



**IN THE HANDS OF A MOB.**

Pierce City, Mo., Determined to be Rid of Negro Residents.

One Unfortunate Cremated, and the Homes of Five Black Burned to the Ground—Negroes Are Taking to the Woods.

PIERCE CITY, Mo., Aug. 20.—For nearly 15 hours, ending about noon today, this town of 3,000 people has been in the hands of a mob of armed whites determined to drive every negro from its precincts.

In addition to the lynching last night of Wm. Godley, accused of the wanton murder of Miss Gazele Wild and the shooting to death of his grandfather, French Godley, the mob today cremated Peter Hampton, an aged negro, in his house, set the torch to the houses of five blacks and with the aid of state militia rifles, stolen from the local company's arsenal, drove dozens of negroes from town. After noon the excitement died down, the mob gradually dispersing.

Many of the negroes who fled the city are hiding in the surrounding woods.

Every negro has left the town except a few railway porters known to be respectable, but these must also leave. The citizens of Pierce City say that as negroes have committed several crimes against women in the last ten years none shall live there in the future. As the same feelings already exists at Monetta, four miles east of Pierce City and the end of the Frisco passenger division, it may be necessary for the road to change all porters in Springfield hereafter.

It is now believed that the man, William Godley, negro, who was arrested at Tulsa, I. T., across the border from here, tallies with the description. He is held there. If returned here he will surely be lynched. Another suspect, Joe Lark, is under arrest in Springfield. Mo. Eugene Barrett, also known as Carter, in a confession while a rope was around his neck today, accused Lark. This afternoon Lark gave a detailed statement and is not believed to be guilty. It is not likely that either suspect will be taken to Pierce City now.

Pierce City is near the junction of four rivers, and trains from all directions brought in large numbers of armed men today. The rides taken from the Pierce City military company it is expected, will all be returned. Members of the company themselves were out hunting for the escaping negroes with rifles. Thirty negro families were driven from their homes.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Aug. 20.—Wm. Lavers, the copper colored negro porter who is under arrest here accused of the murder of Miss Wild at Pierce City, Mo., admits that he was in Pierce City last Sunday, but says he can prove his innocence by five men.

**SIX DAYS ENTOMED.**

Terrible Experience of Two Men Under Lake Erie.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 19.—Adam Kest and Joseph Eugene, two of a dozen or more workmen who were trapped in the waterworks tunnel, two hundred feet below the surface of Lake Erie, by the burning of crib No. 2, last Wednesday morning, were rescued from their terrible position this afternoon and are now lying semi-conscious at Huron street hospital. With careful nursing, the physicians say they will recover.

Short of fresh air, the workmen, the men knew nothing of the catastrophe. They knew that something had severed their connection with the crib. They knew that beyond the air lock behind which they had taken refuge the air was too foul to breathe, but they supposed that the trouble was temporary. When their signal for help, tapped on the air pipe, was at last answered, Kest and Eugene were preparing to eat their meal when "there was more than once," said Kest. "We lost track of the time. I didn't know whether it was six days or three. The gas must have made us sleepy. We slept a lot. I know. We did not know whether it was day or night down there. The darkness was awful. We tried to get out several times. Each time the gas drove us back. At last we decided that it was get out or die and we made a try, tapping on the pipe as we went along."

**SIR CHARLES IN TORONTO.**

TORONTO, Aug. 20.—Sir Charles Tupper is in the city, and will be here for a couple of days and then leaves for New York, sailing Saturday for England to attend the annual meeting of the New Zealand delegation with which he is associated. Sir Charles expects to be away a couple of months, and will probably spend the winter in Winnipeg.

**Children Cry for CASTORIA.**

A NONAGEINARIAN'S DUET.

(London Chronicle.)

How shall one reach the century Sidney Cooper will attain if he lives till Sept. 25, 1903? Some ten years ago Mr. Cooper, then close upon ninety, gave an account of his daily life. He breakfasted at 6, after having done in the summer an hour, in the winter half an hour in his painting room. His breakfast consisted of oatmeal porridge and bread and about half a pint of milk just warm. His dinner was a chop. He had often wasted a cup of tea or coffee for nearly forty years. After breakfast he worked till lunch time, his lunch consisting of a mutton chop and a glass of ale which, as he himself always says, taken in mod-

eration, gives stamina and power. In those days—they were the early '90s—at 6 o'clock, began again being his only drink. After that he read the newspaper; at 9 o'clock he took his one cigar, and at 10 was in bed. This was the every-day tenor of his life, and he remarked that regularity is the secret of longevity.

