio, 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.

The terms of the protocol will not be published until the instrument has been signed.

WITH THE FLEET OFF GUANTANAMO, via Playa Del Este, Aug. 11, 7 p. m.—The Associated Press bulletin announcing that the peace protocol had been agreed upon was the first definite news received here regarding the progress of the peace negotiations. Nothing had been received from the navy department or from any other source. The despatch caused the most intense satisfaction to go north and the great fleet now lying here is in readiness to be dis-tributed to the various stations.

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

MONCTON, Aug. 11.—The prohibi-stionists of Westmorland will meet in Moncton on Wesinesday next for the

ontonists of Westmorland will mest in Moncton on Wesinesday next for the purpose of effecting a county organization for the approaching plebisoite. 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 sufferement of the Scott act. Three sines were collected last week and one lew fine imposed. This week third offence papers have been served on Zad Landry, second offence papers on William Lurence, 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 aud 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

CAVITE, Aug. 4, via Hong Kong, ing. 9.—The first loss of American fe 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 forthy-seven

were killed outright and forthy-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 sound to

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

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

The First Nebraska regim lieved the First Colorado on July 30 and the work on the trench continued that day and night without interre that day and alght without interrup-tion. There was some firing at the Nebraskans, but no damage was done. On Sunday the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment went into the trench. Two battalions were commanded by Major Cutlertson. Col. Harkins was sick.

iards.

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 elemy 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 strempting to turn our right flank, The trench did not extend beyond the road.

The ground there was fairly open, but there was a small bamboo and acada scrub and some high grass. The Spaniards maintained a terrific fire. The Pennsylvanians got excited and Legan to fire irregularly, and their volleys lost effect.

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

Meantime the Utah battery pounded away coolly as veterans. The

Meantime the Utah battery pounded away coolly as veterans. The Pennsylvanians held on as best they could.— Companies K and B moved from the road up to our right, and the reserves. Companies D and E, were brought across the open field and sent beyond the right end of the American trench. These companies suffered most of the loss while crossing the open field near the American line between our trench and the old insurgent trench. The Spanish fire that was too high for the American line swept this field incessantly and made it a perfect death trap. It was the only way in heavy to the second course of the control of t

the only way up, however, and the Pennsylvanians crossed it gallantly. Meantime help was coming. Lieut. Krayenbuhl, with the first platoon of Battery K of the Third Regular Artillery acting as infantry, had been posted at the junction of the Manila and Pasai roads, with orders to advance if necessary.

Lieut. Kessler, with the second platoon of the same battery, was posted on the Pasai road. Lieut. Krayenbuhl was on the right with the same orders. The latter met the messenger from the front and went forward immediately after sending word to Lieut. Kessler to follow quickly. He arrived just in time. The ammunition of the Pennsylvanians was almost gone. The men were firing at will. Lieut Krayenbuhl drew his revolver and threatentd to shoot the first man who fired without orders. This soon restored confidence.

Capt. O'Hara, who was in command of a battalion of the Third artillery had been keeping track of the American firing, and knew that the amountion must soon be exhausted. With out waiting for orders he sounded the assembly and Battery H responded under Capt. Hobbs. Capt. O'Hara tool an orderly and bugler and started

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 beaten. Capt. O'Hara sounded the bugle 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 ram in double column and finally reached the trench, into which they went cheering.

Private Molirath of battery H, who was acting as sergeant, jumped on the

was acting as sergeant, jumped on parapet to steady the men and was

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.

Eight cartloads of ammunition was sent to the Pennsylvanians. The Second battalion of the First California were ordered to act as rewas held in camp under arms.

Word was sent to the Raleigh, which was lying off shore, to be ready to silence the Malate guns if necessary.

was lying off shore, to be ready to a lence the Malate guns if necessary. The Californians went forwar through a hallstorm of bullets an shells. Capt. Richter was shot in the head and probably fatally wounded. With these reinforcements we succeeded in utterly routing the enemy. The Spaniards soon made a determined charge, but were repulsed. They then retreated into the bushe keeping up an incessant fire, as the retired, upon the roads, which were held by the Americans. The insurgents took no part in the engagement.

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. Man

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Hiram S. Maxim, the inventor of the Maxim gun, and a staunch American, has 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.

and Great Britain.

Mr. Maxim arrived from England hast 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 Wolesley wrote this letter, which follows:

War Office, London, S. W., 19-5, '98

tion 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 us far more than a dozen Wel-Hel-Wel'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,

"WOLSBLEY."

P"To Hiram S. Maxim, Esq., No. 18

"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 hat 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, Aug. 11. John Mo years. He was formerly identified with the fishing industry and also had the contract for carrying the mails to various parts of the country for many years. He leaves two daughters and

two sons.

Wm. E. Forbes, who was one of the Canadian team to Bisley, arrived home last evening.

ANOTHER LEBERAL PAILURE

(Ottawa Citizen.)

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 Organs in the Press."-Edinburgh Review

(London Mail July 23.) A lath painted to look like iron, a tator, a strong man who knows his strong mind, a funk, a master of flours and gibes, are some of the terms of praise and dispraise 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, 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 mat-ters—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 Teleand to the space in "intelligent anticipation of events" in-dulged in by "Our Pekin Correspond-



ent." In the latter he reads the "legends" of Tallenwan, etc., and wonders how these quaint stories get into the papers; while in the forme he must greatly enjoy the daily and he must greatly enjoy the dally and ever-ingenious excuse for British throw-backs in China. It is therefore quite likely that 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 idiosyncrases of that very funny fellow Mr. Chamberlain.

To drive to the foreign office in his little brougham from King's Cross

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—is it necessary to do more than these things to keep oneself quite in touch with the feeling and talk of the day talf it is, you must look elsewhere for acquaintance with such where for acquaintance with such matters. 'I have not read the 'Times' this morning" would not be such a bad Cecil motto.

Make no mistake. This indifferen to the state of the public pulse from day to day, and this undesire to skim the daily press as some of his colleagues do-are not the result of aristocratic haughtiness, or of a con-tempt for what Mr. Radcliffe Cooke, M. P., in a reproachful complaint to his leaders, 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 say? Let them say!" There is not very much of the "bloated aristocratic" in a man who will travel third on his own line, if there be any difficulty in find-ing a place in a first, who has been seen going into a penny barber's in a mean London street to get his beard

many things in which most of his 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 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

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 "Salisburys"; 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 forceful man in foreign policy, 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 grandise himself or his office—for he never

himself or his office—for he never tries to make things hum.

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

His stately, but very kindly, mann

His stately, but very kindly, manner with stranger and friend alike, his hearty hand of good-fellowship, his way of throwing himself into social and political festivities cannot but attract all who have witnessed them. If you had held all your life that Lord Salisbury was unfeeling you would have ceased to have held that view after hearing and seeing him in the debate on Mr. Gladstone in the House of Peers Mr. Gladstone had many a tribute, but surely no nobler nany a tribute, but surely no nobler or more feeling one than that of his inveterate opponent. Who that knows "the Old Chief" can wonder that he inspires the affection of all who serve him and enjoy his intimacy? As for his taunts, there is no malice them—they leave no sting. There is nothing mean or little about the Prime Minister any more than

there was about Peel or Pitt. Much regard for power Lord Salis-oury certainly has, a regard which overcomes the instincts which draw nim when out of office towards the pursuits of the farmer on the one nand and the scientist on the other Here is a pleasant story, the truth of which perhaps Lord Salisbury would not question, that helps to show his certain hit of wire played a part. He gave the wire to his factorum, who out it by. Six years later, immediately upon quitting office, Lord Salisbury instantly produced it.

Against the old theory, that when Lord Salisbury and the Tories are in there will be a strong foreign policy, and that when Liberals are in there will be nothing but scuttle, there has heen a rather strong reaction of late. People who bawled this out loud once are inclined to be quiet now. Chinese "legends," Blue-books about Port Arthur, and so forth, stare them in the face and they grow silent; and these thing indeed are awkward for the old theory. West Africa is likewise troublesome. On the other hand, it is idle for Lord Salisbury's critics to shut their eyes to Venezuela, to the European Concert, to Egypt-which is the apple of his eye, the darling of his heartand to the present happy relations between England and the United States. Now we begin to reap the harvest of his patience over Vene zuela, his patience over the aggravating European Concert—which has saved Greece despite her folly and her rash friends—his brilliant policy in North-East Africa, his refusal to Alliance" against America. "The aggravation was great," admits the "Edinburg Review" of this month in regard to Venezuela; and so is the good result of Lord Salisbury's resist-

ing that aggravation. Lord Salisbury may not be strong enough to-day to fill the two posts which he labors at without respite, even if he was strong enough to have his place? To ask such a question is of Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, or the Duke of

The attempt to make him another Addington has been a

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, D. D., grand master of Belfast, respecting the recent visit or R. W. Bro Green Isle. It will be noticed that Bro. Galbraith fully maintained his reputation as an orator when address-

CHRIST CHURCH RECTORY, Belfast, July 21st, 1898. Dear Brother Wallace-I have to thank you for your note introducing to me Bro. William Galbraith, grand master of Quebec. Bro. Galbraith was 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. are always very delighted when Canadian Orangeism is well represented on our platforms, and you will oblige me by letting the brethren of Quebe know that their grand master honor to them and to the institution at large on the 12th of July, 1898, in

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

SALMON CREEK. Presbyterians and Baptists to Erect Churches at Chipman.

8.—The Woman'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.

the 6th to take steps towards erect-ing a Presbyterian church, work to begin at once. The Baptist congrega-

begin at once. The Baptist congregation have 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 Myles 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 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 heartly welcomed by their old friends. Miss Lizzie Harper and Miss Nellie Porter have gone as delegates to the C. E. convention at Chatham.

Children Cry for

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 Hardiest 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 de-Goschen was accompanied by Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Borford, Capain Fawkes and W. G. Greene. deputation included Lord Brassey, Lord Loch, Sir Robert Herbert, the Hon. W. Mulock (postmaster general of Canada), Dr. Cockburn (agent general for South Australia), Lieuten General Laurie (Canada), Sir J. Bramston, Sir James Blyth, Edward Bond, M. P., Becket Hill and Henry Norman. Letters regretting absence were announced from Sir John Lubock, the Duke of Westminster, the Earl of Crowe, the Earl of Hop the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Kintore, Lord Charles Beresford, 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 the colonial office. The Colonial Defence Act of 1865, passed by Mr. Childers, empowered any colony in case of emergency to raise men, and it absolved the government from the necessity of

going to parliament for powers.

Lord Brassey said that in 1872 he nade a cruise in Canadian waters, and he could say that the Canadian fishermen were among the hardiest to be found in any part of the empire, and in numbers they almost rivalled the great tody of fishermen of the United Kingdom, to whom they were looking more and more to furnish a special re serve for the royal navy. The political difficulties, if any formerly exist ed, in the way of enrolling the naval reserve in Canada, had, he hoped, altogether disappeared, or, at any rate, they were tending to disappear. They all agreed that the constit but were he to retire from office to-morrow, what other man on his side link to bind the mother country to the felt assured that they would be able to supply a body of men who would be in time of war available for the royal navy in those distant waters, and a proposal of that nature would be faorably received in that part of

> Lord Loch said that from his experience of Australia and South Africa he considered there would be no difficulty in carrying out the scheme.
>
> Mr. Goschen sald he would like to hear something practical in the way of carrying out the details of the

Lord Brassey replied that it could not be carried out without some ex-penditure of imperial money. For in-stance, in australia they had the type of what was desired, only they wanted the force to be more numerous and that the men should be more fully drilled and liable to serve in any of

tralla increased they should their full share of the burden of main taining the defences of the empire; but he should say that at the present time their resources were not such as would justify the Australian governwould justify the Australian govern-ment in accepting that larger respon-sibility of expenditure for defence which he hopel in the coming years they would gladly accept.

Lord Loch thought that the colonial governments would be prepared to take the more of increased expendi-

ture into consideration.

The Hon. W. Mulock (postmaster general of Canada), said they had sevgeneral of Canada), said they had seventy-five thousand men engaged in deep-sea and inland fishing who would be most excellent material for the navel 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 Detitle courts.

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

was an imperial matter to have a body of men in Australia ready to reinforce the British navy in view of complication 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 considera-Beckett Hill urged that it was im portant to have men available for armed merchant cruisers in the colonies as well as in this country. America had found the benefit of having

en to train the Canadian seamen, Mr. Goschen, in 'eply, said: I have

its defenders. Now comes the ques-tion of how to carry it out. I should be very glad if we could have a considerable addition to our reserves supplied by the colonies, upon one condition—that those reserves should be as good as the reserves that we have. But I think that, as at present advised, certainly, I would not be in-clined to accept from the colonies a less well-trained and a less satisfactory number of reserve men to the exclusion of an equal number of better-trained men in the United Kingdom. What you desire is to have in the colonlis men equally trained with those we have at home. I should say one

word first as to the expenditure. I think I am not now addressing a body of colonial gentlemen so much as the British Empire League, and I think it is their duty, while they impress upon us to do what we can for the colonies, also to impress upon the colonies that they must bear their share at least some share of the defences of the empire. We cannot go on constantly increasing the enormous naval expenditure and at the same time take special measures for the colonies unless we see some disposition to meet us half way and to bear at least a share of the expenditure that we incur. That is a most principle with which I think.

Now, as to the question of training I fancy that nearly all the difficulties which have arisen have been with re-ference 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 in this country? We train them at batteries or on board men-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 reserve we thought it essential that they should have some experience of men-or-war. The present conditions are: The training for twentyeight days at a battery and afterwards embarking in men-of-war for a period of six months. That is an essential part now of the training of the reserve. I saw the other day 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 New-foundland would accept the terms which the English naval reserve men now accept-and it is the only condition that we accept—that besides the training for twenty-eight they will go to sea for six months in a man-of-war. I told him that if it were found that they were willing to accept this condition then we should eed in the matter. With reference to Australia, Canada, and the other colonies, the first thing is to ascertain whether the men will be prepared to arn the discipline of a man-of-war, as we consider that a necessary matter to make them efficient as a reserve. I do not wish you to make definitely any offer, but the deputation will see that these two things will have to be arranged; in the first place sea for six months. In this country we have batteries all round the coast, and there may be some difficulty in the establishment of batteries for the necessary training in the colonies. I have spoken of expenditure, and I may say that if the colonies will bear the expense of training the men we would bear the expense of the retaining fees. At any rate, I am prepared to entertain the question if I see that there is some evidence forthcoming that our colonial fellow subjects, the seafaring population, will comply with the same conditions which we consider necessary for effi-ciency here. I will not underrate the difficulty of twenty-eight days' training, nor going to sea, but we should endeavor to find room and ships at various stations, and afterwards, possibly, assist them in embarking for a spell of real sea service. The diffi-culty of batteries is, no doubt, very great. The gentleman from Canada spoke of our sending ships, officers,

ed number, but, as Lord Brassey and others know, our supply is not so great as to send them to all parts of the world for the training of reserve men. And what we did for one colony we should have to do There is, therefore, very considerable difficulty as regards training. The first thing to be done is to see as to how far this difficulty would met. I will send out our rules applied to the reserves to the commanders-in-chief on the different stations, who will then confer with the various ministers and governors, and we will see what the colonial governments say to it, and, what is more important, that the seafaring population say to has been accepted with the greatest approbation by the house of commons and by all who are interested in the naval reserve. We could not make easier conditions for men in the colonies when we can easily get make easier conditions for men in the colonies when we can easily get reserve men in this country to accept the conditions. I cannot pledge myself to anything definite with regard to the matter, except that the commanders-in-chief will put themselves in communication with the various governments to see how far they are willing to go. We are not in such need of reserve men, and the supply is not so limited but what we could largely increase it, and I could not promise that we could supply to the various colonies the apparatus for training at the expense of this country—that is, to build batteries and to supply the instructors and the houses where the instructors and the houses where the instructors might live, which were all matters of very considerable expense. Our organization is now such that we should be able to train a very much larger number of reserve men than we have at the present moment. We have twenty-seven thousand men, but there are numerous applications from men, and we shall increase the number of our reserves at home. Therefore it is not the paucity of our numbers that would induce us to go to any great appears.



roundings are healthy, and unless she has some she bears her

The trouble with too many country women is that they do not sufficiently realize the supreme importance of keeping healthy in a womanly way. A woman's general health cannot be good if she suffers from local weakness and disease. If she suffers in this way, the strongest woman will soon break down and become a weak, sickly, nervous, complaining invalid. Dr. Pierce's Pavorite Prescription cures all weakness and disease of the organs distinctly feminine. It acts directly on these organs, making them strong, healthy and vigorous. It cures all weakness, disorders and displacements of the delicate internal organs. It is the greatest of all nerve tonics. It banishes the discomforts of the period of solicitude, and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. It positively husures the little new-comer's health and an ample supply of nourishment. Thousands of women have testified to its wonderful merits and many of them have cheerfully permitted their experiences, names, addressed, and photographs to be printed in Doctos Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. The "Favorite Prescription" is sold by all good medicine stores, and a paper-covered "Medical Adviser" of 1008 pages is mailed free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to cover cost of customs and mailing. Clothbound 50 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. Frank Camfield, of East Dickinson, Franklin Co., N. Y., writes: "I deem it my duty to express my deep, heart-felt gratitude to you for having been the means of restoring me to health. My troubles were of the womb—in-flammatory and bearing-down sensations."

Don't suffer from constipation. Keep the body clean inside as well as outside. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation and biliousness. They never gripe. All good dealers have them.

imperial consideration from many points of view; and, therefore, so far will do our best to see whether development of the reserve under the conditions I have mentioned is possible. I do not disguise from you that there are considerable difficulties in the matter which have hitherto arrested any progress at all, but I think I have made a fair offer and an offer which will test the real sincerity. not of the governments of the colcere, but the reality of the possibility that we should be able to increase to any extent our reserve

General Laurie said that he could speak with better knowledge of Canadian fishermen than any other person, as having represented them in the Canadian parliament, and he could say that there would be no difficulty in getting the men to go to sea for six months. The Canadian fishermen 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

quired. Mr. Goschen said he was glad The deputation then withdrew.

STARTLING STORY.

Bismark'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 Leipsic, 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 Geffeken and Frederic's dlard is not worth mentioning. Bismarok 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 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

"What William will do about this is naturally the question uppermost in everybody's mind. The ordinary proses of stamping out lese majeste confiscation and imprisonment would be ridiculously out of place ture of an ostrich with its head b in the sand. Still less possible would it be to selve the manuscript before printing, for there are still judges in Prussia who, if it were Englar 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 villified by the dead mouth at Friedrichsruhe before there comes a revulsion of feeling in his mouth at Friedrichsruhe before comes a revulsion of feeling in favor. That problem must be giving him more trouble in the anxiety than him more trouble in the anxiety t 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 rine?" Client—
"Y-e-s." Lawyer—"Very well (to clerk), John, add £1 to Mr. Blunt's bill for further advice."



A MINER'S LOVE.

She could not have told herself how she had gotten up courage to go alone that night to the theater, even though the theater was only the Sandersville "Opera House" and Sanderville only a very booming mining camp.

The "play" was not taking, so she turned from it to look at the strange audience. Was it only two months since she had left her New England home with her father, whose sudden death left her friendless in a strange land? Surely it was longer since she began teaching in that dreary school. A furious hand-clapping brought her back to the "play," which had reached its climax of a "hold-up." In the lull that followed angry voices arose.

"Take him out; we'll teach him to talk about strikers." Louder and louder sounded the noise. Eleanor turned to escape, but the whole mass of struggling men suddenly bore down upon her, and it would have gone hard with her had not a big miner quickly put out his arm.