**LOSS OF H. M. S. VIPER.**

The Details of the Wreck of the Fleet British Destroyer.

(London Times.)

We have received the following from the admiralty:

"H. M. Destroyer Viper ground on the Renonquet Rock, near Alderney, during a fog on Saturday evening, and has, it is feared, become a total wreck. No lives were lost."

Our Portsmouth correspondent tele-

"The Albatross and Contest, destroyers, who were with Admiral Wilson's squadron, arrived at Portsmouth with the news of the Viper, which was wrecked near Alderney on Saturday. Only Lieutenant Speke, the commanding officer, Mr. Hill, the engineer, and the gunner were left behind to assist in saving what can be secured from the wreck. The Viper was on Saturday afternoon employed in sounding duty, and was going at a rate of 22 knots when a fog fell and lasted from 10.30 o'clock. The speed of the vessel was then reduced to 10 or 17 knots, and about 5.30, when the fog assumed its greatest density, the Viper jumped a ledge of rock on Burhou Island. In doing so, the bottom of the forepart of the vessel was torn out and the bows went under water, while the rock held the vessel amidships and sent the stern high out of the water. The order to abandon the ship was at once given, and the boats were lowered. During this operation a hole was made in the side of one of the boats, but so methodically was the order to abandon the ship carried out that the boat was detained on deck until the hole had been patched. Each boat carried a tin of biscuits and two jars of water, and the two kittens, the pets of the crew, were also saved, but no effort was made by the men to save their effects, and bluejackets and sailors alike put off in the boats in the working rig. The crew of the Viper side took them in the direction of Alderney, but until they could speak a French smack it was uncertain in which direction they were pulling. When the Viper struck she continued to fire machine-guns until she was abandoned, and from Alderney harbor several destroyers and torpedo boats were despatched, but when the ship was abandoned the sound which guided them ceased and the search was discontinued in order to pick up what might have been lost. Thirty-half an hour after the crew had left the Viper the fog lifted, and the crew and the rescuers were within sight of each other. The crew spent the night on the Thames, cruiser, and were yesterday sent on to Portsmouth in two destroyers, which had been put out of action. Before they left they learned that a sailor on the vessel was steadily breaking in halves."

The Viper was the only ship in the British navy fitted with Parsons' turbines. These enabled her to reach the great speed of 34 knots."

Reenonquet reef lies to the northward of Burhou Island, and is about six cables long east and west. Its western end is low and covers with tide for 312 cables, but near the eastern end is a group of high rocks about 112 cables in diameter, which never cover.

**JOHN MORLEY'S BROTHER.**

A picturesque figure in the North of England disappears by the death of Dr. Edward S. Morley, J. P., the elder and only brother of John Morley, M. P. He was one of the grand old men of Liverpool. In the social life of Blackburn, his native town, he was a conspicuous personality, but his hold on popular esteem was not confined to his native town. He was to that great parliament of sport, the football association, what his illustrious brother is to politics. He stood for all that is best and most worthy in the game. In politics he was not in agreement with his famous brother, but the closest ties of affection bound the two. When "honest John" managed to steal a few hours from parliamentary duties he insisted upon payment of players being legalized by the association. He knew that at the time the game was to be played only by amateurs, experts, and professionals, and would not associate himself with a movement in which dishonesty was practised. He was seventy-one.

Bicyclists and all athletes depend on BENTLEY'S Liniment to keep their joints limber and muscles in trim.

He—"And so you refuse me?" She—"I do." He—"Then, proud beauty, know the truth. I am the inventor of a successful dish-washing machine. Only one will ever be made, and the woman who marries me will have it. Ah, ha! Farewell!"

The Whole Story in a letter:

**Pain-Killer**

(FRANK DAVIS.)

From Capt. F. Loyd, Police Station No. 5, Montreal:—"We frequently use PAIN-KILLER Pain-Killer for pains in the stomach, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism, cramps, and all afflictions which afflict mankind. Our position: I have no better pain killer. Take a spoonful of PAIN-KILLER as the best remedy to have near at hand."

Used Internally and Externally. Two Sizes, 25c and 50c bottles.