"Pretty rough place for you to be in niss," he said; "better let me for you

She was grateful enough for her protestion, and, reaching her dismal room again, thought that even its lonesome-ness would not soon drive her to face

Those were stirring days in the minng camp, and when one night sounds of firing were heard, nobody need to be told that the strikers were making their threatened attack on the Golden Fleece, the richest property in the amp. Finerty's "Palace Hotel" was turnd into a hospital and the few vomen in the town became nurses. Weston and his aids had successfully lefended the mine, but their bravery cost them weeks of suffering, during which the women watched and hoped. Eleanor's untiring aid was always at the service of some hard-worked wife or mother. The men, among them Weston, came to expect her eagerly, and she wondered to find how little she had really understood these men before

It was several weeks after Finnerty's had gone back to the boardingouse state that Weston was going to show the mine to Mr. Bennett, at whose house Eleanor lived, and he asked her to go also.

They had gone some distance on their way up through the silent blockades of the shaft when there came an ominous ramble, then an explosion, and the car fell to the ground. Had they been farther up a horrible death would have been their lot. As it was, Mr. Bennett lay as if dead

on the ground. The walls of the passages were fallen in, the shaft was choked, and to the experienced eyes of Weston escape seemed impossible.
"The old man is fearfully stunned, he murmured, as he examined him. "If

somebody does not reach us in twelve ours he will die" "In twelve hours?" faltered Eleanor "Tell me, is the danger so great?" I

should rather know it all."
"Then, Miss Brenton, I will tell you the truth, and it is awful; there has deen a cave-in, we are a thousand feet flown in the mine, and there is no way for anyone to get here in time to save us from the lingering death that starvation brings."

Weston began caring for the injured man; at that fearful time words seemed mere sounds. Eleanor sat silent; the idea of this doom was slowly forcing itself upon her unwill-ing mind, but another thought also came to her, for as she watched the miner all that she knew of his life rassed through her mind, and she saw that what began as mere inter-

est was now love. Weston, meanwhile, had been lookrg to see if by chance any passage were yet open. He now came back with despondency in his whole bear-

"Miss Brenton, there is no chance rone. If any effort would avail, if I could give my life for your safety I would gladly, but it is no use. Now that death is near I may tell you, Miss Brenton, what otherwise I should not have said. I love you, and if you could have been my wife I should have asked it, but I knew the prejudices you could not overcome. A man gives a love like mine but once; it may seem to you a tribute to know

"It is more than I deserve, for I have struggled long against my love for you, but now I tell you that it is more than my life.

"Eleanor, my love," he said, "If I could take this suffering upon my-The old man stirred, and after several hours Weston's efforts seemed to have some effect, for Mr. Bennett ed his eyes, and they caught the

"The other shaft have you-"Other," said Weston; "there is only

faint words:

"The old one, north of this."

In a moment Weston was at the end of the passage trying to dig through the mass of earth there. It seemed a hopeless labor, but soon he heard faint sounds. Was it the noise of picks and shovels? He shouted again and again. Then came an answer, and when in the pale dawn three haggard and worn people stood with their rescuers at the mouth of the shaft they thought that never had with the light breaking over the

"A new day, and it opens well for us," said Eleanor.
"Then it is the carkness and death are gone, for I will not hold you to a promise made

ren," said Weston.
"The same always," said Eleanor. A man meeting a friend in a New York club said: "Have you seen Ward Russell since he came back with his bride? Owns the Golden Fleece, you know. Well, he was out there as a miner, and one day when he was down in the mine somebody with a grudge to revenge tried to blow up the whole concern. Russell just did escape, and Mrs. Russell had some-

"Pa?" said little Wille, propound

Sub

A specia Council wa Mayor Sea there was members. Ex-May lowing re To His W mon Con Gentlen

Hall, in th day of Ap tion was ratepayers would be city that whom he purpose o vancemen It was quest his a visit to

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dresses of the desired been so Great Beane of Well.

commerce they said: "There is no doubt that the satisfactory position that Bristol has taken and is main-

trose and the Montcalm, is a most

satisfactory indication that this firm

to keep well ahead of its require-

Time will not permit me to go more

fully into the statistical position of Bristol as a market for Canadian ex-

ports. It certainly is a desirable port for St. John to cultivate, and the

enterprising merchants of Bristol are

than in our own port. Nature has

done by the city of Bristol in bringing

up a large class of vessels to their city will stand as a nonument to the

ies in Great Britain to place a

during the winter season at least, be-

tween this port and Bristol. He was

asked to place the proposition before

the Canadian government for their consideration before giving publicity

to it. There cannot be a doubt that

Bristol offers a splendid market for

agricultural products, the dairying in-

terests and also a market for horses,

cattle and other live stock. The tim-

ber trade of Bristol is also wery im-

portant trade that is well known to our timber merchants. The British

Association for the Advancement of

Science is to hold their annual meet-

ing in Bristol this fall, and an invita-

tion has already been sent to the may-

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 shown to your represen-

tative from all whom he met in Bris-

that could possibly have been done to

The next address delivered was to

the 9th of June, F. C. Danson, the pre-

very large, and also resulted in more

expenditure), facilities capable

or and the president of the chamber

'S LOVE.

e told herself how ourage to go alone ater, even though y the Sandersville Sanderville only ing camp.

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friend in a New Russell just Russell had so , too, I believe."-

d the man who

EX-MAYOR ROBERTSON

Submits His Trans-Atlantic Mission Report to Common Council.

A special meeting of the Common | rocate with the imperial sentiments Council was held on the 8th instant. | he had expressed. He hoped Mr. Rob-Mayor Sears was in the chair and ertson would take back with him to there was almost a full attendance of his city the message of sympathy and

Ex-Mayor Robertson read the fol-

lowing 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 communica tion 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

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,

It was resolved that the council re quest 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 the Lancashire district, and fully dis-R. M. S. Lake Superior, of the Beaver cussed the possibilities of our province line, for Liverpool, and after a pleasant passage arrived there and immediately proceeded to London, and presented a letter of introduction fro n 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 dustry well worthy of the earnest coninterview with the right honorable the secretary of state for the colonies.

him very fully the importance of the port of St. John in relation to the deelopment of the trade of the empire, cially referring to the growing mportance 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 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 of the best spruce wood for pulp accommodate the largest naval or

stated that the proposition was one for the admiralty rather than the colonial office, and suggested to Lord Strath-cona, who was present, that we might see the Right Honorable Mr. Goschen, desired, he would be pleased to meet

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. admiralty then 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 sult with 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 and complete all necessary documents and information required by the Brit-

ish admiralty.
It is now for the Common Council of the city of St. John to consider what steps, if any, should be taken by this council in this very important matter. Equipping this port with a graving dock and repairing plant must have important bearings on the future his-tory and welfare of the port of St.

Your representative discussed the question with many of the leading steamship men in Great Britain, and without a single dissenting voice the all expressed themselves strongly in favor of the enterprise. Every port that he visited in Great Britain is equipped, even the smallest, with one or 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 quesnot be conveniently included in this report. Your representative will be pleused to more fully enter into the different phases of the question be-fore a special committee of the coun-

will doubtless be of value to our city. The foreign cattle trade of Bristol is a very large one, as in 1895 there were \$,000 head imported; in 1896, 16,000; and in 1897, 20,000. The imports of dresses 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 ontinental papers as well. The first was given before a special meeting of the London chamber of commerce on the 24th of May, Sir Albert K. Rollit, 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 in opportunity of assuring Mr. Robertson that they would recip-

avail himself of an opportunity to convey the assurance to his brother aldermen that this country was determined to do everything it could, either by way of steamship lines or the colonies, as part and parcel of the

interests of the mother country. Your representative afterwards re-ceived many letters from important commercial houses in the great city sing a deep interest in the port of St. John and what had already been accomplished in developing Canadian trade through our port. Some of those letters might not be uninteresting for

Canadian wood pulp is attracting great 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 those gentlemen and also others in London, Manchester and in supplying the demand for wood pulp in the British market. The rapidly trade in wood pulp for paper making has been engaging the attention of the paper manufactories in Great Britain for some time. This is an insideration of our city and province, for there is an almost unlimited ane ever increasing demand for wood pulp. To give you an idea of the extent of the business—for news pur-poses alone in the Lancashire district, mechanical 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 interesting one of the largest representatives of the pulp and paper trade in Europe in one of the propos mills in the county of St. John. open harbor all the year around, shipping facilities and unlimited supply making to be found in the world, places St. John in the very first po-The right honorable gentleman, after receiving the statements of your representative with the kindest attention, 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 province. The time is ripe for action and the opportunity should not be per-

The next important city visited was Bristol, where your representative had the honor of addressing on May 25th the Bristol Chamber of Commerce,

Joseph Holman, president of the hamber, 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 energetic 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 deepcustom house levies, and is very deep-ly interested in the development of trade with Canada. He was invited before leaving Bristol to see the Avon-mouth docks and the modern appliances in work there. The invitation was readily accepted, and in a steam-er placed at his disposal for the purpose, went to Avonmouth, accompanied by a number of the gentlemen connected with the chamber of com-merce and port of Bristol. He was

shown over the docks by the traffic manager, and viewed the commodious warehouses, the lairs and other places for receiving cattle, the cold storage 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 dress ed beef on the spot; also Canadian wheat, cheese, bacon, etc., etc., land-ed 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. St. John. Through the courtesy of Mr. Harvey of the Bristol locks your re-Harvey of the Bristol locks your representative was furnished with a great 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

tomer, while London has ousted Liv-erpool from the second place, as will be seen by the following figures: Bris-tol over 116,000, London over 53,000 and largest possible share of that im-

formation that he has acquired, inforof advantage to the manufacturers and producers of our city and province of New Brunswick. The extent of the ness is largely due to the enterprise of New Br and capacity shown by Messrs. Eder-Dempster in the working of their Avonmouth and Montreal line of steamers, and the addition to this serwork accomplished in Manchester necessitated five or six visits to that city during his stay in Great Britain To his lordship the mayor, the memvice during the past season of the two magnificent new boats, the Monbers of the council, the president and members of the chamber of commerce and the directors and manager of the dock company your representative is leeply tadebted for the many courtes-

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 given, but visits were made to the representatives of some of the great steamship lines, the Messrs Allan and Donaldson and other great ment of Canadian trade through the port of St. John. The rise and fall of tide in Bristol is not much less 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, tent of the docks, wareho shipping facilities that have been furpished by the Clyde Trust, and under the management of that great cor-poration (one of the most successful erstood and appreciated.

No. 3 "Graving Dock," 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 880 feet in length, over 81 feet at the bot-tom and 115 feet wide at the top, and it is divided into two lengths by a pair of steel gates. From the inside of the caisson at the outer entrance to the sill gates at the inner entrance 460 feet, and from the apex of sill over gates to head of dock 420 feet, so that two 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 or nerce of our city, and it is to 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 takes the lead of all the ports of the world tol was very great, in fact, everything in iron ship building. Nature has done little for Glasgow, but the pluck make the visit a Aleasant and profit, and energy and enterprise of her citibe stupendous obstructions, and as the Liverpool chamber of commerce on the saying is: "Glasgow made the Clyde, and the Clyde has made Glassident, in the chair. The meeting was gow." There is a lesson in this for our city of St. John. It is a great or less discussion of a profitable nature. The very warmest feelings were expressed towards the welfare of our the winter season by the Donaldson port, that was better known to Liv- line can be developed to very large erpool than probably any other city in proportions, and our city and prov-Great Britain. The relations that have

so long existed between that port and in Glasgow.

St. John have made many warm The next two important ports visitchants and shippers are, and have and Dublin. Time did not permit him been, as we all know, deeply interesteed in the welfare of our city and pro- in those two great cities, but in the vince. Being the home of a great deal of our Canadian shipping, the port for the Beaver line, and many other Canadian lines, your representative felt that there was less need in endeavoring to make St. John known to deavoring 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 wonderful enterprise of the port of St. John in the winter sear port, the great system of docks, the wonderful enterprise of the port, seems to have no bounds to its development. The proposition to extend the docks at a cost of from four to six million sterling additional would give one some idea of the determination of Liverpool to keep to the very 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 that he called on, and in fact words cannot express the warmth of the port, your representative regretted that his time in Belfast was so limited, and that he had not a greater op low in the winter season. Your representative regretted that his time in Belfast was so limited, and that he had not a greater op low in the had not a greater op low in the had not a greater op low in the winter season. Your representative regretted that his time in Belfast was so limited, and that he had not a greater op low in the wonderful and progressive city. He had the opportunity of visiting one of the great shippards—Workman, Clark & Conther were some ten or eleven very large iron steamships building there, some of them for the Canadian trade, some for one country and some for another — building for the world. It is the second yard in importance. ants that he called on, and in fact words cannot express the warmth of the greeting from every quarter with which he was received.

The next address was made in Manchester on the 10th. This was held in the lord mayor's room in the City Hill, and it was one of the largest meetings addressed by your representative while in Great Britain. It is needless to say that the citizens of Manchester are deeply interested in developing the Canadian trade with Manchester. The establishment of the material for building these vessels is imported into Belfast. This is another sample of indomitable pluck and perseverance. Belfast from a contract of the world. It is the second yard in importance. The Harland & Wolff yard, that he magnificent vessels they turn out and their enormous size one of their vessels now building is considerably oversels in length. This industry has been built up in Belfast. This is another sample of indomitable pluck and perseverance. Belfast from a contract to the world in importance. The Harland & Wolff yard, that he magnificent vessels they turn out and their enormous size one of their vessels now building is considerably oversels 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. This is another world in the country of the world in importance. sample of indomitable pluck and per-severance. Belfast—from a comparanew Manchester line to Montreal in tively small town—is now a city of the summer, St. John and Halifax in the winter, is an evidence of their great cities of the empire. Your rethe winter, is an evidence of their pluck and determination to develop the trade of Manchester and to build up and make the "canal" a success. Your representative was taken over the canal—saw the wonderful system of docks (an evidence of the enormous through the port of St. John with through the port of St. John with Dutlin 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 there is an opportunity for a very material development in the trade between Canada and Dublin through tween 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 representa-tive visited.

docks (an evidence of the enormous expenditure), facilities capable of great extension of trade, a grain elevator just about completed capable of storing one million and three-quarter bushels of grain, with facilities to deliver by rail or cart, locally, and also into lighters and other classes of vessels in the canal. No expense has been spared in equipping the port of Manchester. They deserve success, and will doubtless win it. One can form no opinion of the magnitude of the Manchester market, for not only is the population of the city proper very great, but there is almost a continuation of cities for miles around Manchester, including in all a population of over 7,000,000, who come within the area of the trade of Manchester. Your representative, as far as it was in his power and time would permit, visited the different commercial interests—the great importers of fruit, butter and cheese and grain, the timber merchants, the users of different classes of wood goods for packing cases and the innumerable variety of uses to which our New Brunswick woods are suitable, and can only give the opinion that in Manchester and the Lancashire district alone there is a field for not only all the energies of the city of St. John, but for our province of New Brunswick, as there is hardly a production of our province that could not find a market in Manchester. They are eager and willing to do business with us, and it is for our people to use the best available means to secure 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 every part of the work, 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 mercantice fleets of the world, why should not the citizens of St. John give serious thought to the passibility of her citizens taking up 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. We have the coal and the iron 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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attain because we have neither the it is well within the legitimate hope and aspirations of our people, and it only requires a beginning—a beginning made by determined men, men of enterprise and pluck, to make iron success, and doubtless the results in time, aye, maybe in a very short time, would not be less than the results that have already accrued on the Clyde and in Belfast and at other great centres of the iron ship building industry in

Great Britain. Invitations were extended to visit Hamburg, Paris and Havre; time

Ireland through the port of St. John, they are simply illimitable so far as our port is concerned. The market is there for not only all that our prov-ince and the maritime provinces can produce, but that is produced in the will be produced for many a long year. The mother land is eager and willing to buy from as, to trade with us. All things being equal, she will give us the preference. She wants the best of everything. She wants us to buy tions, but under any circumstance she has the money to pay for all she buys a great, independent, forceful perple, tracing with the world as far them-a hive of in lustry-evidences of prosperity on every hand—and he is a poor Canadian indeed who, after visiting Great Britain and Ireland, does not feel proud of being a subject of the British emptre. The fast Atlantic service though

failing to materialize up to the present moment, is yet taking hold of the the opinion of your representative that the day is not far distant when a service equal to the wants and requirements of Canada and the empire will be established. In discussing the anagers of the great steamship lines in Great Britain, they all expressed a willingness to undertake the service on certain conditions. In the mean time, the prospects are that the pres proved, for the most succersful steam-ship lines in Great Britain recognize the fact that there is no money in and the most successful lines are dis-posing of their smaller tennage and replacing it with larger and faster nage as rapidly as possible. They have all the greatest faith in the fu-ture of the Canadian trade. The en-terprise of the Canadian Pacific rail-way and the vastness of its agencies throughout Great Britain has made

fore, and it has been a greater advertising medium than all else besides.

Before closing, your representative is pleased to report how deeply indebted. ed he is to the Right Honorable Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, high commissioner for Canada in London, for all his kindness and assistance, and also to thank Joseph G. Colmer, C. M. G., the secretary, for his makindnesses, and through the court of the provincial government he introduced to Charles Duff Miller,

who was most untiring in his zeal and energy, and did all in his power to make the visit successful and profitable. He is well acquainted with the history and resources of our province, and takes great pleasure in doing anything that may be in his power for New Brunswick.

The very pleasant home passage was made in the R. M. S. Lake Huron of the Beaver line, to Montreal, and it was a pleasant sight to meet from 200 miles off the Straits of Belletsle till we reached Montreal some fifteen large ocean steamers loaded with the products of Canada on the voyage to the mother land. All of which is respectmother land. All of which is respect-

fully submitted. GEO. ROBERTSON. Mayor Sears said he wished to con to submit such a sails actory report. The committee to which the report would be referred, vould, he hoped, be able to submit something tangible.

After congratulating Mr. Robertson, Ald, Robinson moved that the report he referred to a special committee who would consult the ex-mayor. Ald. McGoldrick seconded the mo

The following committee was named: Ald. Robinson, McGoldrick, Christie, Purdy, McMulkin, Smith and Stackhouse.

WOODSTOCK.

A Five Year Old Son of Rev. J. E. Flewelling Had a Narrow Escape from Drowning.

Sterling Flewelling, about five years old, son of Rev. J. E. Flewelling of Centreville, narrowly escaped drowning this afternoon. He fell off the mill slip and was in the water some time before being rescued by Mr. Turner, painter of Centreville. The little fellow was brought back to life after long use of restoratives.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

MASONIC KNIGHTS TEMPLAR. The fifteenth annual assembly of ada will be held in the Masonic hall, in the city of Hamilton, Ont., on Tuesday, the 6th day of September, A. D.

1898, A. O. 780, 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 great officers, and such business as may be presented. Members are requested to attend in the uniform of the order,

ficers of the following preceptories: 3.30 p. m.—The Illustrious Order of the Red Cross, by St. Simon of Cy-rene Preceptory No. 37, of Sarnia, Ont.; 5 p. m.—The ceremony of the ard Coeur de Lion Preceptory No. 4, of London, Ont.; 7.30 p. m.—Conse-cration of a Knight of the Temple, by Richard Coeur de Lion Preceptory

Order of Malta, by Richard Coeur de Lion Preceptory No. 7, of Montreal. The members of Godfrey de Boullion Preceptory No. 3, Hamilton, are sion to the beach, and other entertainment, on the following day, September 7th, and invitation is extended to all the preceptories in Canada to take

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 por-tions of the dominion. A rate will then be arranged for, from Toronto to Hamilton and return.

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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 Rob ertson explains the results of his visit to Great Britain tells its own story. It is not a florid statement, as such reports are apt to be, but sets forth in a plain and straightforward way what the city delegate sought to do. The first impression one gets is that Mr. Robertson did not give much of his time to the pomps and vanities of the world, but went rapidly and resolute-ly about his business. His mission was a rather general one. He was to furnish information about this port and this province where it would do most good. He was expected to interest the shipping men, commercial mer and the governing class on the trade and the facilities for trade, the industries and the opportunities for industry, and all the natural advantages and resources of this part of Canada. It is no reflection on the inhabitants of the mission field to say that they require such definite instruction. The traders and shipping men of the United Kingdom and the imperial rulers know their business as well as anybody, but they cannot derive a knowledge of all sorts of local matters out of their inner consciousness. How shall they learn unless they are taught and how shall they hear without a

Mr. Robertson addressed the cham bers of commerce of London, Liverpool, Bristol and Manchester, and had important interviews and conferences in Glasgow, Belfast and Dublin. He discussed a St. John graving dock in its imperial aspects with Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Goschen, conferred with Bristol shipping men about a line of steamships between that port and St. John, dealt with a leading paper making concern about the wood pulp industry of this province, and themes of mutual interest to ourselves and the mother land.

This is not the time to speculate as to what may come of it. The report is before the council, and one matter at least contained in it, calls for prompt attention. The intereviews between Mr. Robertson and two imper-ial ministers, the first lord of the admiralty, and the colonial secretary, is the first step in an enterprise which may prove to be of great importance. of a dry dock that was before the peo-ple of this time called for the expen-diture by the city of almost money enough to complete the whole work, while the dock itself would have been owned and controlled in New York. The city cannot now make any such investment as was then proposed, but it would regard with favor and assist in all practicable ways the construction of a graving dock in the mutual interest of the empire, the dominion, the city and province. Al question for the city to determine is whether it is worth while to go forward on the lines suggested by Mr. Goschen and take steps towards furnishing the admir-alty with plans and particulars.

The subject of the Bristol steam line will no doubt be referred to the department of trade and commerce. hich in view of the failure for the time of the fast line service should be disposed to furnish a temporary sub-

The pulp making propositions, which it is understood were carried by Mr. Robertson much farther than his report indicates, are maters which con cern the city, but will claim the specia attention of private parties on this side of the water. One result of Mr. Robertson's visit has perhaps been a more prompt investment of British capital in local pulp enterprises. This is an industry that is sure of development forth by the right man to the proper audience. The Sun may be permitted to remark on first showing that the ex-mayor has performed his contract with his employers, the people of St.

THE COLONIES AND NAVAL DE-

The statement made by the first lord of the admiralty to the deputation which waited upon bim to discuss the relations of the colonies to the naval reserve, contains an important proposition. Mr. Goschen, speaks with official reserve, but he shows that the admiralty is quite willing to utilize colonial seamen and fishermen strengthen the imperial navy. He recognizes that the material is good and estimate on the service that such an enlistment would perform toward the unity of the empire. Mr. Goschen is

bury has no minister who is more sternly matter of fact than his first ord. So it is not surprising that Mr. Soschen broke in on the discussion of the deputation by asking for a statenent of their plans. As the explanaion in detail was not forthcoming, Mr. Goschen offered a plan of his own. Great Britain of naval reserve voluncolonies desire to contribute something in that form. The proposition is that ly. the admiralty will pay the retaining allowance of so many naval reserve men as the colonies will undertake to has much to commend it. It is more appropriate and tractical than the scheme of obtaining one or more war vessels from each colony. Under the a large sea-faring population could make a modest beginning at any time and go forward in that direction in-stead of giving its whole attention to great wars of the future. She may now have plenty of sailor men at home, but it is doubtful if they are as good material as could be drawn from the maritime colonies, and particularly from the natives of eastern coasts of Canada. We We have here plenty of young men who are willing to serve their apprenticeship, and equally ready to fight in a time of need. The boys who grew up on the Atlantic coast of Canada have contributed much to the strength of the United States navy, and they would greatly prefer service in the navy of their own empire. The British empire league in Canada has already brought the matter before the Canadian govent. The result was a small vote at the last session, but so far as we ine may have some plan to propose next session. It is not logical that a country like Canada, which has the ocean nearly all round it, and several on the water than on land, ould in these days, when a navy is verything in defence, make all her war investments in land forces and have nothing to do with naval de-

MR. MULOCK AND THE MAIL SERVICE.

It is claimed on behalf of the postmaster general that he has almost the economist has built h examination shows that the economy did not take the form of a remarkable diminution of expenditure. The checks paid out of the parliamentary a year, or 15 tents for the round jour-appropriation amounted in the last ney. The minister explains that he doer of the house of Elisha. 10. And Elisha sent a mesenger unto him, saying, Go and wash in the role of the late govern-rier who has the presumption to draw. Jordan seven times, and thy flesh ment to \$3,665,000, and Mr. Mulock has been able to cut the outlay down to daily twelve mile each way service.

\$3,575,000. This is a saving of \$90,000, Mr. Mulock has seen an offer to do
the work for \$140, or 44 cents a round made. The remainder of the \$627,000 by which the balance has been improved is accounted for by an increase n the postal revenue from \$2,964,000 in 1895-1896 to \$3.501.000 in 1897-1898 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. Mr. Mulock was not responsible for the Queen's jubilee, and the gain from and if they vote for it, the governthat source is not to be credited to ment will not give it. Sir Wilfrid put his schemes of economy.

to all the credit that belongs to the against prohibition, that would be reduction of expenditure by two and the end of it, while if they voted for a half per cent. His eulogists tell prohibition the government would us that \$103,936 a year has been saved take the matter into consideration. in re-letting contracts for the car- But the present issue is not what riage of mails. This is where the minister has got in his work.

So far as can be learned, no part of this saving has been made in dealings with the great rallway and teamship corporations which have anies in 1897 received \$1,350,000 for earrying mails. Stage drivers, and other mail carriers by land got 347,000. Of the \$1,350,000 paid to railways, over \$600,000 went to the Candian Pacific system, besides some large amounts paid to water navigation companies under the same control. The Grand Trunk and allied lines got a little less, but gathered in nearly half a million. These two companies got a great deal more money for carrying mails by their regular trains than was paid to all the mail carriers on the post roads of the country, numbering between 6,000 and 7,000 mail contractors. Mr. Mulock does not interfere with the profits of the great railways. The savings of which he boasts are made of the pay of the mail drivers. The read postal routes in Canada have a mileage several times streater than the length of all the railways in the

minion, and for the work that they

pay of the country stage drivers and not the big railway companies that Mr. Mulock makes his saving. The

railways have on the whole got better terms than they had before. The Canadian Pacific Company gets \$130 per mile per annum for its To begin with, the first lord ex- through mail from Fairville to Van-plains that there is no shortage in couver, amounting to \$450,000 a year ouver, amounting to \$450,000 a year It is paid in addition for all the m teers who are willing to serve a month carried in its local trains, including with a battery and six months on a about seventy other services, which war ship. If the colonies are invited bring in from a few dollars to sums to furnish reserve men, it is not be- of over \$20,000 each. The Grand Trunk cause more are needed. But if the gets \$100 a mile for some of its services, with one lump sum of \$25,000 more toward the defence of the empire as a sort of extra, and a large numthe imperial government will accept it | ber of services at \$80 a mile annual-

These are among the services on which Mr. Mulock sees no chance to save. Let us now look at some on train at their own cost. This plan which he has made savings. The postmaster general went to the trouble of printing a book at the expense of the country to show what he had achieved by cancelling mail contracts and making others. A few samples of these economies in this province may be taken from his own story.

There was a mail driver w \$168 a year, or \$1.60 per round trip of 40 miles. Lest this man should get rich too fast Mr. Mulock cancelled his contract and made a new one by which he claims a saving of \$20.60 a year. Another case to which Mr. Mulock calls attention in his book, is one where a mail was carried three times a week 71-2 miles for the extravagant price of \$175, or \$1.12 per round trip of 15 miles. Mr. Mulock earns the gratitude of Canadians by reducing the pay to 82 cents per round trip. A third achievement of Mr. Mulock was the cancellation of a contract under which a rural monopolist was raking in \$65 a year for 156 trips ow nothing has been done towards of four miles and return, or 42 cents the purpose for which the vote was a trip. Mr. Mulock has concluded a made. Perhaps the minister of marbargain at 25 cents for each round Journey, and the late contractor been retired to live on his ill-gotton gains. But the postmaster | general eagle eye fell upon a North Shore country by claiming \$75 a year for making two journeys a day of 11-2 miles each way. This was nearly 12 cents for the three mile trip. The late president of the Farmer's Loan company made this legalized highwayma give up his plunder. His new contract allows the mail carrier the handsome ldy of \$47.50, or something less than 8 cents for each round journey! It is not only in this province that basis. The deficit of \$700,000 two years lock caught a man in the act of collecting \$1.40 a round trip for a route of 19.1-2 miles each way, or 26 miles in all. Mr. Mulock set himself to work to check this man's rapacity and has economy in management. A closer knocked off 25 cents a trip. Another examination shows that the economy in Western Nova Scotia, where he has beaten down the cost of a twice-a-day service of six miles each way to \$95 rier who has the presamption to draw.

> se calses, taken from Mr. Muck's record, show how he econo-... If such an econor only muster up courage to take the big rallway men by the throat as the does the little mail carriers, he could sily save \$1,200,000 a year out of the \$1,550,000 paid for railway transportation. But one man cannot do every-

The Montreal Gazette is of opinion that if the people of Canada vote against prohibition, the government will not give them prohibition the case somewhat differently when The postmaster general is entitled he said that if the people voted the government will do. That is a question which the ministers alone can answer. The point to be decided is, what do the people want? It is for them to answer that plain ques

> The Monoton Transcript says the the return of the tory candidate i Northumberland in 1896. This boas 's commended to the attention of Mr Robinson, M. P., who has some reaso to think that he secured his own elec-

NO TRACE OF A BODY.

ST. STEPHEN, N. B. Aug. 10.-Th well at the Mowatt farm house was cleaned out today, but no trace was and of any body. This part of the sational stories, so persistently elt upon of late, will probably b mitted after this.

IT IS PONTHA. NOT PONSS. (Bangor Commercial)

tance: It is said that the na

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON

LESSON VII .- Augu t 21,

GOLDET TEXT.

Heal me, O Lord, and I shall be nealed; save me, and I shall be saved.

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

HISTORICAL SETTING. Time.—B. C. 890-884, common chron-logy, or 852-845, revised chronelogy. Places.-(1) Damascus, the capital of Syria. "The eye of the East," the oldest city in the world. "In more modern times it has been celebrated for its swords—'Damascus blades'— Samaria. The capital of the kingdom of Israel, about 110 miles distant in an air line. The probable residence

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

The Black Obelisk, discovered by

Mr. Layard at Nineveh, and placed in gates of one of Shalmaneser's palaces, discovered in 1878, and also sent to the British Museum, both contain ecords of wars of Assyria against

NAAMAN HEALED .- 2 Kings 5: 1-14 Read the chapter. Commit verses 13, 14.

1. Now Naaman, captain of the host of the king of Syria, was a great because by him the Lord had given (a) deliverance unto Syria: he was also a mighty man of valor, but he

was a leper.

2. And the Syrians had gone ou (b) by companies, and had brought away captive out of the land of Israel a little maid: and she waited or Naaman's wife.

Would God my lord were with the prophet that is in Samaria! for he yould recover him of his leprosy. 4. And one went in and told ord, saying, Thus and thus said the

naid that is of the land of Israel.

5. And the king of Syria said, Go go, and I will send a letter unto the king of Israel. And he departed and took with him ten talents and ten changes of raiment.

6. And he brought the letter to the

king of Israel saving Now when this letter is come unto thee, behold, I have therewith sent Naaman my servant to thee, that thou mayes recover him of his leprosy. 7. And it came to pass, when the king of Israel had read the letter that

this man doth send unto me to recover a man of his leprosy? Wherefore

... 8. And it was so, when Elisha, the man of God, had heard that the king of Israel, had rent his clothes, that 9. So Naaman came with his horses and with his (c) charlot, and stood

shall come again to thee, and thou 11. But, Naaman was wroth, went away, and said, Behold, I thought, He will surely come out to

of the Lord, his God, and (d) strike his hand the lener. nd over the place, and recover 12. Are not Abana and Pharpar rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel? may I not wash in them, and be clean? So he turned

and went away in a rage.

13. And his servants came near and spake unto him, and said. My father if the prophet had bid thee do some great thing, wouldest thou not have done it? how much rather then, when he saith to thee Wash, and be clean 14. Then went he down, and dipped nimself seven times in Jordan, acording to the saying of the man of God; and his flesh came again like unto the flesh of a little child, and he was clean.

REVISION CHANGES. Ver. 1. (a) Victory. Ver. 2. (b) In bands. Ver. 11. (d) Wave his hand.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT. II. Naaman. - "Pleasant to look mander in chief. By him . . erance unto Syria—Probably from

when there was no regular war.

5. A letter to the king of Israel. ng, of course, that such a would be under the king's ophet, would be under the king antrol or influence. Ten talents of liver.—About \$16,400. Six thousand eces of gold.—Worth about \$48,000, nauges of raiment.—Costly robes for

niles away. Jordan had no power to real; and thus while Naaman must show his faith by doing something, the healing would direct him to the true God. This plan would test not only his faith, but his obedience and

12. Abana and Pharpar.-The Abas, now called Barada, ran through low the city. Better than all the waters of Israel.—The Jordan was a uddy stream, running through a decrees, with no cities and few

GUIDING QUESTIONS.

ATTRACTIONS

SEPTEMBER. 18th TO 28rd, IN AMUSEMENT HALL.

Twelve First-Class Performers Every Afternoon and Evening. RAMZO AND ARNO, with their wonderful Blondon Donkey, performing on the wire.

BESSIE GILBERT, the most talented Lady Cornetist on the continent THE THREE BARTELLIS, Acrobats. Three Brother Act. IDA RUSSELL, Commedienne Change Artist.

EDWARD ESTUS, Equilibristic Hand Balancer. MILLER TURNOUR, Balancing Trapeze Specialty, MeDONOUGH TRIO, Grotesque Demons.

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

FOREST SEABURY, 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 THE DEATH ROLL.

toin (v. 1).—Who was Naamar scribe his greatness and pro What one great trouble did he have? 34, 35; 2 Cor. 4: 17, 18; Heb. 12, 10). Describe the leprosy? In what respecks was it a type of sin? Should we be anxious to escape from sin as we would be, if lepers, to be cured of

II. A Little Girl Showing the Way (vs. 2-4).—In what way was a young Israelite girl brought into Damascus What nay she have known of Elisha? Thomas McElroy, Esq., of Portland, What did she do for Nasman? What died on the 9th inst. after a very What did she do for Naaman? What does she teach us as to the way in

which we may help others? III. Salvation, Sought. (vs. 5-7).— What did the king propose to Naaman? How long was the journey? What did he carry with him for a present? whom did he go first? How did the king receive the request? Do ple now sometimes seek salvation where it is not to be found? Give

V. Salvation Rejected (vs. 11, 12) How did Naaman receive the mes-sage? What had he expected? What about the Arana and Pharpar? Were the residence of his brother, Jarvis they better than thit Jordan? Why wilson of this city. He had been for could not Naaman be cured by their some time suffering from a disease of

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?

Have we something to do in being raved? What will be the effect on us if we believe and obey? (Psa. 51: 7, 8; 2 Cor. 5: 17; Rom. 12: 2; Isa. 1: 16, 17;

Dominion liner Scotsman on Thursday evening on behalf of the Liverpool Seamen's Orphanage and the Montreal Institute. The Rev. John de eyres of St. John, N. B., presided, and nong those who assisted in the en-rtainment were the Hons. Dudley and Archie Gordon, sons of Lord Aberdeen; the Rev. H. K. Sin Eveline, and Mr. and Mrs. Greenhields of Liverpool. The progra of the concert were specially illustrated by F. S. Coburn. The collection taken at the concert, together with that of the service, on the previous Sunday, amounted to \$80, the largest

sum received as yet on this line. 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. Sneil, Snelgrove, Ont.; dairy breeds of cattle, Robert Reesor, 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. Wood-ard, Quebec; judges of grains, agricul-tural and horticultural products, hon-ey and apiarian supplies, flowers, will be announced later. The score card

DEATH OF DENNIS D. BURKE.

of Dennis D. Burke, one of the est known citizens of Amherst, which ook place at his daughter's home in hat 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 orier to spend his days in leis-ure. He went to Chatham, some

nonths ago.

The deceased was born in Bandon, Ireland, about 1820. He learned the trade of a tailor, and early in life came to St. John. He visited several places, but came to Amherst some 50 years ago. Soon after he was appointed court crier for Cumberland, a position he held until a few months old and respected friend, Corm Growley. For many years Mr. B was county jailor. He had a fami four sons and three daughters, Ge who went west and was never in om; John, in California; Clifford, in

families of this city. Many friends will read of her death with regret. Her husband and two children, a son and a daughter, survive. The re-mains will be brought here for inter-

James McElroy, son of the lengthy illness. Deceased was engred in business in Woodstock for culte a long time but was attacked by serious illness twelve years ago, and came to St. John. He was a quiet, unobtrusive man, whose friends will hear of his death with regret.

The death is announced of Ernest F. Peiler, who was for a long time in the music business in this city, and who removed to Hartford. an example.

IV. Salvation offered (ws. 8-10).—

What did Elisha do in this difficulty?

How did he receive the great general?

City. He was a German by birth. Why in this way? What remedy did Among the younger men his son, he prescribe? What reasons can you think of why the prophet made this the Bank of British North America, was well known

> James Wilson of Petersville, Queens the larynx and last week came to the John, is now a member of the staff of the geological survey of Canada. The daughters are Miss Wilson of Petersville, Mrs. George Emery of this city, and Mrs. R. A. Graham of Petersof the oldest residents of the parish. and always enjoyed the respect and

esteem of the community. son of Ottawa came to the city for the funeral.

On the 9th insta the sad intelli gence reached this city of the death A. M. Rowan of Main street. The deceased was a young man of about twenty-seven years of age, and for some years had occupied the position. Mr. Rowan, who served his time with George Waring, was a very popular officer on board the steamer. The few particlars at hand incidental to and as follows. While the vessel was at Newport News a number of the officers and friends visited Mr. Rowan's stateroom and found lying on the table a revolver. It was then the old a shot being fired, the bullet finding a lodging place in Mr. Rowan, who died in about ten hours, on Aug. 2rd. The funeral took place on Aug. 5th.

Many Guardian realers will regret to learn of the death Tuesday morning greatly respected, and was treasurer of the church for many years. His widow and family have the sympathy of many friends in their bereave-

The death occurred at Blissville, Sunbury Co., Tuesday night of Wm. E. Hoyt, one of the foremost men of the county. His demise occurred at at McAdam; Sherman Hoyt of city; Jacob Hoyt of Bilssville; R. J. Morgan of Old Town, Me; I Mersereau of Bilssville, and an matried daughter at McAdam. funeral will take place Friday me tog at 10 o'clock at Hoyt Station,

Recent

Together from

When o WEEKLY the NAM which the it sent. office mi ensure pr

THE S desuing w lation of

J. Harol Yarmout account week full

Capt. is in a h

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The dea Saturday loved wife gusta, Me. Stuart of Mr. Dudley was visitio

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D STAND. and Evenings.

High Tower Dive and Secretary.