**TURNED TURTLE.****At Least Thirty-five Lives Lost by City Of Golconda Tragedy.****Of All the Women on Board Only One was Saved, the Wife of the Engineer.**

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## GREAT BRITAIN

**Will Use Her Colored Troops When Occasion Demands**

**Chamberlain's Notice to the European Powers and American Comments Thereon.**

**Britain's Indian Soldiers Showed the Stuff of Which They Were Made in the Recent Campaign in China.**

(New York Tribune.)

One of the most important announcements that have been made in the British parliament for many years is the declaration last week of Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, that he will give his government no hesitate to demand to employ in Europe or elsewhere her Indian and African troops. It is an announcement of the most profound interest to the entire civilized world, but more especially to the great powers, such as the United States, France, and Germany, which have millions of semi-barbarous races subject to their rule. Uncle Sam has some eight million Filipinos in whom the military instinct is strongly developed, the males preferring warfare to industry. With a characteristic Oriental disregard for death or injury, and possessing almost incredible powers of endurance, they would rather fight than work. Indeed, the Philippine Islands are to furnish to the United States a practically inexhaustable recruiting ground for its armies now that the compact which has hitherto existed between civilized nations against the use of Oriental or African troops in civilized warfare is to be broken by Great Britain. So sensational indeed is the announcement made by the English government that an international congress is likely to be summoned to discuss the matter.

Certainly enough the peace conference at The Hague two years ago, when the rules of war were subjected to a revision, carefully avoided any reference to the matter. No steps were taken toward a specific engagement by treaty to refrain from the employment of Asiatic and African troops in civilized warfare, and the only action by the delegates that can be said to have been taken was a vote upon the question to the "accepted laws of war" and strict in their adherence to the accepted rules of warfare among civilized nations.

These laws include a restriction prohibiting the use of bodies of troops composed of individuals of savage or semi-civilized races. Neither England, Russia, nor yet France is desirous of binding itself to abstain from the use of such soldiers in the event of a war in which national existence was likely to be at stake. The matter, by a sort of tacit agreement was, therefore kept out of the discussions at The Hague.

IT HAS UNTIL NOW been generally understood, however, by these three powers that if native troops were employed it would be only in the last extremity. While it has been stressed by the extraordinary fact in which the English government has taken to prevent the warlike Basuto tribes, who are under British rule and most loyal to the British flag, from taking part in the war against the Boers. In the war of 1879 the French brought a few native regiments of Tuaregs from Algeria. But so great was the outcry raised in Europe, and in Germany, about the employment of the other American officers. The Americans were unanimous in declaring that the Indians never got out of the habit of taking part in the scenes of conflict and that they were a delible stain upon the fair name of Western civilization in China. Indeed, they were models of discipline and good conduct, and possessed sufficient strength of character to refrain from following the example set by many of their white comrades.

IN ASIA MUCH AS THE JAPANESE are the only Asiatics taking part in the military operations in China, it is evident that there are grounds for a radical modification of the rule against the employment of the non-Christian soldiers in warfare among Christian nations and that the English government is to a great extent justified in its decision to adopt, to utilize henceforth its African and Asiatic forces without restriction in any war in which it may become engaged with a Christian power. Judging from the remarks of Mr. Chamberlain in parliament the other day, it is quite likely that in the autumn Indian and West African regiments will be despatched to take the place of the English in which it is proposed to withdraw from the French and Cape Colony, while it is probable that the administration may even go so far as to accept the services of the African tribes and who, as stated above, have for the last twelve months been entreating the British to allow them to join in the operations against the Boers.

England's example, unless checked by an international conference, will undoubtedly be followed by all the great powers possessed of Asiatic and African divisions. Thus, an altogether new element, of which no account has been taken until now, will be introduced into modern warfare among civilized nations. In fact, it is possible that in course of time the white races may eventually come to use none but their dark-hued non-Christian legions for fighting purposes; thus Indians and Africans will alone constitute the rank and file of our armies, officered and commanded by white men. In this way the Continental great powers of Europe, such as France, Germany, Russia, etc., may be relieved of that compulsory military service which is such a drawback to trade and industry, while the English would be rid thereby of the haunting dread of conscription.

It is to Japan in a great measure that must be attributed the very recent removal of this prejudice against the employment of Oriental troops in warfare among Christian nations, and the determination of the British government to dispense with all restrictions which have had until now prevented the use of her.