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TH ROLL.

ed with inst. of the R. Ray, a former y, formerly Miss estimable lady and of the old loyalist ty. Many friends eath with regret. wo children, a son urvive. The re-

son of the late Esq., of Portland, st. after a very eceased was en-Woodstock for but was attacked welve years ago, n. He was a quiet, vhose friends will ith regret. nunced of Ernest

for a long time in in this city, and artford. Mr.Peiler d in St. John, and interest in many tainments of the erman by birth.
r men his son, at one time North America

etersville, Queens ne 9th inst. at brother, Jarvis He had been for from a disease of week came to the cal attention. Mr. ghty years of age, try from Treland man. He settled ville and always arried fifty-seven Smith of Petersring. They had daughters. John ead, and William, a teacher in St. ber of the staff rvey of Canada Miss Wilson of rge Emery of this: Graham of Peters-Wilson was one ats of the parish, the respect and unity.

house was con-Burgess of Carleurch. W. J. Wilto the city for the

the sad intellicity of the death an, a brother of in street. The deg man of about of agel and for upled the position nginser on the rett, which ran Newport News. red his time with a very popular steamer. The nd incidental to wan are meagre e the vessel was mber of the ofited Mr. Rowan's d lying on the was then the old It was loaded. bullet finding a Aug. 3rd. The Aug. 5th.

lers will regret Tuesday morning the past few that he was a good citizen s. He was a where he was my years. His ve the sympathy their bereave-

night of Wm. of 78 years. Mr. one business at of his birth, and strate there, his ng the incorpor-He was member tor of custom Town, Me: Mrsand an un-McAdam. The ce Friday morn-Hoyt Station.

d Thursday of year old daughof some month

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

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

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 resovered

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

Nauwigewauk lodge, I. O. G. Templars, intend holding their annual picnic on Thursday, Aug. 18th, on the beautiful grounds of Mr. Keator.

P. G. Mahoney passed through Sack ville on Monday on his way to Cape Breton to ouy lambs for the Amer ican market.—Post. H. R. McLellan will sail for Eng-

land on the 20th inst, in connection with the proposed erection of a pulp mill at his extensive fumbering property on the St. Lawrence. Thomas Haslam, aged 81 years, for-

merly of Charlottetown, and father of the man's name; he was thirty years of age, married and belonged to Belresidence, Headlingly, Manitoba, on

A frame dwelling at Studholm, owned and occupied by Mrs. Glizabeth, Parlee, was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday atternoon. The building was insured in the Western Assurance

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

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 Fredericton and neice 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 twentyfifth anniversary of their marriage
last Friday evening. The Times says
that among the guests was A. Binning 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 end 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.—Campbell-

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 Amberst or Saturday from Capt. Welling, who is conducting the operations of the Cak 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 st foot level and hope to reach the treasure in a very short period.—Press.

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 Mar-garet Rust, daughter of Samael Rust, Meteghan. The widow is a cousin of Captain Benjamin Davis of this town. Yarmouth Times.

Rev. J. Ladner, pastor of the Kam-leops Methodist church, has decided that, during the hot weather, the Sun-day evening services will be held on the parsonage lawn, next to the church. He likewise intimates his in-tention, during the heated spell of the dog days, to shorten the sermons to 15 minutes. These are innovations which should be adopted by others.—Vancou-ver World.

The I C. R. has inaugurated a new sleeping car service between Trupo and St. John. Passengers going

will enjoy an unbroken journey to their destination from that point. Heretofore this transfer has been made at Moneton 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. 342, Long Reach; James Ganorg, C. T.; Bertie Gorham, V. T.; Mrs. T. R. Seely, S. J. T.; Minnie Gor-ham, C.; Dr. J. B. Gilchrist, F. S.; Louise White, T.; Gussie Porter, S.; Reynolds White, A. S.; H. Laskey, M. Ida Laskey, D. M.; Joseph Beesley, G.; Charles Nichols, Sent.; Mrs. Wm. Vanwart, Organist; Jas. A. White,

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 this fall's exhibiticn. 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. Prayidence, R. I., on Friday, Aug. 5th, L. Maud Sullivan, daughter of John Sullivan of this city, and Philip A. Jackson of Boston were united in mariage. 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 Dufferin, and made quite a number of pleasant acquaintances while here. The young couple will have the best 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 fainting spell is not known, but he did not come to the shirtace, and the be-lief of some was that he drifted un-der the sow. Alfred McElwain was

Joseph S. Boss, who has been doing business in St. John for a few years under the title of the Queen Biscuit. Co., has asigned to H. H. Pickett. The liabilities are about \$20,000, and the assets probably half that amount. F. S. Thompson is making up a state-ment of affairs, which will be ready Says the Vancouver News-Adver- in a few days. C. R. Boss of New tiser of Aug. 4: "Among the passengers via the C. P. R. yesterday were:

J. Dickie, for New Brunswick Missing Cameron, for New Classow, Missing Cameron, for New Classow, Missing Cameron, for Halifax."

In a few days, C. R. Boss of New London, Conn., brother of Joseph S. Boss, has been in town for a week, and will remain until affairs are straightened out. The company's factory is on Clarence street.

The death of Mrs. James McAleese of Humphrey's Mills, occurred on Mon-day. On Sunday afternoon Mrs. Mc-Aleese drove to Dover to call on a Mr. McFarane, who lies ill at that place. Mrs. McAleese was apparently in the best of health, but about three clock she received a paralytic stroke o'clock she received a paralytic strpke while conversing with some me nbers of the McFarlane househould and fell from her chair. She never recovered consciousness but died at 1 o'clock Monday morning. Deceased was a sister of Wm. O'Nell and Mrs. John Forbes, and an aunt of Albert Mc-Williams of Moneten.—Transcript.

Rev. W. D. Mackirnon, a native of Melrose, Prince Edward Island, is one of our distinguished Islanders abroad. He is chaplain of the First San Fran-cisco 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 sub-mission 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 Am-herst and Sackville who will hear of herst and Sackville who will hear of her death with regret.—Amherst Press.

Last fall Joseph Fletcher of Rusiagornian went to Minneapolis to work in the humber woods there. Word has just been neceived of his death from typhold fever, interment of the remains taking place at Minneapolis on Saturday. Mr. Fletcher leaves a sife and two small children at Rusiagorniah station.

Fisher Officers Miles and O'Brien, who went to Mispee on Wednesday to see if it was necessary for the pulp company to put a fishway in their dam, held a regular court. A number of the residents were examined and their evidence was to the effet 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 his 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 are expected to make their report to the minister at once.

At the last regular meeting of Nauwigewauk lodge, I. O. G. T., the following officers were installed by Lodge Deputy S. Z. Dickson: H. V. Dickson, chief templar; Hattle Dickson, vice; Bessie Purvis, R. secretary; Gertie Saunders, asst. secretary; Aggie Duffy, F. secretary; Fannie Fraser, treasurer; Thomas Fraser, chaps I mention the fact that I am slightly deaf— the re sult of so much applause, you know."

NOTICE.

To Subscribers of the St. John Sun.

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

L. J Folkins, Prince County, P. E. I. H. D. Pickett, Digby and Annapolis Counties, N. S.

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

L. M. Curren is travelling the Counties of Sunbury and York.

Edgar Canning, Albert, N. B.

lain; Thomas P. Dickson, marshal; Blanche Bonnie, deputy marshal; Hil-liard Appleby, sentinel; Milton Hen-derson, guard; Geo Henderson, supt. Juvenile Templars: Harry B. Dodge, past chief This lodge has a membership of sixty-three and meets every Wednesday and is doing good work.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 9.- The Hallfax winter port committee today en-tertained President Crathern 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 Griffiths in a brawl out the road, still lives, but the physicians say he has only one chance in AMHERST, Aug. 10.-A telegram

received here yesterday announced the death at Chatham, N. B., 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 jall for over thirty years. A typical Irishman, born at Bandon in Ireland some 78 years ago, he commenced his career as a tailor. He came over to this country over fifty years ago, following up his trade in St. John and Cornwallis. At the latter place he wedded Miss Davis, by whom he had several children. Naturally of a most genial disposition and of a very soldierly bearing, he made many fritnds, and his demise is with his daughter, Mrs. Walfred Gould at Chatham; where he

The remains of the late John Retallick, who was buried at Over a dozen men are employed in 1892, have been exhunced, and were brought to this city, along with a handsome granite, shaff of re-interment. The death took place at Prince William Van Horne's ways and in other forms of employment. Sir William to the city, along with a point of re-interment. The death took place at Prince William Van Horne's ways and in other forms of employment. Sir William tas had plans prapared for an immense barn, which he expects to ergon significant took place at Prince William Vonk Co., on Saturday of Miss famile Coy, in the Sist year at her generating the word of the contained the modern improvements, with sails for a round for a round for a round for a round for the Klondyke, swriting a friends from Vancouver with the second of the Central many substantial presents.

Chastham tomorrow.

The Maritime Grand Council, R. T. of T., in session here, opened last most with a public meeting in the Presbyterian church, at which the pres of coal. She has as carge 5,300 tens beet root sugar for Philadelphia. Monday Captain Gordon reports the Teviotdale passed a nan's body floating to the eastward of Table Island. It was undoubtedly that of a Bourgogne vic-tim, but the corpse was beyond recog-nition. The Teviotdale sailed this af-

was expected that the bodies of some of the crew would be found on board when she was turned over, but mone were discovered. There is nothing left of the vessel but the sides, bottom and deal the sides, bottom and deal the sides. tom and deck. All the deck houses have been swept away, and the bul-warks are also all gone. Her stern is cut off as though she had been run down by a steamer. The only thing on board is the cargo of lumber.

The Spanish bark Ignaceo de Loyala, which has been lying in the stream for several months, coming here from Philadelphia shortly after the outbreak of the war, is preparing for sea. After arriving here the salis and other fittings were taken down and rut in store. They have been taken out and yesterday part of the sais 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 arrived here tomorrow on her first trip. The Pearl resembles the Pallas. She is about the same tonage, but of an improved type.

H. M. S. Talbot has left Bermud.

for Halifax and will also likely ar

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 Louisburg. 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. Gerroot of schooner Union,

He had got rid of half the money.

Capt. L. Gerroci of schooner Union, from Pictou, reports having passed Aug. 5th, piece of a ship's port side, about eighty feet long, heavy water ways, with two heavy moorings, iron bits attached, also peop rails and stanchions painted white, apparently not long in the water, and would have not long in the water, and would have answered for a wooden ship 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 Newfield will look for this menace to navigation.

body had not been recovered.

Calder, is ashore at Connanicut Point, near Newport, bound from Red Beach to New York with granite, and may prove a total loss. The schooner Ter-rapin Carnett has been seriously strained in her berth at Salem and is

to Sussex and returned with a license from Attorney General White to excavate the wells on the Mowatt farm and unearth the remains of Mrs.

Phinney received the sad intelligence this afternoon of the death of his eldest daughter, Dot, which occurred at the Leiter hospital, Chicamaga, Georgia, from fever. The deceased young lady was a professional nurse and lately connected with a hospital in Brooklyn, N. Y. About a month ago she joined the Red Cross society and went south. She was aged 22

MONOTON, 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 de-cided that death was due to heart failure and an inquest was not deem-

The Free Baptists of Moncton hold their picnic at Elim Willow grove, near Penobsquis, tomorrow. This is the last public picnic of the season.

Mrs. James McAleese of Lewisville was stricken with paralysis on Sunday while visiting a sick friend at Dover and died vestraters are presented.

SUSSEX, N. B., Aug. 9.—A quiet wedding took place at Mrs. Murray McLeod's, Plumwesweep, last night, when her daughter, Nettie McLeod, was married to John Thompson, mer-

The derelict schooner James M. Seaman of New Haven, Gt., towed in here several weeks ago bottom up, was successfully righted last evening. It was expected that the bodies of some of the crew would be found on board looking so well.

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

the excursion up. There were about three hundred and fifty, chiefly from Grand Lake and Jemseg.

court delivered this morning was demurrer by plaintiff to defendant plea of illegality and on a motion pur suant to leave reserved at trial to enter judgment for plaintiff for nomins damages. Judge Vanwart announce that the chief justice and Judges Barker and McLeod were of opinion that there should be judgment for plaintiff as moved for. Judge Vanwart adhere to his judgment as given on the trial and Judge Hanington sent a length judgment, agreeing with him that the defendant was entitled to the verdic as well as to the order for return of the goods, and adding that in defaul of goods being returned damages should be assessed at \$210. Judge Landry took has part, and the judgment of the ohief justice and Judge Barker and dcLeod is therefore the gment of the court. Alex. W. Baird obtained a sum

PROVINCIAL NEWS

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

ST. STEPHEN, N. B., Aug. 9.—The home of Rev. J. W. Millidge, Episco-pal rector at Oak Bay, 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

Two Calais schooners, owned principally by H. F. Baton & Sons, are in trouble. The E. & G. W. Hinds, Capt.

leaking badly.

A Mr. Tuttle, a peddlar, has been 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.

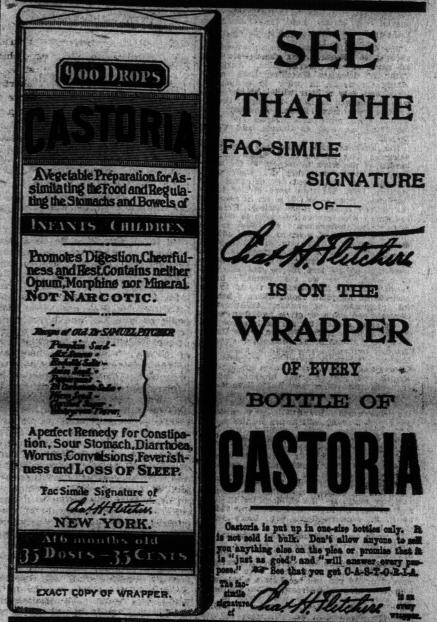
at Chatham, addressed a large audi-ence in the basement of the Presby-terian church here last evening.

thant tailor in Sussex. Rev. B. H. Nobles, Free Baptist minister, per-

FREDERICTON, N. B., Aug. 9.— Rev. I. N. Parker of Chipman, Queens county, was here today with his an-nual picnic. The May Queen brought

Judge Vanwart precided at the ad-journed sitting of the supreme court this morning, and delivered judgment of the court in Gallagher v. McQueen. The action, which was one of replevin for the recovery of goods distrained from plaintiff as lessee of a hotel at Dorchester, was tried before Judge Vanwart at the last Westmorland circuit, when a verdict was entered for etit, 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 out his case, was compelled to rely and dimself 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 quart delivered this morning was a demurrer by plaintiff to defendant's

behalf of the Messrs. Cushing, owners of the logs in respect of which its honor pronounced judgment a few days ago in favor of some forty-tiz claimants under the Woodmen's Lieu Act, calling upon the claimants to show cause why all the cases should not be heard. Application was made



on the ground that Mr. Cushing roislaid the notice with which he was served without observing that it was a notice appointing a time for hearing and that his attorney was, in consequence, not aware of the proceedings.

Mr. Cushing claims to have a defence to the writs, viz., that the logs were in transit and could not, therefore, legally be attached. Judge Wilson will hear the argument in the matter the afternoon.

Rev. James Ross, Presbyterian field missionary, went to Stanley on Sunday morting to occupy the pulpit of that church, which has been declared vacant by order of the presbytery re-

vacant by order of the presbytery re-cently. When he arrived at the church, however, he found a large congrega-tion standing in front of the church, unable to gain admittance and was unable to gain admittance and was himself not able to get in, the trustees having locked the doors and refused to open them for him. Mr. Ross, therefore, conducted the service in the conducted the conduc

RICHIBUCTO, Aug. 8.—Hon. Mr. Tarte was off this harbor last Friday for an hour. He was gone before Mr. Blair's friends knew he was no near, His visit had been heralded for two months rast by the Blairites. The eight thousand dollars brought down in the estimates last session for remains on the breakwater has received in the estimates last session for repairs on the breakwater has received attention from the Richibucto Review in many issues. The great interest that Mr. Blair was taking in this province and in this harbor in particular, 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. Tarte would personally visit this harbor and how he would remain in the county for a period and work up 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 chagrin can be imagined when they found that Mr. Tarte had ignored them completely and merely sailed past the harbor on his way to the south. Their wrath is indeed great past the narror 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.-FREDERICTON, N. B., Aug. 19.
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 all right. After prospecting unsuccessfully for some weeks pecting 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 vife and daughter, with a party of riends, arrived here on the Victoria this afternoon in company with Messrs. Tweedle, Dunn and Farris of the government, Mayor Sears 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 ententained at the Queen hotel at dinner. They remain here tomorrow.

HOPEWELL HILL, Albert 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 oridge 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.

C. Morley Pye has opened his new tore at Hopewell Cape. Mrs. Mary Robinson, sister of Lt.

Gov. McClelan, is seriously ill at Government house, Riverside.

Considerable upland hay has been spoiled by the recent wet, foggy wea-

MACGERY The Burney Co., Aug. 10.—On Wednesday last the nuptials of Miss M. Annie Day, eldest daughter of Mrs. N. P. Day, and John H. McKensie of Jerusalem, Queens Co., were celebrated at the home of the bride.

connected with the Baptist church
Matthew Cox has returned hom
from St. Margarets River, Labrador.
Col. Tyrwhitt, M. P., of Simco
Miss Tyrwhitt. Mrs. Judge Barte

school lately taught by her at Maqua

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. and the prize list somewhat reduced.

Militia general order issued today says the appointment of Col. Lake as quarter master general has been terminated. The command of the militia devolves upon Col. Matthew Alymer, 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

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

more or less), 80 acres under high on tion, the remainder in wood land. Then we story Dwelling House, three Barns, Woodhouse, Granary and

SPRING HILL, Kings Co., July 9, 1888.
LOST—A vafuable Overcost, between the cathends of Thos. Saribner and New Carnel The dader will be samply rewarded. JULY CALLOWSEL.

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Canadian Gazette.)
Colonel Hutton has been offered and
excepted the post of commander-in-

Colonel Edward Thomas Henry Hut-

ton, C. B., A. D. C., to the Queen, was born at Torquay on Dec. 6, 1848, and

was a son of Edward Thomas Hutton,

of Beverley, Yorks, and a stepson of General Sir Andrew Lawrence. He married in 1889 Eleanor, only daughter of Lord Charles Paulet, and grand-daughter of the thirteenth marquis of

Winchester. Educated at Eton, he

Zulu war of 1879 found Colonel Hutton

luckily succeeded in going out with the 3rd Battalion of his regiment, and

participated in the victory at Ging-

student at the Staff College, yet he

joined the 60th Rifles in 1867.

chief of the Canadian forces.

The following letter has been re ceived from Rev. G. O. Gates in reference to the great World's Sunday school convention, held last month in

The delegation—There were in attendance about 2,300 delegates, and these were from all parts of the world—India, Australia. Think of delegates travelling 1,600 miles, taking six weaks, in order to be present. Italy, and only a little while ago the Bible was not allowed in Italy; but more, the delegation was from Rome. Germany and France were represented; Japan and Newfoundland, as well as Canada and United States.

foundland, as well as Canada and United States.

The kindness and courtesies shown the delegates—The London S. S. union had the burdem of the work in respect to the meetings, and right well they did their work. The day of enrollment of delegates was Monday, 11th. We then were invited to an "at home" from — to 6.30 p. m. in rooms of the British Foreign Bible society. Here we are shown what can only be seen in this one place. After refreshments we listen in the library co words of welcome and an address on the history of the English Bible. From this place we go to another reception. This time it is in the Mansion house and at the invitation of the lord mayor and mayoress of London. Here we are formally introduced and after refreshments repair to the magnificent Egyptian room, where a beautiful programme of music, instrumental, choruses and solos, is given and then words of welcome spoken by the lond mayor and responded to by Bishop Western of the United States and Hon. S. H. Biske for Canada. Tuesday convention gets down to work. The foreroon is mostly spent in welcome adsiday convention gets down to work, room is mostly spent in welcome ess and replies. These were grand, ish and American are brothers ind will resilize their world wile mission is to seek the world's evangelization then God's smile and blessing will surely be theirs.

The addresses were weighted with the great work ours, to "feed the lambs." It was stated that we represent in this meeting some 2,500,000 officers and teachers in S. S. work and about 25,000,000 S. S. scholars, it was stated that we must stand for the "Lord's day" and for the "whole book."

Hom. S. H. Blake, responding for Canada, said our motto is "the children for Christ," and further, we must emphasize three things

as S. S. workers—God's day, God's word, God's house.

In reply to the addresses of welcome the United States was represented by Rev. S. H. Spaulding, Canada by Hon. S. H. Blake, Germany by Count Von Bernstoff. Australia and Sweden, India and Africa were also represented. So you can see how a whole season was used in addresses. The afternoon and evening of Tuesday were given to reports, and these were interesting I assure you. On Wednesday we all went out to Sydenham and had our meetings in the Crystal Palace. The forenoon was given to primary work, and I heard Miss Velea, Mrs. Barnes and Mrs. Semebroth. Of course they spoke well. Then at I p. m. there was a concert of 5,000 children. What singing. At 4 p. m. enother of adults, about 4,000 joining in this, while the audience was of 5,000 or 7,000 more. Thursday and Friday were work days, and the meetings were held in City Temple, save the closing one of Friday evening. This was held in Queen's Hall, Langham Place.

Ann Place.

In matter, in methods, in workers, in impressions made on me there was nothing save concerts, and the special attendance of singers for all the meetings, nothing that surpassed our own Provincial New Brunswick S. S. association. Let me say what I am thoroughly convinced of our New Brunswick S. S. association stands at the head in S. S. work to any of the world. Confering our numbers we stand at the head. dering our numbers we stand at the head, merica is far ahead of the rest of the world, a organized and systematic work in the unday school department, and in America wanced than our province. The sall our workers in New Brunswick but was knocked down and most brutally aviabled this and would put their shoulder to treated, being kicked and bruised from New Brunswick but was knocked down and most brutally aviables. convention in its grand work to ading, the impetus, the aggres-t ought and could be given by

I think these meetings will prove a blessing to England and the foreign countries. Home department work, normal work, etc., these were emphasized, and many will go home fired with the spirit of attempting work in these departments which will bless them as they have proved blessings to me.

Mr. Gates adds that he and Mrs. Gates expect to sail from London August 18, and hopes to occupy his pulpit the first Sunday in September.

EARL MINTO'S SPEECH.

TORONTO, Aug. 9.-The Evening Telegram's special cable says: Minto, speaking at a dinner of the Agricultural Society at Hawick Saturday, said he appreciated the honor which had been conferred upon him He was alive to the interests of Canada, for which country there was a great future. He expressed regret at leaving Scotland, yet he was characnisticly a Scotchman, and was called nich from any duty he was called on to undertake, even though doing so involved giving up home interests He had travelled the world over, and Scotchmen leading the vanguard. He was going to join the van and hoped to do like other nen who had gone before him.



Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspep Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A per-fect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsi-acts, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Taim in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowela. Purely Vegetable. Small Price.

Substitution

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

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

NOT SPOTTERS.

More Light on the St. Stephen Egg-Throwing Episode.

Strangers Quietly Pursuing Their Business Assaulted by a Crowd of Hoodlums, Egged On by Smugglers.

Neil Burton and James G. Burton write to the Sun from Toronto, asking that the following letter be published. It gives an account of the St. Stephen disturbance from their point of view:

tack made by the mob of ruffians, who

had been incited to do so by certain

individuals residents of the town, a

natter which, I think, ought to have

put the town in mourning rather than

smiles, as much less has too often been

the cause of the loss of life. In the

same special to the St. John Sun, one

young man is reported in a most sar-

castic manner as being inclined to show fight, when the fact is that he

while a crowd of spectators and the

town constables stood by, who, be it said to their shame, offered the young

man no protection, but on the other

These young men were not and are not "spotters," as the shrewd people of St. Stephen suppose, but certain developments have since been made through which, if exposed by the par-

ties who are in possession of the facts

the officials of the town of St. Stephen

may be placed in a rather serious posi-

Now, these are the facts, and any

thing previously reported is not a just account of the affray, but a most in-

famous and contemptible report, cal-culated to mislead the public, which

it certainly has done, and the space in your valuable paper devoted to the above will be greatly appreciated by

GOING TO CHINA.

Lord Charles Beresford to Go on a Special

LONDON, Aug. 9.-The degree of in

terest and appreciation of the importance and possibilities of the east to

which England has been aroused, is evidenced by the action of the American

ciated Chambers of Commerce in com-missioning Rear Admiral Lord Charles

Beresford, conservative member of parliament for the city of York, on a

special mission to China. Lord Beres-

ford goes to investigate the prospect

of commerce and report particularly as to the extent to which the Chinese

government will guarantee the safety

of British capital already invested

fitter man than this enterprising and

His mission indicates the prevailing

listrust as to the efficacy of Lord Sal

VICEROY OF INDIA.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The foreign office this evening formally announced the appointment of George N. Curzon, until now the parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, as vice-roy of India in sucession to the Earl

There was a large and successful temperance meeting at Upham, Kings county, on Monday evening. Robert McFee presided. Addresses were delivered by Rev. R. W. Weddall, Rev. James Crisp, Rev. Mr. Byron and Rev. Mr. Wasson. Mr. Brown of Quaco and Mr. Ruddick of Upton furnished some choice vocal music during the avening.

J. E. Wilson has received from the

C. P. R. the contract to furnish 3,000 steel buckets for the new elevator conveyors. This contract was secured

in competition with local and Uppe Canadian firms and will necessitat

the use of over twelve tons of sheet steel. Mr. Wilson is under bonds to deliver these within sixty days.

There was a large and successful

pury's diplomacy to conserve British mmercial interests in China. Lord arles Beresford intends to be ab-

sslike admiral could be selected

nd of contemplated investr

ent several months.

Mission.

NEIL BURTON, JAS. G. BURTON.

yours truly,

hand, laughed at the proceed

TORONTO, Aug. 6, 1898. ndhlovu, as well as the relief of Ek-To the Editor of the Sun: owe. He also acted as A. D. C. to Sir-Considerable space has been levoted by the press of St. John refer-Major General Crealock, commanding the first division ring to an attack made on a number Returning to England in the conof young men who were doing business clusion of the campaign, Colonel Hutin different lines in the town of St. Stephen, and who, it has been elleged, are spotters in the employ of the doon completed his course at the Staff College, soon after which he again repaired to South Africa for service with minion government for the purpose of the Mounter Infantry in the Boer war. bringing to justice a number of business conserns who are, and have been, de-Such good work did he perform there that he was selected for similar duties in the Egyptian campaign in ent out of large sums of money. The citizens 1882, when he commanded the Mountof the town of St. Stephen being aware of the presence of these young men, organized a mob of hoodlums for the express purpose of ridding the town of these unwelcome visitors as it ed Infantry at the reconaissance in force of Aug. 5, and at other opera-tions at Alexandria. At the battle of was preclaimed they were not fit and proper persons to such people as this town, situated on the reautiful banks major, the medal with class. fourth class of Medjidie, and the Kheof the St. Croix river, possesses. The dive's star. He served later with the said mob being enthused by a number of residents, started in pursut of prey Nile expedition in 1884-85 as commandant of mounted infantry, and subseand were successful in locating the obquently as D. A. A. G., and raised the ject of their researches, which were 1st and 2nd Battalions of Mounted Inantry. In 1887 he was appointed to no other than the young men already the Aledrshot headquarters staff, and in February, 1888, he organized the Mounted Infantry for home service referred to, who unaware of the organized mob of gore prospectors, vere enjoying themselves by singing anatches of popular songs while re-turning to their respective places of abode, were made targets for the pur-(twelve companies), which he comanded until Aug. 31, 1892. From 1893-1896 he commanded the military forces in New South Wales, and is an pose of wrecking what was reported to have been "unhealthy hen fruit," but which has since been discovered to non, colonel of the New South Wales Rifles. He was president of the milihave been "hen fruit" of a most tary conference in Australia in Since 1896 he has been assistant adwholesome and healthy variety. jutant general in Ireland. one report a statement was made that the citizens were all smiles this mor-THE SHEZ CANAL. ning, evidently at the conduct of their mob of hoodlums, who had made the attack, and taking from the tone of that infamous special to the St. John Sun of Thursday morning, August 4th, 1898, I am surely not misinterpret ing when I say it commends the ac-

The Suez Canal is eighty-seven miles long, and begins on the Mediter-ranean Sea at Port Said, near the eastern end of that inland ocean, and runs to Suez, near the head of the Red Sea. Twenty-one miles of its length passes through a chain of small lakes and the rest is in a cutting made mostly through earth. It is a tide water canal without locks, and since it was widened and deepen ed in the latter part of the eighties. and lighted by electricity, it can be navigated by ships of twenty-six feet draft and the passage can be nade by day or by night. The speed of vessels in the cut is limited to six miles an hour, but higher speeds are allowed in the lake sections and the average time of passage is now only from sixteen to twenty hours, as urs when the canal was first op in 1869. The canal makes a saving n distance over the old route are the Cape of Goood Hope of 4,117 miles and places Spain just that much nearer to the Philippines than she

used to be. Children Cry for CASTORIA

The Distinguished Egyptologist Passes Away at His Home. MUNICH, Bavaria, Aug. 8.—A despatch from the Villa Ebers, at Tutzing, near this place, announces the death of George Maurice Ebers, the Egyptologist and novelist.

George Ebers was born at Berlin on March 1, 1837, and received his early instruction at Frobel's school a Kellhan. At the universities of Got tengen and Berlin, he made Egyptolhis central study,

at the termination of his academical career, he visited the principal museums of Egyptian antiquities in Europe. In 1860 he esablished himself at Jena as a private tutor for the Egyptian language and antiquities, and in 1870 he was called to Leipzig as professor, where he has since remained. Apart from his scientific services, his hesis on taining the degree of doctor, "On the Seventy-sixth Egyptian Dynasty, and his larger work on "Egypt and the Book of Moses," and his "Scientific Journey to Egypt, 1869-70," were the cause of his promotion to that chair. He made several journeys to Egypt and succeeded in discovering the "Papyrus E," which was subsequently med after him, and the important biographical inscription of the "Amer em Neb." In 1876 he had a severe attack of paralysis, which prevented

ANTHRACITE IN CAPE BRETON has been located at Macadam's Lake, about fifteen miles from Sydney. Mr. Glipin has been on the ground and gives it as his opinion that the find is genuine and a large bed of hard coal is to be found in this vicinity. coal is to be found in this vicinity. Wm. M. Young of New York has been for some years engaged in exploring and sinking operations at this point and has at last been successful. Some 475,000 is being expended this season, and now the development will assume definite shape. Manager Donkin of the Dominion Coal Company visited the scene of operations with Dr. Gliphi last Friday. Next season may see anthracite shipped to the St. Lawrence and lower provinces, and the New England markets from Cape Breton—Chronicle.

Waiter (to diner, who is absorbed in the menu):—"What do you wish to cat, please?" Absent-minded profes-sor—"I haven't time to talk now. Ask MONCTON.

MI TON The Sea Water Gold Scheme as Operated in Albert County.

The Company Has No Connection With the Lubec Concern and Will Go on With Its Business.

MONCTON, Aug. 19.-The reports of the troubles of the Electrolytic Maine Salts company, whose works are at Lubec, Maine, have naturally given rise to considerable speculation as to the position of the company, which re-cently commenced similar operations at Weldon, near Hillsboro, Albert county. The two concerns have no connection whatever, and it is said the collapse at Lubec will not interfere more than temporarily with the experiments at Weldon. The people operating in this province are incorporated under the laws of West Virginia as the Sea Water Gold Co., with a capital of \$5,000,000, and offices at 634 Exchange building, 53 State street, Boston. The president and manager is Gilbert R. Elliott, who, by the way, is a native of Moncton, who went to the states many years ago. Mr. Elliott cash register now in use in stores all over the country, and also being the inventor of a door check, the patent right of which has been sold for a large sum. He has associated with him T. Frank Bell of West Roxbury, Mass. as vice-president; J. B. Martin of Boston is secretary-treasurer, and Charles H. Barnes of Providence, R. I., as assistant secretar-treasurer. Mr. Elliott says he has been giving question of extracting gold from sea water attention for some months and he is the inventor of the accumulator which it is intended to introduce here and which he believes to be a great insprovement over those in use at Lubec. Mr. Elliott says his company came down to New Brunswick because of the great rise and fall of the tide on the streams emptying into the Bay of Fundy. The rise and fall of tide at Weldon is from 25 to 40 feet. Mr. Elliott says he has always had the opinion that the success of taking gold from sea water lay in simplicity of the works and cheapness. vast sums have been expended at Lubec and the cost of operating the works there is very great, as steam power is required for pumping the water as well as for the running of the dynamo. At Weldon and at other places on the Petitcodica river hone of this expense, and by the erection of a double set of dams and the putting in of turbine wheels a regular flow of water can be maintained throughout the twenty-four hours sea water is similar to that of electro plating, with the sea water as a huge bath. It is claimed by Mr. Elliott that by every 20 cents of gold in accumulator in each 24 hours, such works as are contemplated here wil pay handsomely, only a question oputting in a sufficient number of accu mulators. In the meantime Mr. Barnes, the assistant secretary of the com pany, paid the works here a hurried last week, and as a result Manager Elliott has gone to Boston for a consultation with the directorate. It is said there is a propostion on foot by which the company operating here make a thorough test of the business for the Lubec people which will settle once and for all time the possibility of getting gold in pay-

ing quantities from the sea.

Retiring Lieutenant Governor of th Northwest Territories Pays a

(New York Herald.) At a public dinner given last week in Rossland, British Columbia, in nonor of Lord and Lady Aberdeen, C. H. Mackintosh, the retiring lieutenan governor of the Northwest territorie of British America, in response to an international toast paid a tribute to Americans and America, saying in

part: to refer to-namely, the presence of many friends from across the American border. Some one was ungener ous enough to insinuate that there been a significant increase since war was declared, but that, of course, is badinage, for we all appreciate what they are doing in developing our mines in both Rossland and Slocan districts. To be candid, however, while I admit this, I fail to appreciate the figures they put upon their properties when our corporations pro

"Pleasantry aside, we thank them

for assisting here in doing honor to the governor general of Canada. We congratulate them upon recem achievements of their army and navy, while waging a white man's war for the extension of modern civilization, and we implore them, when the au lous hour arrives, to cast the the white man's policy of an Anglo American alliance. (Loud cheers).

"Gentlemen, there can be no legitiin the other. Once usher in that er when the 'war drum throbs no longe and the battle flag is furled,' when English speaking races, backed by the better thinking men of other nations nine to link their fortunes, the will be perfected a union worthy of man, a union sanctioned and blessed by the Almighty; then, too, will be written by angel fingers the brightest page in history—that recording the coming together of two powers own-

ons and prejudices, for which older must be prepared to accept en, and only then, will be estabished the greatest confederation the world has ever dreamed of—(loud ring)—a consummation devoutly be wished for, an epoch during

ig the same origin, speaking the

izing power, each British colony a great auxiliary force, all working in concert with the parent country, all honoring the brave old flag of our fathers, all revering the banner that has ever been the harbinger of liberty and patriotism, the protector of all the oppressed of every land. (Loud cheering).

'Tis only a small piece of bunting, 'Tis only an old tattered rag, But thousands have died for its honor And shed their best blood for the flag "The Stars and Stripes! The Union Jack! (Loud cheering). Long may their varying tints unite and form in heaven's light one arch of peace. you expressed the opinion that there (Prolonged applause).

SUSSEX NEWS.

SUSSEX, N. B., Aug. 10.-The annual prize meeting of the Kings County Rifle Association was held on the Fairweather range on Tuesday, the 9th inst. The attendance was much smaller than formerly, owing, doubtless, to the reduction of the do mirion government grant from \$75 to \$25 per year. The following is the result in the different matches:

ASSOCIATION MATCH

14th-Mr. Chas. Strong..... DOMINION MATCH. DOMINION MATCH.
Ranges, 500 and 600—seven shots each.
1st—Lieut. C. W. Weyman, R. L.
2nd—Lieut. G. S. Kinnear, 8th.
3rd—Pte L. A. Langstroth, 74th.
4th—Trooper Brewing, 8th.
5th—Sergt. Campbell, 74th
6th—Capt. Fairweather, 9th
7th—Capt McIntyre, 74th
3th—Major Fairweather, 74th
10th—Capt. Wetmore, 74th
11th—Lieut. Wetmore, 74th
11th—Lieut. Wetmore, 74th
11th—Lieut. Wetmore, 74th

Lieut. Kinnear won the grand aggregate and special aggregate cups. Weyman on a shoot off with the former, succeeded in carrying off the dominion cup. The president's prize for maiden shots, a handsome briar

pipe, was taken by Mr. Strong. At the business meeting held Monday night in the office of Captain McIntyre, the secretary, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Major C. H. Fairweather; vice president, Major J. M. Kinnear; secretary treasurer, Captain J. M. McIntyre: executive, the above officers with Capt. D. H. Fairweather and Dr. Geo. N. Pearson. A vote of thanks was tendered Major H. Montgomery Campbell, the retiring president, who had served in that capacity for over five years.

Miss Richardson of the girls' industrial school, Maryhill, Glasgow, Scotland, was in Sussex today and visited a number of the homes of children sent out by the above school and found them all very comfortable and contented.

AS TO SUMMER PICKLING.

In making pickles use none but the Never keep pickles in glazed earth nware, as it is apt to have lead in the glaze, and the vinegar will act on it; keep them in glass or hard stone-

Pickles should be examined every month and soft pieces removed.

The occasional addition of a little sugar keeps pickles good and improves them.

Spices in pickles should be used whole, slightly bruised if desired, but preferably not ground; if ground, they should be tied up in thin muslin

Most pickles, if well made, improve by age, the sharpness of the vinegar passing off, and the flavors of the pices blending pleasantly together. In preparing pickles, avoid using any copper vessel, unless well plated within with tin. Nothing in the shape of copper, lead, or pewter should allowed to come in contact with vinegar at any time.

Even an ordinary plated spoon, though in perfect order, should not be allowed to stand in a pickle bottle or jar for more than an instant. Wooden spoons and paddles dispensible if there is much pickle

making to be done at home, and even for the pickle dish on the dining table a small wooden spoon, daintly carved, can be kept more attractive than a silver or plated one that needs constant polishing.

ENGLAND AND CHINA.

The Foreign Office States in the British Commons the Chinese Message.

LCNDON, Aug. 9.-Answering question in the house of commons lay the parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, George N. Curzon, said the British minister at Pekin had reported that the Chinese government, replying to Great Britain's mes-sage, saying she would support China gainst any power committing an act of aggression in China because China had granted a British subject permis-sion to aid or build a railroad or other public works, as announced in the house of commons on Aug. 1, had exed gratitude at the promise of support and had asserted that no threat of aggression had been made. Mr. Curzon also said that Baron VonBulow, the German minister for foreign affairs, had sent a memorandum to her majesty's government say-ing Germany had never claimed ex-clusive privileges in China; had made no attempt to exclude other nations from free competition in the Shar Fung peninsula and had merely rmed China that if she desired or equired foreign assistance Shang-Tung peninsula she sh first offer the work to Germany.



THE SAGAMORE

Makes a Further Comparison Between Fresh and Salt Water Gold.