INDIAN AND AFRICAN SOLDIERS IN conflicts with civilized powers. The objection to these dusky warriors has been based altogether on the belief

## AFTER MANY YEARS

Of suffering from kidney disease, Miss Minnie Ryan of St. Louis, Mo., found a complete cure resulted from the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

It is such cures as this which establish the soundness of Dr. Pierce's theory: "Diseases of the organs of the stomach must be cured through the stomach." Every other organ depends on the stomach for its vitality and vigor. For by the stomach are assimilated organs of digestion and nutrition the food which is eaten is converted into nutrient, which, in the form of blood, is the summing up of the body, and each organ of it. When the stomach is diseased the food supply is cut down, the organs are starved and the weakness of the body shows itself in lungs, heart, liver, kidneys or some other organ.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, and so cures disease of other organs which have originated through deficient nutrition or impure blood.

Twenty years ago Miss Minnie Ryan had been suffering with kidney trouble twenty years ago. Miss Minnie Ryan of 357 Louisiana Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., "and I had with a number of the best physicians Two years ago I consulted Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Favorite Prescription and took also several doses of Doctor Pierce's Pellets and my kidneys (four of each) are now perfectly cured."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure biliousness.

that when their passions had been aroused by the excitement and tumult of battle, it would be impossible to prevent them from indulging in savagery and cruelty which, while natural to barbarous races, is equally repulsive in the extreme to white people. But during the recent campaign in China, the Japanese distinguished themselves among all the other allied troops by their humane methods of warfare, and by their indignant refusal to participate in any of the rapine, the cruelty, and the altogether inexcusable barbarity which disgraced most of the European contingents engaged in the military operations in the central empire. Indeed, the soldiers of the Mikado showed themselves, first to last a great deal more civilized and strict in their adherence to the accepted rules of warfare than any of their white comrades. There was no looting by the Japanese, no indiscriminate slaughter of innocent old men, women and children; no perpetration of those nameless outrages of which the Russians in particular rendered infamous. The laws on April 30. The patient made an unequal recovery, eats, sleeps and works as usual, and enjoys life as much as ever he did, this enjoyment being somewhat enhanced by the knowledge that the tormenting stomach is safe in a self-sealer. That is wonderful surgery, certainly; extirpating a gallbladder, a little cutting and stitching, and presto! there is the offending stomach ready to be pickled in alcohol if you haven't already done the job and powerless to torture you further. Of course there are unpleasant features about the "cure," the least of which is the contingency of a side effect, which is the "it" of the occasion, but it surely gets rid of the offending stomach.

One Carl Kruger of Chicago found that cancer of the stomach made life rather much of a nightmare for him and seeing only death in the near future, he submitted to an operation by Dr. Eads, who removed the organ and stitched the duodenum and esophagus. The operation was on April 30. The patient made an unequal recovery, eats, sleeps and works as usual, and enjoys life as much as ever he did, this enjoyment being somewhat enhanced by the knowledge that the tormenting stomach is safe in a self-sealer. That is wonderful surgery, certainly; extirpating a gallbladder, a little cutting and stitching, and presto! there is the offending stomach ready to be pickled in alcohol if you haven't already done the job and powerless to torture you further. Of course there are unpleasant features about the "cure," the least of which is the contingency of a side effect, which is the "it" of the occasion, but it surely gets rid of the offending stomach.

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\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising.

For Sale, Wanted, etc. 50 cents each insertion.

Special contracts made for time advertisements.

Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application.

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SMI PRINTING COMPANY.

ALFRED MARKHAM,

Manager.

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 24, 1901.

## MR. GIBSON AND HIS NEIGHBOURS.

Dr. McLeod, the opposition candidate in York, is accused of many grave offences. His opponents appear to think it a crime for him to ask the electors on the Nashwaak to vote for him against a member of Mr. Gibson's family. It is suggested that Mr. Gibson has a right to claim the support of all the residents of Marysville and vicinity. The government organ sets forth that Mr. Gibson built the town of Marysville and finds work there for the people, and the rest follows.