And Outlines a Brilliant Plan to Pay Off the City Debt of St. John

"Sagamore," said the reporter, "the last time you honored me with a call. was great wealth in the waters of Spruce Lake. You expressed stronger faith in them than in the aurif-rous fluid that leaves the shore of Lubec. onverting sardines into gold fish." "Did I say gold fish?" gravely quered the old man.

"I think you did say something of the sort" said the reporter. "I meant suckers," tersely observed the sagamore.

"I stand corrected," said the report-"But were there no eels?" "The eels," quoth Mr. Paul, "they got away.

"Is that an ellusion to the Rev. Mr. ernegan?

"But Mr. Jernegan is not a fish. He s a fisherman—a fisher of men. "He made good haul," quoth the

What kind of a fish," queried the reporter, "would you say the Rev. Mr. Jernegan will resemble by and bye?"

"Bottle nosed shark," ventured Mr. Paul. "No, sir."

"Well, then, I dunno." "What would you say," said the reporter, "to a fried sole?" Mr. Paul got up and fell down. The reporter was on the under side. When they had resumed their re-spective seats and the reporter had ecovered his breathing arrangements

"Do you still believe there is wealth in the waters of Spruce Lake?" "If them St. John aldermen got any ense," said the old man, "they kin make Spruce Lake pay the debt of this town.

"In what way?" "When that council meets again," replied the sagamore, "let 'um hire that opera house. Then let 'um charge two dollars to get in. Let 'um meet every day till Mayor Sears and them aldermen gits done fightin' about Spruce Lake vater pipes."

"But," said the reporter, would last all summer. "That's all right," replied the old man. "Plenty people pay to git in to see that bear garden. Bimeby they git plenty money to pay every cent this town owes."

"I believe," admitted the reporter "that the scheme is feasible. The outlook is certainly favorable." "You put it in that paper that I said

o," said the sagamore. that's Milicete philosophy. And the reporter made a note of it there and then.

GREAT LOBSTER CA

Warden Chanman informs Pranscript that the catch of lobsters ctween Shediac and Port Elgin this ear via Cape Tormentine was acually greater than last year notwithstanding there was an extension of ten days last year and none in this. The Portland Packing Co., with their four factories on that shore, actually packed one thousand cases more in the shorter time this year than in the onger. The value of the lobster industry is shown by the fact that the receipts on the section of shore be-tween Shediac and Port Elgin totalled about \$150,000. The price of lobsters also ruled higher. The principal por-tion of the outlay in the lobster in-dustry is for labor.

PUGWASH ASKS FOR AID.

The following letter, received by His Worship Mayor Sears, is self-explanatory:

PUGWASH, N. S., Aug. 8, 1898.
To the Weshipful the Mayor of the City of St. John, N. B.:

Dear Mr. Meyor,—I am desired to bring to your notice the destructive fire which occurred here on July 25th.

In the course of this conflagration between thirty and forty buildings were consumed, eighbeen of them being dwellings were in some cases wholly or partially protected by insurance, but in other cases the loss sustained will fall entirely on the owners who unfortunately are among our power citizens.

In view of the distress thus occasioned a representative committee has been chosen by a public meeting of the inhabitants, which committee has been engowered to receive contributions and distribute relief. May we ask you, Mr. Mayor, to bring this matter before the notice of your benevolently minded citizens. Any contributions should be sent to Rev. R. Williams, who is treasurer to the committee.

Signed on behalf of the relief committee, the committee.
Signed on behalf of the relief committee
S. M. Love, Chairman
E. J. EMBREE, Secon
REV. R. WILLIAMS.

KILLED BY A BULL

While Edwin Bedell of Hainesville, e., was going through a pasture on s farm on July 25th, he was attacks bull and knocked were a number of other cattle in the asture at the time and they, sceing the bull attack Mr. Bedell, took at the monster and drove him off. Had it not been for the other cattle, Mr. sedell would have been killed on the ot; as it was, however, his injuries roved tatal and he died the next lay. Mr. Bedell was a resident of Bedell settlement, Car. Co., a number of years ago, and is well known in nat section of the country. He leaves a wife and several children. One daughter is the wife of Edward Wiley, Argyle.-Woodstock Press.

FIRE AT BERWICK.

The Central hotel, Berwick, N.S, was rned to the ground Monday after-on. The fire was first discovered some of the guests about one o'clock and by the efforts of those near, the furniture was removed and the stables prevented from taking fire. It is supposed that the building was ignited by a spark from the chimney and the strong wind blowing at the time soon fanned it beyond control. The loss is estimated at about \$2,500, which is partially covered by insurance. The hotel will probably be rebuilt. IN TE

The tifo pl

but surely. Pepe, the bli alone in his Plaza Mayor. its way strai All the "unv the better pe ernor's famil the Presa, an came imposs spread of th perhaps six The next St town was st in the place peon hut up t ed house of mourning. best. Working no rest, no and the nur stamp out th of the people governor and hacienda Hidalgo. The eign rs. Ma had gone aw tierra fria a warm wea plague. A bank and ou main in the good grace. the wives a and out of th Hastings who stuck begin with. he knew the the Cia Min

take care of to pay; for his pretty, si land. She h when the we and suggest with many leaving Har during the 1 she put it, Hastings being selfish. for a woma at the best blamed. So in his though his pay to gastos, or not amount simple and clean anywa of germs plague time could have might have But the co two days he can foreman rieros follow and a dozen

which, in a the remain departed in litle pueblo ease might Left alone shoulders a hold on, that run its cour to get the m might prepar three weeks After which do. He coul jacent mines infection wi of the Banco the time of Cia Unida only white In the tow small uncles ndifferent (

had his mes

streets, when in the suns the white m ing miserab few ragged meager pigs dle of the parrot flutt space in fro "Pepe! Per loro!" But One hot, i ed down to dinner. He head was d out that w had sent of pay and a ande policie somewhat | would stop from lunch Fabian, the But the old the place v M. Fabian no one in to possibly mig radre's hous possible, for ing. At wh porta." It Unable to food, and mercifully ward the the Calle F ple were peons wra

carrying ou at him, be into a side deserted, grass and As he wer iliar to hi finally he flower that pened to re It was de ound co in the yar

SEMI-WELLER SUN ST. JOHN.

GAMORE

mparison Between Water Gold,

Plan to Pay Off the

the reporter, "the ed me with a call. opinion that there in the waters of expressed strorger in the aurif rous shore of Lubec. into gold fish.' sh?" gravely quer-

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on to the Rev. Mr.

u say the Rev. Mr. nble by and bye?" ark," ventured Mr.

haul," quoth the

say," said the reand fell down. The under side. resumed their re the reporter had thing arrangements

eve there is wealth ruce Lake?" aldermen got any ld man, "they kin pay the debt of

ncil meets again," ore, "let 'um hire hen let 'um charge in. Let 'um meet or Sears and them e fightin' about reporter, "that

replied the old le pay to git in to Bimeby they to pay every cent

tted the reporter. feasible. The out-"Tell 'um sophy. made a note of it

STER CATCH.

an informs the catch of lobsters nd Port Elgin this entine was aclast year notwiths an extension of and none in thising Co., with their that shore, actually nd cases more in is year than in the of the lobster inthe fact that the tion of shore be-Port Elgin totalled The principal por-in the lobster in-

SKS FOR AID.

letter, received by r Sears, is self-ex-

ress thus occasioned a tee has been chosen by the inhabitants, which empowered to receive tribute relief. May we to bring this matter our benevolently mind-outributions should be larms who is treasurer

he relief committee, Lowe, Chairman. EMBREE, Secreta R. WILLIAMS.

A BULL.

ell of Hainesville igh a pa oth, he was atta al injuries. There other cattle in the and they, sceing r. Bedell, took at rove him off. Had other cattle, Mr.

been killed on the wever, his injuries he died the next was a resident of Car. Co., a number country. He leaves is well known in of Edward Wiley.

Berwick, N.S, was as first discovered was removed and ited from taking d that the building spark from the fanned it beyond is estimated at is partially cov-The hotel will pro

IN THE PLAGUE

hanging about the patio everywhere

but Dolores was not there she had

left the city the day he was married in London. Therefore why was it that he could see her moving about in

the patio before him and in the empty

rooms, with the little green lorito perched on her shoulder and the sun-

shine lighting up her blue black hair

and the red rose 'n it? She had al-ways worn the deep red roses in her dark hair after the first time that he

had noticed and admired the adorn-

ment in his careless way. But then in all ways she had tried to please

him. Not a good woman, she had been

very unselfish—and she had loved

him. Perhaps, after all, if he had

married her instead of coolly break-

ing to her after their two years to-gether the fact of the other woman in

wife—she would have staid with him to the last, nursed him, held to him

even in death. Well, it was over with him-it didn't matter much any-

way-the wife was provided for, and

if he went under all alone in this

And then, very tired and stupid, his

head aching horribly, he stretched himself on the floor in the shade of

ed by the warm sunshine, crawled up

blazed furiously on him and increased

the fever heat, but there was no one

Just about sundown, as the sun's

rays, cooler now, fell athwart the

patio and the body of the delirious

man, some one, heavily perfumed and

in rustling clothes, came through the

gate and the shrubbery and stood in

the doorway, looking about her with

a fierce, scornful expression that

slowly faded away as she mused.

Over there was the fountain of which

they had been so proud. It was dry

and grass grown now. The lemon

bushes planted by them with so much

tender care and pruned and lovingly

tended were now great rough trees,

unpruned and gnarly. Even the big

rosebush that they had planted so

that she could always have red roses

was wild and straggling. Every-

thing dead, gone! One slow tear

trickled down her painted cheek as

little mute things flowers and the

like-will stir even a nameless woman

into remorse and sorrow and even

She turned to go, sighing heavily,

been true to the poor Mexican.
Sobbing now, with all the pent up
passion of many past months, the
woman leaned over and clasped the

burning, delirious form in her arms, pressing her lips to the unconscious face and the unseeing eyes. She knew that it was too late to check

the fever now-nothing could be done

loved him best, could die with him.

Months after, the plague extinct, two skeletons were found in the patio of the litle cottage. One was identified as that of Harry Hastings, M. E.,

which was fortunate for his widow in

have claimed the life insurance poli-

cles. But they were paid, and the little widow invested quite a large

sum in prety, black crape gowns.
And she was so fair and childish and

nnocent and helpless in her black obes of bereavement that another

man, a rich one, proposed for her and married her. She lives comfortably and at ease in a beautiful English home. So perhaps she is not to be pitled after all.

And in the Campo Santo on the hill

in Guanajuato there is a grave where

lie together two skeletons, those of Harry Hastings and the unknown woman who had died with him. They

DROPPED DEAD,

-there was no medicos, no botica, no

she looked about and thought. The

agony sometimes.

sleep he passed off into unconscioness, as is the way with the tifo.

plague cursed town-bu

England—the sweet, pure girl,

The tifo plague crept along slowly, but surely. First it took poor old Pepe, the blind beggar, who lived all aione in his little jacal down near the Plaza Mayor. He died. Then it made its way straight up the Calle Alfonso. All the "unwashed" got it and even the better people, and finally the governor's family, in their villa close to the Presa, and after that-well, it became impossible to keep track of the spread of the disease. On Tuesday perhaps six families had the fover. The next Sunday the whole great town was stricken, and every house in the place, from the lowest little peon hut up to the great marble fronted house of the jefe politico, was in mourning. The medicos did their best. Working day and night, with no rest, no sleep, doing the doctoring and the nursing, too, they battled to stamp out the fever. Of course many of the people could leave and did. The governor and his family fled to their hacienda home over near Dolores Hidalgo. The jefe politico also departed in haste and some of the foreign-rs. Many of the latter, however, had gone away to the states or tierra fria at the approach of the warm weather and the threater plague. A few "white men" in the bank and out at the mines had to remain in the city and did so with a good grace, thanking Providence that the wives and children were at home and out of the accursed hole.

Hastings was one of the few men who stuck to it, for two reasons to begin with, he was not a coward, and he knew that if he left the business of take care of itself the deuce would be to pay; for another thing, there was his pretty, silly, helpless wife in England. She had gone home in March and suggestive of what was to follow with many expressions of grief at leaving Harry behind to work alone during the hot summer. But then, as she put it, they couldn't both afford

Hastings never thought of her as being selfish. It was a miserable hole for a woman to live in anyway, even at the best, and she could not be blamed. So her loyalty defended her in his thoughts and sent every cent of his pay to her outside of the actual gastos, or expenses. The latter did not amount to much, for mine food is simple and inexpensive. But it is clean anyway, without a superfluity of germs such as you get during plague times in Mexico, and if he ould have always got mine food it

might have been all right.

But the cook—old Juana—fell ill. In two days he was dead. Next the Mexirieros followed, a few of the miners, and a dozen or so of the barreteros, at which, in a very bad state of fright, the remaining mine men struck and departed in haste to Providencia, a litle pueblo higher up, where the disease might not follow.

Left alone, Hastings shrugged bis shoulders and said a naughty word. Then he cabled to London, explaining matters, and adding that he would hold on, that the plague would have to run its course, after which he hoped to get the mill going again. But they

three weeks more.

After which there was nothing to do. He could not go out to the adjacent mines for fear of carrying the nfection with him. In town James of the Banco de Inglaterra and Hardy of the cable company had died during the time of his own struggle with the Cla Unida employes. So he was the only white man left.

In the town there remained only one small unclean meson operated by an indifferent Chinaman. Here Hastings had his meals, coming down town for them through the deserted, silent streets, where a few starving dogs lay in the sunshine, gazing wistfully at the white man as he passed and howl-ing miserably for food. There were a few ragged looking burros and some meager pigs that ran wild in the middle of the streets, and old Pepe's green parrot fluttered about in the little

space in front of his jacal, calling, "Pepe! Pepito! Chocolate para el loro!" But there was no Pepe to hear.

One hot, heavy day, Hastings walked down to the little meson for his dinner. He did not feel well, and his head was dizzy and burning. He knew very well that the tifo always started out that way, and so that morning he had sent off a check for a full month's pay and a statement of his life insur ande policies to his wife. Then feeling somewhat better he decided that he would stop in at the bottica as he came from lunch to get something from M. Fabian, the old French apothecary. But the old man was not there, an the place was deserted. Inquiring of the Chinaman that worthy stated that M. Fabian had "deaded" and there was possibly might get some drugs in the padre's house; but, no, that was impossible, for the padre died this morning. At which Hastings shrugged his

shoulders again and said, "No importa." It did not matter. Unable to eat the hot, unwholesome food, and with his head throbbing unmercifully he made his way back toward the Presa and the mine. Down the Calle Fernando a long row of people were coming. When he got near-er, he made out that they were the peons wrapped in carbolized sheets, carrying out the dead. They shouted at him, because it is deadly to approach a tife corpse, and he turned into a side street which was quiet and deserted, with the "hot weather" grass and foliage almost choking it. grass and foliage almost choking it. As he went along it grew more familiar to his benumbed senses, until finally he got to a house a small, flower thatched casita that he happened to remember very well indeed. It was deserted now, and a few birds twittered about in the "Aztec flower" husbes and leasen trees. No other bushes and lemon trees. No other sound could be heard. It looked cool in the yard and tiny patio, with its in the yard and tiny patio, with its fountain long ago gone dry, and Hastings stumbled through the shrub choked entrance and set down dizzly in the shady patio. His head was rapidly growing worse burning, dizzy, with queer, blinding pains shooting about. His eyes were queer, too, for he could we will receive the could be about the shady pains shooting about. His eyes were queer, too, for he could be a simple to the same and the same an

Children Cry for too, for he could see all sorts of CASTORIA

GRAVE CRISIS IN THE FAR EAST.

Russia Declares that Britain Shall Not Build the Newchwang-Shanhai-Kwan Railway.

Salisbury's Ultimatum — England Stands Firm.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Europe has sud-enly turned her attention from the ading tempest in the West to the Once a British admiral were in the orm has been so long gathering that the threatening aspect of the present moment was quite unexpected. Poliand basked on the edge of the patio near him. The sun, going down, tical meteorologists are agreed, however, that the crisis is very real, and unless the wind speedily changes the empest will soon break.

It is an interesting commentary upthat the affair which has Russia and England to the verge of war is a matter of the franchise for building a railroad in Asia. The question, of course is the consu tion of a long series of diplomatic fighting, but Lord Salisbury has delivered an ultimatum which Russia has promptly defied. Now it must be confessed that Lord Salisbury's best friends are trembling lest he ignominiously retreats from the position where he has declared to the world he will stand or fall. His words uttered in the house of lords on last Monday were as explicit as the utterance of a responsible minister could possibly be.

"Her majesty's government," he said, "will support the Chinese government in resisting any power which commits any act of aggression on China on account of China having granted permission to British subjects to make any railroad or public

But some impulse moved her. She This assurance was given by wanted to go back through the patio Claude MacDonald to the Chinese to the room that had been hers. One government on July 22. It was at once challenged by Russia. First Seclook at it would not hurt, as she was going away that night. He was out retary of Legation Pavloff, Russia's of the city, so she had been told-in acting minister at Pekin, appeared Providencia-with that white faced before the Yamen and protested that the concession to the British Bank of the right to build the railroad bewoman, his wife. Nobody would know it if she made a fool of herself and cried and wept in that room for a little space. When one has been a fool and broken one's own heart, one has to ween.

the right to build the railroad between Shan-hai-Kwan and Newchwang was already Russia's. The Czar's government has strained every nerve to prevent the construction of has to ween.

She very nearly stumbled over the nerve to prevent the construction of the Newshann religion by the Best was still raving, but not violently, as At first M. Pavloff threatened that he lay there, and, strange to say, in Spanish. Perhaps if it had been his unless the contract was withdrawn Russia would seize the Chinese provown language she would not have cared. But she listened, her heart ince of Kuldja, bordering Russian territory in Central Asia. This act of beating wildly, as he murmured word aggression failed of its object, and after word, phrases in her own tongue. She listened, and soon a the threat was ostensibly withdrawn. Then M. Payloff offered to sanction thought struck her-there was no the failroad on condition that the line should not be mortgaged to the Brit-ish bank or alienated to any foreign him when trouble and plague came power. He hoped thus that the connear She listened-what was it he ession would be rendered worthless was saying, in a thickened, husky tone? "Dolores, te amas! Dolores, mi quorida"— And then, over and timated that if the capital was not found by a British company the Russo-Chinese bank would supply it. over again, sweet Spanish words, always of Dolores, Dolores, not the white woman! Oh, thank God! Then he had not loved her after all—he

AN IMPORTANT STAKE. In other words, Russia unhesitatingly makes this issue a supreme test of her commanding influence and prestige at Pekin. Lord Salisbury's friends, the press, and public, unanimously declare that the stake is of most momentous importance, and it is difficult to believe that the premier will care to risk the effects another retreat before Russian alggression upon his supporters at home. He had been openly warned on all drugs, not even water, nothing. He could only die. But she, who had sides, within the past three or four days, that any surrender or failure vigorously to assert British interests will speedily result in the disintegration of the conservative party and a revolt from his leadership. mestic political situation is now remarkably clear of complications, and this question of far eastern affairs is easily the supreme interest of the

The bye-election at Grimsby this The bye-election at Grimsby this week may be accepted as completely removing home rule from the field of practical politics for the present. The conservative leaders regret this, for it is a question which is of some value in unifying the ranks of their party, which are now more seriously broken by dissatisfaction with the foreign policy of the government than are those of the leaderless opposition. Paris has been even more excited in he past day or two over the assumed imminence of an Anglo-Russian war than London; and it may be added

woman who had died with him. They had been so buried to save time. The headstone, erected by the Cia Unida, says simply, "Henry Hastings, aged 31." So the erstwhile widow is not shocked by the knowledge that Dolores there too.—Hewitt Darrell in that Frenchmen are quite delighted with the prospect. Meanwhile the reports of Russian preparations for all eventualities become daily more numerous. Today's most authentic report is that Russia has really secured a naval base in the Red Sea from one of king Menelek's depredenties, the Sultan of Rahetta. From a Sebastopol correspondent comes the interesting information that the Russian admiralty have given notice of the removal of the autumn naval headquarters from Sebastapol in the Black Sea back to Nikolaeth, northwest of that place. It is thus explained that in case of a rupture England would be presumed to strike quickly at Russia's nearest and most vulnerable points. It is also assumed that she would find means of coercing the porte to open the Dardanelles and Bosphorus for the passage of her Mediterranean flest. Lacking pernassion, such an armada as England could send would eastly be able to force the passage of both stratts and at the Meanwhile the reports of Ru Says Friday's Charlottetown, P. E. L., Guardian: "A mean named Robert Roper died very suddenly last night. He was cutting hay at Wm. Douse's Lower Malpeque road, and appeared in usual health. About 6.30 he called to a little of the called in usual health. About 6.30 he called to a little girl to fetch him a drink of water. She did so, but when she reached the place he was breathing his last. There was no trace of any accident. His wife died only a few weeks ago. The deceased was a well known farm laborer in Charlottetown and suburbs." age of both straits and at the

pol and offer battle to such an invader. The Russian fleet would have but one alernative hugging the shelt-er of the inner or landlocked bay. No nostile fleet could pass between the protect the entrance to Sebastopol. The view taken by the Russians is that the British fleet would not attempt to run the gauntlet, but with long-range guns that would throw shells over the city slopes into the inner harbor, the destruction of the fleet inside would involve the ruin of the city. If the Russian flotilla, however, is not within the port the city would probably be

Here, then, is the avowed explanation of the impending transfer of the Russian fleet to Nikolaleff. It would be safe from destruction at that port, which is forty miles up the Sinyucha Bug, beyond Otchakoff, and the deep water channel is intricately zigzag and dangerous

Few believe that Russia's latest defiance of Great Britain is intended to precipitate war. More probably it is Russia's rash belief that it is possible once more to bluff Lord Salisbury into withdrawal.