The town of Marysville was built by the men who work there with their hands as much as it was built by Mr. Gibson. The proprietor directed the work and paid for it. But the men gave value for all the money they got. If the men could not have built the town without Mr. Gibson, he could not have got rich without them. When he finds employment for them they find labor for him. If they have dealt fairly with each other these electors are under no more obligation to Mr. Gibson than he is to them. The nature of the relation between them is such that he has a right to direct them in their work. But the relation is not such that he has a right to control their votes. As citizens every man among them is the equal of Mr. Gibson. Each is responsible to his own conscience and not to Mr. Gibson. A cotton mill or saw mill operative at Marysville has the same right to ask Mr. Gibson to vote for Dr. McLeod as Mr. Gibson has to ask the operative to vote for Mr. Gibson's son.

Not only has the resident of Marysville such rights, but it is his duty to exercise them. If he thinks that Dr. McLeod would be a better representative than Mr. Alexander Gibson, junior, and that he stands for better principles, he ought to vote for Dr. McLeod. He commits an offence against his own conscience if he does not do it, and Mr. Gibson has no right to expect him to commit such an offence. The humblest employee of Mr. Gibson has his public obligation and his public interests. He is a far larger tax payer according to his means than Mr. Gibson. He may have as high a sense of duty. If he voted five years ago in support of conservative principles, as Mr. Gibson did, he may have done so from convictions that have not been changed even though Mr. Gibson has found reason to change sides. There are men who change their politics for the price of a calf, and others who change for the price of a railway. Neither of these can find fault with the other. But both should respect the convictions of their fellow electors who are not governed by these considerations. Whether these last be employers or employed, they cannot be included in any contract made by others for a transfer of political support.

## A YOUTHFUL VETERAN.

(Daily Sun, Aug. 21.)

The Sun offers congratulations to Dr. William Bayard, who is eighty-seven years old today. It would perhaps be more correct to borrow an expression and say that he is eighty-seven years young. Many old men are disposed to withdraw from active service, to think and talk of the past, and to look with disfavor on new ideas and reformations. Dr. Bayard still goes about his medical practice with a cheerful face, an active step and alert mind. In season and out he is stirring up the people to improve the condition of the city, and to take advantage of all the opportunities that medical and sanitary science has placed within their reach. On the platform, through the press, by appeals to citizens individually and to the authorities, Dr. Bayard continues to make himself heard on matters relating to the public health. Young men may be found here and in other places who do these things, but where is there another such active reformer of four score and seven? For sixty-four years Dr. Bayard has been a physician in this city. In that time he has been the leading spirit in many beneficent enterprises. The Public Hospital is practically his

creation. He was foremost in securing the enactment of sanitary laws. The highest positions in the gift of his fellow physicians were bestowed upon him before half the doctors now in St. John were born. The first message ever sent by electric telegraph to this city came to him. Yet Dr. Bayard is younger in mind and heart and purpose, more advanced in his ideas, more strenuous in his efforts, for the improvement of existing conditions than most of his juniors. So it is proper for good citizens to wish him many returns of the anniversary of his birth.

## WINTER PORT NEXT YEAR.

In the coming season St. John is likely to have the largest winter trade in the history of the port. The government press announces that the relations between the Intercolonial and the Canadian Pacific Company are now cordial, and that a satisfactory traffic arrangement has been made. A large amount of trade might have been saved to the port last season if this had been done a year ago.

It is part of the new order of things that the best and largest boats of the Allan line, which last winter went to United States ports, are fixed to come to St. John in the coming season. The announcements published today show that the Bavarian, Ionian and Tunisian will sail from this port in November and December. The Ionian, which is now building, is a ship of 10,000 tons, while the two are still larger. Other new ships to go on this route are the Australian, of 7,700 tons, and the Pretorian, of 8,000 tons.

The Canadian Pacific company is making preparations for a greatly increased traffic. It is not yet announced what the intentions of the Intercolonial are in respect to winter export business. In case Mr. Blair does not use the Long Wharf and its equipment in connection with the Intercolonial, the accommodations will perhaps be available to relieve pressure, if there is any, at the west side terminus. But it is not to be expected that Mr. Blair would give up his Intercolonial winter export business after only one year of experiment.