As evidence of the fact that Great Britain appreciates the gravity of the situation, the Associated Press learns that the admiralty is preparing for all mergencies, and that it will soon be ready to mobilize the entire fleet at the shortest notice. Every officer and man on furlough or on half pay has been assigned to a ship and in to be in readiness to join at the earli-cot moment possible after being noti-fied to do so. Therefore, practically every ship in the British navy, whethsent moment, has its full war com-ment of officers and men ready to take her out to sea when the time ar-

The only thing that can be said is this namely, that during the past quarter of a century Russia and England have been at least on eight occasions on the extreme brink of war, notably at the time of the Berlin conference of 1878, likewise in connection reference of 1878, likewise in connection with Afghanistan, and also in connection with disputes in Central Asia. Yet, at the last moment, Russia has always retreated, disavowing her too forward officers or her agents, and temporarily withdrawing her horns, only to quietly obtain her aim months and sometimes years later, when public opinion in Great Britain was engrossed in some other quarter, and the English government was unable

to show its teeth. It is probable that the present difficulty between Russia and this country will be smoothed over in the same way as other difficulties have been on pre-vious occasions. For it is not Russia's interest to provoke a conflict either in Europe or in Asia, until she road, and, moreover, one must never lose sight of the fact that the Czar is by marriage a grandson of Queen Victoria, and that the influence which his clover wife exerts over him is English in the extreme.

RELATIONS STRAINED. Of course, relations between the two countries are strained occasionally by the anxiety of Russian officers in the Orient to distinguish themselves by an aggressive policy, while in the same way the ministers here are compelled to talk menacingly in order to satisfy public opinion here that English intersts are being thoroughly safeguarded. Sometimes the ministers exceed the counds of discretion, and Sir Michael he practically threatened Russia with war it she intertered with Great Dif-tain's interests in China. Colonial Secretary Chamberlain repeated the threat six weeks later, comparing Rus-sia to the evil one, and insisting that, in dealing with Russia, as when supping with the devil, it is necessary to

use a long spoon.

The first lord of the admiralty, d'affaires at Pekin was terrorizing the Chinese government into withdrawing concessions granted to English merchants, declared, both of them, that England had assured the Chinese emperor that she would defend him by force of arms against any foreign aggression resulting from a refusal on the part of the Pekin government to yield to foreign demands for the annulment of contracts and concessions granted to English subjects. This was virtually a repetition by the heads of the department of foreign affairs here same time destroy the Turkish hatter-ies. The likelihood is that Turkey would make a formal protest and con-

the event of her interference with British interests in China.

No wender, under the circumstances, that relations are strained, and that there is some very unpleasant and hostile talk on one side and the other. But it is doubtful whether it will come to anything, for the main reason that the non-correlation of the reason that the non-completion of the trans-Siberian railroad places Russia at a disadvantage for the present in any conflict relating to China. RUSSIAN INTRIGUE IN CHINA

The Standard refers to the diplo

natic struggle with Russia over the

ening the gravest international complications. It says that the controversy, unlike that with France concerning territory in West Africa, does not admit of concession. diplomacy menaces British interests in the Yangtse valley (where the government has emphatically intimated that these interests must be protected from such encroach by seeking to secure control of railway construction there for capitalists who would act unfriendly to Great Britain, and also in attempting to prevent China from accepting the aid of British capitalists elsewhere, notably in the matter of the Hong Kong of a railway to Newchwang matter is regarded throughout the east as the touchstone of the solidity of British purpose. Surrender on that point

NEW YORK, Aug. 7-Regarding don correspondent of the Evening Post

"To say that the relations between England and Russia are strained is only to say that they still are as they have been any time these two years past, but today the situation is so grave that the only pacific solution is for one or the other power to climb down publicly. The nomentous fact stands out beyond reach of opinion or recall, that in the sight of the whole world Lord Salisbury has at last thrown down his glove to Russia on behalf of the policy of the 'open door.'
To this piece of news should be added two others, and the gravity of the situation will be understood: First, that Russia has forbidden the Shah of Persia to accept a loan from a British bank which he was on the point of signing with; second, that Russia has assumed the protectorate of Raheita, which will enable her to divide with England the control of the southern entrance to the Red

Upon this subject the London correspondent of the Tribune says:
"There has been considerable discusation in China, similar to that which arose when Russia vetoed the loan from the British government. This the contract for the loan which the Hong Kong and Shanghai bank wishes to make to the Chinese government for a railway between Tien-Tsin and Russian minister has been objecting strenuously for six weeks, and Lord Salisbury has explained in parliaa guarantee against Russia. It seems entirely clear that Russia is inter-fering with British rights secured by the treaty of Tien-Tsin. The obvious criticism on Lord Salisbury's method is that the offer of guarantee to Pe-kin, which China does not like to ac-cept, is a less direct remedy than a determined remonstrance through the and St. Petersburg may, however, have been hotter than Lord Salisbury's critics suppose.

BRITAIN IS FIRM. PEKIN, Aug. 9.—Great Britain, it is asserted, has adopted a firm attitude

tlements, is maintained. Sir Claude M. Maclonald, the British minister to China, was present at the meeting of the Chinese foreign office officials (Tsung Li Yamen) yesterday, and he

The French minister, M. Gerard, has complained to the Teung Li Yamen that, owing to Germany's representations, China, has compelled Yuen Wing's Tlen-Tein-Chin-Klang railway, to build which he has the support of an English syndicate, willing to advance twenty-five million dollars to pass west of Shan Tung, thus, it is claimed, endangering the prospects of the Han-Kou-Pekin railway concern the Han-Kou-Pekin railway concern to a Franco-Belgian syndicate. the Han-Kou-Pekin railway concern given to a Franco-Belgian syndicate.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The parliamentary secretary of the foreign office. Geo. N. Curzon, answering a question in the house of commons today, said her majesty's government had no information in regard to the reported cession of the port of Rahita, on Asab Bay, Red Sea, to Russia for use as a coaling station. Mr. Curzon added that he was not aware Abyssinia had any power to cede that port nia had any power to cede that port

He—"I know how to manage my wife." She—"Why don't you, then?" He—"She's so obstinate she won't let

Steamer Glenwood arrived at West Bay Monday to load for Bristol Channel.
Steamship Castle Eden sailed from New. York today to load at St. John.
Strs. Philos. Glasgow and Lord Charlemont will finish loading and sail today.
S. S. Hildowell is expected to finish loading today at West Bay for Sharpness.
Bark Orion, supposed to be bound to St. John, has arrived at New Mills, Bay Chaleur, to load.

DOMVILLE AT DAWSON,

The Member for Kings, N. B., Freely Criticizes the Mining Laws.

Does Not Care for Such Fellows as Major Walsh, and Has Twenty Guns on His Steamer With Which to Assert His Rights.

(Correspondence Seattle P.-L), Col. James Domville, for twenty years a member of the Canadian parlament from Kings county, New Brunswick, is now in Dawson. He is a unique and rather comical character, yet a nan of extraordinary good sense. He is the only member of the dominion parliament to have visited

the Klondyke, and his visit here is re-garded of the greatest importance.

"The affairs of the country should be administered more in the interest of the people," said Col. Domville fankly in an interview the other day.

"Have you conferred with Major Walsh bout the measures beneficial to this country?" Col. Domville was

should I? I have found out all I want to know here from a girl whe knows a thing or two and who has been here all winter. Walsh has been would inevitably be considered as an abdication of the British position in the far east. It insists that the government must treat the matter as vital, and not recede from its position. It says that the country wishes and i go back to Ottawa I don't want him to be able to becken to me and ask me to back him in anything. I don't want to know him at all, see?" "Do the people back in Ottawa think

the Anglo-Russian question, the Lon-, the discretion given to the men in "I will answer diplomatically that Ottawa is a long way off and the government knows nothing of what has happened in this country except what the officials themselves have report-

> "Do you not think less restriction upon the people would benefit the country?

"Certainly, capital will not come in who have a little money to invest and my people have written to me asking what sort of a government we have any way, and but for me would have this country. I have a steamer coming up the river with an electric plant on board, and I am going to put it up right here without the permission of anybody. Neither Walsh not Fawcett nor anybody else can stop me. I have twenty guns on board and I will put up the plant. I don't care for those

ROYALTY IS RIDICULOUS. "What do you think of the 10 per

cent, royalty?" "It is ridiculous; simply ridiculous. As a result of it men are hiding away their gold and getting it out of the country and I don't blame them. I would do it myself. If the royalty 2 per cent, more would be reali from it than from 10 per cent. present system simply puts a premium on raspality. It originated from re-ports of officials here made in Ottawa that the mines were owned by Yankees and that they were richer than they are. What do I care what country a man is from? In England, which I consider the first country on the face of the earth, they never question a man's nationality. No matter wheth-er a man is a Jew or a Hottentot; a Mohammedan or an Africander. And why should we try to drive out a few

"Do you think it would do any good to send a committee to Ottawa to work for better laws?"

"The Yukon territory will soon hi a home government and Dawson will have the charge of its own municipal affairs. What you need here is an advocate on the floor of parliament, and that you will have with the ter-PEKIN, Aug. 9.—Great Britain, it is asserted, has adopted a firm attitude in the matter of railway oncessions in China. The situation is now cleared, unless Russia makes a counter move. There is general satisfaction in the British settlement.

The firm attitude adopted by Great Britain in the matter of railway concessions in China, which is giving general satisfaction in the British tettlements, is maintained. Sir Claude catch more flies with molasses than with vinegar. Now when I want to gain a point I take the boys out to

ON FAIR DEALING.

Dr. Talmage Eulogizes Honesty in Making Money.

The Use of Money in Politics a Fruitful Source of Corruption.

Violation of Solemn Trust is an Unpardonable Offense.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.-Dr. Talm. age in this discourse arraigns the various modes by which some people get money that does not belong to them and commends the fair dealing that succeeds best at last; text, I Timothy vi: 9, "They that will be rich fall into a temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful ts, which drown men in destruc-

That is the Niagara falls over which rush a multitude of souls—namely the determination to have the money anyhow, right or wrong. Tell me how a man gets his money and what he does with it and I will tell you his character and what will be his destiny in this world and the next. I propose to speak to-day about the us modes of getting money.

In all our city, state and national elections large sums of money are used in bribery. Politics, from being the science of good government, has often been bedraggled into the synonm for truculency and turpitude. aster sin, plausible, potent, pestiferous, has gone forth to do its dread ful work in all ages. Its two hands are rotten with leprosy. It keeps its right hand hidden in a deep pocket. The left hand is clinched, and with its the congress and the parliament. The door swings open and the monster enters and glides through the aisle of the congress and the parliament. The door swings open and the monster enters and glides through the aisle of the congress. the council chamber as softly as a slippered page, and then it takes its right hand from its deep pocket and offers it in salutation to judge or legislator. If that hand be taken and the palm of the intruder cross the from palm to palm in a round blotch, round as a gold eagle, and the virus spreads, and the doom is fixed, and the victim perishes. Let bribery, accursed of God and man, stand up for

The Bible arraigns it again and again. Samuel says of his two sons, who became judges: "They took bribes anr perverted judgment."

David says of some of his pursuers, Their right hand is full of bribes.' Amos says of some men in his day "They take a bribe, and turn aside he poor in the gate." Eliphaz fore lis the crushing blows of God's indignation, declaring, "Fire shall con-

THE MIGHTY FALLEN. is no light temptation. The of "Novum Organum" and a whole library of books; the leading thinker of his century, so precocious that when as a little child he was asked by Queen Elizabeth, "How old are you?" he responded, "I am two years younger than your majesty's happy reign;" of whose oratory Ben Jonson wrote. The fear of every man that heard him was lest he should make an end," having an income which you would suppose would have put him beyond the temptation of bribery \$36,000 a year and Twickenham court, a gift and princely estate in Hertfordshire—yet under this tempta-tion to bribery, falling flat into ruin and on his confession of taking giving as excuse tht all his presors took them; he was fined \$200,000

or what corresponds with our \$200,000, and imprisoned in London Tower.

The black chapter in English, Irish, French and American politics is the chapter of bribery. Some of you remember the Pacific Mail subsidies. the temptation to bribery Benedict Arnold sold the fort in the highlands for \$31,575. For this sin Gorgey be trayed Hungary, Ahlthophel forsook David, and Judas kissed Christ. When I see so many of the illustrious go down under this temptation, it makes me think of the red dragon spoken of in Revelation with seven heads and ten horns and seven crowns drawing a third part of the stars of heaven

The lobbies of the legislatures of this country control the country. The land is drunk with bribery. "Oh," brought before him on trial. A man gave him 500 durats in bribery. The other side had no witnesses. At the close of the case the cadi said: "This poor man has no witnesses, he thinks. I shall produce in his behalf 500 witnesses against the other side." Then pulling out the bag of ducats from under the ottoman he dashed it down at the feet of the briber, saying, "I give my decision against you." Epaminondas, offered a bribe, said, "I will do this thing if it be right, and if it he wrong all your goods cannot here. be wrong all your goods cannot per-

A POOR COMPLIMENT.

The president of the American con

light to exchange heaven for the pit. To offer a bribe is villainy, but it is a very poor compliment to the man to whom it is offered.

I have not much faith in those reopie who go about bragging how much they could get if they would only sell out. Those women who complain that they are very often insulted need to understand that there is something in their corriege to british the continuous contracts. in their carriage to invite insult.

There are men at Albany and at Harrisburg and at Washington who would no more be approached by a bribe than a pirate boat with a few cutlasses would dare to attack a British man-of-war with two banks of guns on each side loaded to the touch-hole. They are incorruptible men, and they city and to save the land.

Meanwhile my advice is keep out of litics unless you are invulnerable to this style of temptation. Indeed if even you are naturally strong you need religious buttressing. Nothing but the grace of God can sustain our public men and make them what we wish. I wish that there might come an old fashioned revival of religion, that it might break out in Congress and the legislatures and bring many of the leading Republicans and nocrats down on the anxious seat of frepentance. That day will come nething better, for the Bible declares that kings and queens shall be-come nursing fathers and mothers to the church, and if the greater in authority then certainly the less.

A MORAL BANKRUPT.

My charge also to parents is, re-nember that this evil of bribery often egins in the home circle and in the nursery. Do not bribe your children. Teach them to do that which is right, and not because of the 10 cents or the orange which you will give them. There is a great difference between rewarding virtue and making the rofits thereof the impelling motive. That man who is honest merely because "honesty is the best policy" already a moral bankrupt.

My charge is to you in all departments of life, steer clear of bribery, all of you. Every man and woman at some time will be tempted to do wrong for compensation. The bribe may not be offered in money. It may offered in social position. Let us member that there is a day coming when the most secret transaction of private life and of public life will ome up for public reprehension. We cannot bribe leath, we cann bribe sickness, we cannot bribe the

grave, we cannot bribe the judgments

of that God who thunders against this sin. "Fie!" said Cardinal Beaufort, "fie! Can't death be bribed? Is money rothing? Must I die, and so rich?
If the owning of the whole realm would save me, I could get it by policy death would not be bribed then. He will not be bribed now. Men of the world often regret that they have to leave their money here when they go away from the world. You can tell from what they say in their last hours that one of their chief sorrows is that they have to leave their money I break that delusion. I tell that bribe taker that he will take his money your hand in resurrection, and there it will lie, not the cool, bright, shining gold as it was on the day when you burning and consuming your hand forever. Or, if there be enough of it for a chain, then it will fall over the wrist, clauking the fetiers of an eternal captivity. The bribe is an everlasting possession. You take it for time, you take it for eternity. Some day in the next world, when you are longing for sympathy, you will up, you will find it to be Judas, who took 30 pieces of silver as a bribe and finished the bargain by putting an infamous kiss on the pure cheek of

his Divine Master. ABUSE OF TRUST FUNDS.

Another wrong use of money is seen in the abuse of trust funds. Nearly every man during the course of his life, on a larger or smaller scale, has the property of others committed to his keeping. He is so far a safety deposit, he is an administrator and holds in his hand the interest of the family of a deceased friend, or he is an attorney, and through his custody goes the payment from debtor to creditor, or he is the collector for a business house, which compensates him for the responsibility, or he is treasurer for a charitable institution, and he holds alms contributed for the suffering, or he is an official of the taxes and subsidies and salaries and suplies are in his keeping.

It is as solemn a trust as God can make it. It is concentred and multimake it. It is concentred and multiplied confidences. On that man depends the support of a bereft household, or the morals of dependents, or the right movement of a thousand whetis of social mechanism. A man may do what he will with his own, but he who abuses trust funds in one act commits theft, falsehood, perjury, and becomes in all the intensity of the word a miscreant. How many widows and orphans there are with nothing between them and starvation but a sewing machine or held up out of the vortex of destruction simply by the thread of a needle, red with their own heart's blood, who a little while ago had by father and red with their own heart's blood, who a little while ago had by father and husband left them a competency! What is the matter? The administrators or the executors have sacrificed ft—running risks with it that they would not have dared to encounter in their own private affairs. How often it is that a man will earn a livelihood by the sweat of his brow and then die, and within a few months all the estate goes into the months all the estate goes into the stock gambling rapids of Wall street! How often it is that you have known the man to whom trust funds were committed taking them out of the savings heart and The president of the American congress during the American Revolution, General Reed, was offered 10'000 guineas by foreign commissioners if he would betray this country. He replied, "Gentleman, I am a very poor man, but tell your king he is not rich enough to buy me." But why go so far when you and I, if we move in honorable society, know men and women who by all the forces of earth and hell could not be bribed. They would no more be bribed than you would think of tempting an angel of

million six hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars for furniture! For plastering and repairs, \$2,370,000; for plastering and repairs, \$2,370,000; for plumbing and gas works, \$1,231,817; for awnings, \$23,553, the bills for three months coming to the nice little sum of \$13,151,198.39. There was not an honest brick or stone, or lath or nall, or foot of plumbing, or inch of plaster, or inkstand or doornob in the whole establishment.

AN EVERLASTING CROP. That bad example was followed in, many of the cities, which did not steal quite so much because there was not so much to steal. There ought to be a closer inspection, and there ought to be less opportunity for embezziement. Lest a man shall take a five cent piece that does not belong to him, the conductor on the city horse car must sound his bell at every payment, and we are very cautious about small offences, but give plenty of opportunities for sinners on a large scale to escape—for a bey who steals a loaf of bread from a corner grocer to keep his mother from starving to death, a prison, but for defrauders who abscond with \$500,000, a castle on the Rhine, or, waiting until the offense is forgotten, a castle on the Hudson!

Another remark needs to be made, and that is that people ought not to go into places, into business or into positions where the temptation is nightier than their character. If there be large sums of money to be handled, and the man is not sure of his own integrity, you have no right to run an unseaworthy craft in a hurricane. A man can tell by the sense of weakness or strength in the presence of a bad opportunity whether he is in a safe place. How many parents make an awful mistake when they put their boys in banking without once discussing whether they can endure the temptation! You give the boy plenty of money and have no account of it and make the way down become very easy and you may put upon him a pressure that he cannot stand. There are men who go into posttions full of temptation, considering only that they are lucrative positions.

An abbot wanted to buy a piece of ground, and the owner would not sell it, but the owner finally consented to let it to him until he could raise one crop, and the abbot sowed acorns -a crop of 200 years! And I tell you, young man, that the dishonesties which you plant in your heart and life will seem to be very insignificant, but they will grow up until they will overshadow you with horrible dark-ness, overshadow all time and all eternity. It will not be a crop for 200 years, but a crop for everlasting

I address many who have trust funds. It is a compfiment to you that you have been so entrusted, but I charge you in the presence of God and the world be careful—be as careful of the property of others as you are careful of your own. Above all, keep your own private account at the bank separate from your account as trustee of an estate or trustee of an thousands of people make shipwreck. They get the property of others mixed up with their own property, they put it into investment, and away it all gces, and they cannot return that which they borrowed. Then comes the explosion, and the money, market is shaken, and the press denounces, and the church thunders expulsion.

MAKE OPEN CONFESSION You have no right to use the property of others except for their advantage, nor without consent, unless they are minors. If with their consent you invest their property as well as you can, and it is all lost, you are rot to blame. You did the best you could, but do not come into the de-lusion, which has ruined so many men, of thinking because a thing is in their possession, therefore it is theirs. You have a solemn trust that God

has given you.

In any community there may be some who have misappropriated trust funds. Put them back, or if you can-rot put them back, confess the whole thing to those whom you have wrongcd, and you will sleep better nights, and you will have the better chance for your soul. What a sad thing it would be if after you are dead your administrator should find out from the account books, or from the lack of vouchers, that you were not only bankrupt in estate, but that you lost

A blustering young man arrived at a hotel in the west, and saw a man on the sidewalk whom he supposed to be a laborer, and in a rough way, as no man has a right to address a laborer, said to him, "Carry this trunk up stairs." The man carried the trunk up stairs and came down, and then the young man gave him a quarter of a dollar which was elipped, and instead of being worth 25 cents it was worth only 20 cents. Then the young man gave his card to the laborer and said: "You take this up to Governor Grimes. I want to see him." "Ah," said the laborer, "I am Governor Grimes." "Oh," said the young man, "you I excuse me." Then the governor said: "I was much impressed by the letter you wrote me asking for a certain office in my gift, and I had made up my mind you should have it, but a young man who would cheat a laborer out of 5 cents would swindle the government of the state if he got his hands on it. I don't went you Good morning sir."

swindle the government of the state if he got his hands on it. I don't want you. Good morning, sir."

I do not suppose there ever was a better specimen of honesty than was found in the Duke of Wellington. He marched with his army over the French frontier, and the army was suffering, and he scarcely knew how to get along. Plenty of plunder all about, but he commanded none of the plunder to be taken. He wrote home these remarkable words, "We are overwhelmed with debts, and I can scarcely stir out of my house on account of public creditors, waiting to demand what is due to them." Yet at the very time the French peasantry were bringing their valuables to him to keep. A celebrated writer says of the transaction: "Nothing can be grander or more original than this admission. This old soldier, after 36 years' service, this iron man and

oleted it cost over \$12,000,000. Five victorious general, established in an immense army, is afraid of his creditors! This is a kind of fear that has seldom troubled conquerors and invaders, and I doubt if the annals of war present anything comparable to its sublime simplicity."

RETURN TO GOD. Oh, is it not high time that we preach the morals of the gospel right beside the faith of the gospel? Mr. Froude, the celebrated English historiar, has written of his own country these remarkable words: "From the great house in the city of London to the village grocer the commercial life of England has been saturated with fraud. So deep has it gone that a strictly honest tradesman can hardly hold his ground against competition You can no longer trust that any article you buy is the thing which it pretends to be. We have false weights false measures, cheating and shoddy everywhere. And yet the clergy have seen all this grow up in absolute in-difference. Many hundreds of sermons have I heard in England on the divine mission of the clergy, on bishops and on justification, and the theory of good works, and verbal inspiration, and the efficacy of the sacraments but during all these 30 wonderfu years never one that I can recollect on common honesty.' Now that may be an exaggerate

I am very certain that in all parts of the earth we need to preach moralities of the gospel right along beside the faith of the gospel. My hearer, what are you with that fradulent document in your pocket? My other hearer, how are you getting along with that wicked scheme you have now on foot? Is pocket? Why, O young man, were houses and stores and shops and you last night practicing in copying factories and places of solemn trust your employer's signature? Where were you last night? Are your habits as good as when you left your father's house? You had a Christian ancestry perhaps, and you have had too many prayers spent on you to go overboard. Dr. Livingston, the famous explorer, was descended from the highlanders and he said that one of his ancester one of the highlanders, one day called his family around him. He had his 'children around his deathbed. said, "Now, my lads, I have looked all through our history as far back as I can find it, and I have never found a dishonest man in all the line, and I want you to understand you inherit good blood. You have no excuse doing wrong. My lads be

> Ah, my friends be honest before honest before your fellow men, be honest before your soul. If there be those who have wandered away, come back, come home, come now; one and all, come into the

WARNING SIGNAL. I am glad that someone has set to a young girl saved from death a whole rail train of passengers. Some of you remember that out west in that year on a stormy night a hurricane blew down part of a railroad nd it crashed into the ruin, and the engineer and conductor perished.
There was a girl living in her father's abin, near the disaster, and she neard the crash of the freight train, and she knew that in a few m an express was due. She lighted a lantern and clambered up on the one beam of the wrecked bridge on to the nain bridge, which was trestlework. and started to cross amid the thunder and the lightning of the tempest and the raging of the torrent beneath One mis-step and it would have been death. Amid all that horror the antern went out. Crawling sometimes, and sometimes walking over the slippery rails and over the trestlework, she came to the other side of the river. She wanted to get to the legraph station where the train did top. The train was due in a few minutes. She was one mile off from the telegraph station, but fortunately the train was late. With cut and bruised feet she flew like the wind. ming up to the telegraph station tion, she had only strength to shout, "The bridge is down!" when she dropped unconscious and could hardly he resuscitated. The message was sent from that station to the next station, and the train halted, and that night that brave girl saved the lives of hundreds of passengers and saved every street is a track, and every day is a track, and every night is a track, and multitudes under the power of temptation come sweeping down tohelp us to go out and stop the train!

Let us throw some signal. Let us give some warning. By the throne of God let us flash some influence to ware! Beware! The bridge is down the chasm is deep, and the lightning of God set all the hight of sin on fire with this warning: "He that being often reproved, hardeneth his neck shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy."

MAWHINNEY.—At Mace's Bay, St. John Co., Aug. (th. to the wife of D. H. Maw-Dinney, a daughter—Novello Marie.

MARRIAGES:

DEATHS.

BREMNER—At 16 James street, Halifax, N. S., Aug. 6, Mary T. Bremner, aged 22 years; wife of William Bremner, and daughter of James Little.
DELANEY.—In this city, Aug. 9th, Mary Gentyleve, edgest child of Arthur and Kate Delaney. Genivieve, eldest child of Arthur and Kate belancy.

GHDDINGS—At High Bank, P. E. I., David Giddings, son of John and Mary Giddings, aged 4 years and 23 days.

INGALIS—At Grand Harbor, Charlotte Co., N. B., August 10th, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, Annie P. Ingalis, beloved wife of Capt. Loring ingalis, aged 27 years, leaving a sorrowing husband, two little children, mother and two sisters, together with a large circle of triends, to mourn their loss. Her end was peace.

KELLY—On Thursday evening, Aug. 11th, Katie M., daughter of John and Susan Kelly, aged 14 years.

McALEESE—At Dover, N. B., Aug. 8, of paralysis, Mary Jane, wife of James Mc-Aleese, aged 63 years.

McELROY.—In this city, on August 9th, James McElroy, son of the late Thomas and Margaret McElroy.

ODELL—At the home of Wm. McEwen, Knowlesville, Carleton Co., N. B., August 5th, 1898, Mary E. Odell, aged 14 years, 1 month and 2 days, daughter of Robert Odell, of consumption.

ROACH.—At Fort Schuyler, New York, on August 4th, R. Ernest Roach, aged 23 years, 7 days, second son of Richard and Marion Roach. ROPER—At Charlottetown, P. E. I., Aug. 6th, Robert Roper, aged sixty-three years.

SNARR—At Shediac, N. B., Aug. 4, Carl Shenton, beloved son of Apollos and Hattle Sharr, aged 2 years and 4 months.

ROWAN.—Suddenly, at Newport News, on August 3rd, 1898, Alfred Mills Rowan, youngest son of James Rowan, in the 27th year of his age.

WAYE.—At Charlistetown, P. E. I., Aug. 7th, of consumption of the bowels, Alfred H. Waye, son of the late Richard Waye, aged 19 years and a months.

WIGGINS.—At Contral Norton, on Tuesday, at 5.00 a. m., Sophia Wiggins, relict of the late J. W. Wiggins, aged 33 years.

WILSON.—On Aug. 2th, at the residence of his brother, Jarvis Wilson, Esq., Charlotte street, west end, St. John, James Wilson of Pelersville, Queens county, in the 30th year of his age.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived sage

Aug. 9—Coastwise—Str Centreville, 32, Gra-am, from Sandy Cove; sche Afice, 54, Ben-min, from Parresoro; Union, 57, Shields, om Quaco; Rez. 57, Sweet, from de; Cyg-et, 77, Durant, from Parishono; Ged L Shipp, Wood, from Harvey; Temperance Bell, 90, Belyes, from Shules.

Aug. 9-Ard Sch Annie A. Booth, French, from New York, gen cargo.

Aug 10-Sch Harvard H Havey, 91, Scott, from Glocester, G K King, bal. Aug 10—Sch Hgrvard H Havey, 91, Scott, from Glocester, G K King, bal.
Sch Stella Maud, 99, Miller, from Newark, coal, A W Adams.
Sch Ross Muelter, 242, McLean, from Newport, master, bal.
Sch E H Foster, 124, Whicox, from Providence, R W Williams, bal.
Coastwise—Str Wander, 32, Kenney, from Apple River; schs Temple Bar, 44, Longmire, from Bridgetown; Kedron, 22, Taylor, from Clementsport; Zulu, 18, Small, from Tivertos.

Aug. 10—Ard, Str. Ullopool, 2315, Smith, from Liverpool, bal.

Aug. 11—Str. Ullapool, 2315, Smith, from Liverpool, J. H. Scammell & Co, bal.

Str. Endsleigh, 1529, Thomas, from Boston, J. H. Scammell & Co, bal.

Str. Tremont, 1024, Colby, from Boston via Eastport, C. E. Lucch'er, general.

Sch. Adelene, 192, McLennan, from Perth Ambey, coal, Géo F. Baird.

Coastivise—Schs Armanta. 8. Guntill, from

Sch Pandora, Holder, for Portland.
Sch Clifford C, Thompson, for Salem for Consumise—Schs Iona, Morris, for Parraboro, str Centreville, Graham, for Sandy Cove, schr Princess Louise, Watt, for North Head, Bear River, Woodworth, for Port-George; Willie D, Oglivie, for Parraboro; Prescott, Bishop, for Harvey.
Str St Croix, Pike, for Eastport.
Str Philae, for Liverpool.
Ship Steinvara, for Sharpness.
Str Glasgyw, for Glasgow.
Sch Damon, Breen, for Vineyard Haven for Str Lord Charlemont, Magill, for Liverpool, Sch Prospect, Cameron, for Calais.

CANADIAN PORTS. Arrived.

ill, Eng. Falifax, Aug 6, bark Rosa, Rollo, fo

At Baie Verte, Aug 8, barks Audhild, Aus, for I'reston; Brun, Anderson, for White-baven; Campbell, Lea, for Mersey.

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HALIFAX, N S, Aug 9—Sid, str Barcelo Campbell, for Manshester; barks Ange Schiaffiano, Mari, for Marseilles; Rosa, R lo, for Aiglers.

BRITISH PORTS. Arrived.

At Bermuda, July 25, str Beta, Hopkins, rom Halifax, and ealled for Jamaica; sch ainte Marie, Morehouse, from Fernandina, and remained August 4 loading molasses ex Dutch schr Susan.
At Lendon, Aug 6, ship Brynhilda, Meikle, from Maniia.
WEST HARTLEPOOL, Aug 8—Ard, str Cairo, from Montreal.
LIVERPOOL, Aug 8—Ard, str Labrador, At London, Aug 8, str Eveline, Burgess, from Batiscan via Sydney, C B. Ab Belfast, Aug 8, str Ramore Head, Smith, Alt Belfast, Aug 8, str Ramore Head, Smith, from Montreal.

At Truro, Aug 3, bark Ascalon, Gulbrandsen, from St John, N B.

At Manchester, Aug 8, str Anaces, Robinson, from Chatham, N B.

At Middlesborough, Aug 7, bark Fylgia, Danielsen, from Chatham, N B.

At Preston, Aug 6, bark Gerd, Melberg, from Sheet Harbor, N S.

At Goole, Aug 5, bark C Wroldsen, from Hailfax.

PANTRY l'ANTRY, Aug 8-Ard, bark Antillia, from LisBon, Aug 9-Ari, hark Daphne, from St Thomas, Canada. LIVERPOOL, Aug 10-Ard, bark Bristol, from Parreboro, N.S. At Hull, Aug 8, bark Launberga, McDou-gall, from Manila via London.

MANCHESTER, Aug 7-Sid, str Straits of Menal, for Montreal. SHIELDS, Aug 8-Sid, str Iona, for Mont-LON. ON, Aug 81—Sid, sir Montevidean, for Montreal.

From Greenock, Aug 6, str. Canning, Hammond, for Rio Janiro.

From Liverpool, July 26, ship Record, McNett, for Dalhousie, N.B.

From Larne, July 26, bark Electra, Hansen, for Sydney, C.B., and passed Rathlin Island 27th.

From Belfast, Aug 7, bark Hans Nielsen House, Christensen, for Bay Verte.

From Shanghat, June 16, ship Heiga, McIntosh, for Taltal.

From Indodonderr, Aug 5, bark Johannes, Addersa, for Newscale, N.B.

From Preside, Aug 6, bark Sid lartha, Gerard, for Cape Tormenghe.

From Demerara, July 14, sch Sarah H Secton, Garner, for Chalottetown, P. E. I.

From Bermuda, Aug 8, ship Eastern Light, for Hallfax.

From Pleetwood, Aug 8, ship Eastern Light, for Hallfax.

From Preside, Aug 8, bark Athfon, Sprague, for Sandy Hook.

From Preside, Aug 8, bark Alexander Black, for Hallman.

From Liverpool, Aug 8, barks Inger, for Richibucio, Ngal, for Miramichi. LONDON, Aug 8J-Sld, str Montevidean, for

FOREIGN PORTS. At New York, Aug 7, sch Mola, Parker, from Astu.

BOSTON, Aug 9-Ard, str Prince Edward, from Yarmosth, N S

ROSABIO, June 27-Ard, bark Sarmiento, from Parker.

At Boston, Aug 8, sch Stephen Bennett, Glass, from South Amboy: Maggie J Chadwick, Starkey, from Perth Amboy.

At Rio Grande do Sul, Aug 7, bark Robt Ewing, Irving, from New York.

At New York, Aug 8, ship Andromeda, Risritation 1857, 11 Aug 10 Ard, sch Blanche, Hopkins, from Hillsborn N. B.

Cleared.

PORTLAND, Me, Aug 3—Cld, sch Nellie F
Sawyer, Wilfrid, for Hillsboro, N B.
At New York, Aug 8, schs Howard, for
Halifax; Wellman Hall, for Harbor Grace;
Newburg, for Windsor.

At Washington, Aug 8, sch E V Glover, for
Nortalk. Norfolk.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug 10—Pad, sch
Phoenix, from Windsor for New York.

MACHIAS, Me, Aug 10—Sid, brig Arcol,
from Hillsbore, N B, con Staten Island; sch
Christina Moore, from Pembroke, N S, for
New York; Utility, from Hillsbore, N B, for Beston.

Boston, Aug 10-Cld, schs Wm Churchill, for Wentworth Creek, N B; Roy, for St John; Bemont, fev Meteghan, N S; Olivia, for Bear River.

CITY ISLAND, Aug 10-Bound south, schs Refreca W Huddell, from Port Greville, N S; M P Emerson, from St John, N B; Bessle A, from Mattlend, N S, At New Orleans, Aug 9, bark Alkaline, Houghton, for Gibraltar.

At New York, Aug 9, bark Plymouth, Davisen; for Norfolk.

From Savennah, Aug 7, sch Walter Sumner, Boudrot, for Wilmington, N.C.
From Buence Ayres, July 11, bark Buteshire, Wyman, for Barbados; 18th, bark
Katshdin, Humphreys, for Ship Island.
CITY ISLAND, N.Y. Aug 9-Bound south,
schs Mariou, for St. John, N.B.; Hamburg, for
Spencer's Island, N.S.; Chifford I White, for
Port Greville, N.S.
Sid, sch St. Maurice, for Windsor, N.S.
VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug 9-Sid, sch H.F.
Eaton, for Lynn; bark Emeli, for Castante,
ANTWERP, Aug 9-Ard str Antwerp City,
from Montreal via Sydney, C.B.
Sid, str Yarmouth, for Yarmouth, N.S;
sch Bravo, for Lunenburg, N.S.; Helen, for
Sands River, N.S.; Emma, for St. John;
Frank Vandenserschen, for Hillsboro, N.B;
Vineyard, for eastern port; Lizzie Wharton,
for Belleveau Cove, N.S.
ST. NAZARE, Aug-M-Sid, bark Limewood,
for St. John, N.B.
From Vers Cruz, July 18, sch. I.W. Dursens From Rosario, June 25, bark Bessie Markan, Stewart, for Rio Janeiro.
From Ferth Amboy, Aug 9, sch Annie M
ilen, Dennings, for Portsmouth.
From New York, Aug 5, bark N B Morris,
or Rio Janeiro; brigtn Venturer, for Jackmyllie, sch Laconia, for Bahia, and anchorl off Whitestone. of off Whitestone.

From Boston, Aug 10, tug Argus, for Hali-

MEMORANDA.

From St Nazaire, Aug 4, bark Homewood Rotter, for St John.

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