## THIS TOWN CENSUS.

The tale of Canadian towns as told by the census is given in the dispatches today. In the list of New Brunswick cities and towns improvement is shown in St. Stephen, Bathurst (which must include the parish), Moncton, Fredericton and Marysville. Woodstock, St. Andrews and Milltown have lost population. Some considerable towns, such as Chatham and Campbellton, are omitted altogether. In Nova Scotia Annapolis, Lawrencetown (concerning which there is evidently some mistake), Sydney, Truro, Amherst, Parrsboro, Windsor, New Glasgow, Pictou, Shelburne and Yarmouth have grown, while Antigonish, Louisburg, Springhill, Digby, Guysborough, Dartmouth and Lunenburg have not held their own. The figures of Sydney must be intended for North Sydney, as old Sydney was mentioned in the first bulletin. We would have expected to find Kentville, Glace Bay, Bridgewater, Westville and Liverpool in the list. It is surprising to find many decreases in Ontario towns of importance.

In a striking open letter addressed by R. L. Richardson, lately M. P. for Lisgar, to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the premier is shown that Mr. Richardson was read out of the party and deprived of his seat by the machine liberals, all because Mr. Richardson adhered to the Liberal platform. This letter is true, but it will not affect the premier. Sir Wilfrid has no further use for free trade, or economy, or purity, or the independence of parliament or reform of the senate. Nor has he any use for a man who has used for him. Sir Wilfrid is in the hands of the machine.

Some weeks ago this journal took the liberty of informing Mr. Fisher that in denying the existence of the exodus he was contradicting the returns furnished by his colleague, Mr. Patterson, and the statements sent out by his colleague, Mr. Mulock, in the Labor Gazette, so called. We have now to tell Mr. Fisher that he was also contradicting his own census.

The Montreal Herald says: "The growth of the United States in the last fifty years is writ large upon the face of every Canadian village, town and township. The unavoidable conclusion from the census of 1901 is that the tale is unfinished." It is generally supposed that Hon. Mr. Fisher, minister of agriculture, is a large stockholder in the Montreal Herald. But it was Mr. Fisher who told a dozen recent meetings in England that the exodus was a thing of the past.

A conflict of opinion has arisen between the census commissioner at Ottawa and Census Commissioner Benton of St. John. The number of errors for which the bureau at Ottawa is already responsible creates a presumption in favor of Mr. Benton.

It is not Prince Edward Island, but Prince Island, which has improved its connection with the mainland. So much the worse for Prince Edward Island.

Hon. H. A. McKeown will note with interest the action of the Maritime Board of Trade in respect to municipal voting without paying taxes.

## SACKVILLE.

Movements of Prominent People—A Large Attended Wedding—Plans For Assault.

## THE CANADIAN CENSUS—French-Asiatic Convention—Coal Weather—Personal Matters—The Fish and Lumber Markets.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—The Canadian census, made public last week, was a topic widely discussed by the newspapers of the United States. Most editors could not understand why the increase in population was not larger, unless it were due to the excess of emigration from the older provinces to this country over European immigration.

A hurried glance at the returns seemed to show that the English-speaking people had been the greater losers by the reverse, while in the French-speaking districts the gains were fully made.

The United States is just as popular a country among the members of that race as with the English. Regarding this feature of the statistics, it is pointed out that, unlike the modern citizens of old France, the French-Canadian is given to bringing up large families, while on the other hand many of the Protestants of the present day fail to bring up the old Puritan stock.

The fish trade here is generally steady. Mackerel are more plentiful, and business is brisk. Eels are well held on account of the excellent quality of the fish. Last sales out of vessel set were at \$10.25. Mackerel, \$11.50 to 12 for shore plain, and \$12.75 for rimmed. Codfish are firm at \$3.50 to 7 for large shore and Georges, and \$3.50 for large dry bank. Barrel herring are quiet. N. S. large split selling at \$6.00, and medium at \$5 to 6. Live lobsters are firm at 15 cents and boiled at 18c.

died in Brooklyn recently. The funeral will be held tomorrow from her late home, 575 Remington street, East Boston.

Percy E. Martin of West Medford has filed a petition for a divorce from his wife, Sarah, on the ground of desertion. The Martins were married 25 years ago at Lookhartville, Kings Co., N. S.

It is announced that Jack McLean, the St. John catcher, has been signed by the Worcester base ball club of the Eastern League. Jack played with the Boston Americans awhile last spring.

The Mutual Mercantile Agency, the concern promoted by Erastus Wiman of commercial union fame, has failed. The corporation was capitalized at \$2,000,000 and has branches in 66 cities of the United States and Canada. Its business was along the lines of those conducted by Bradstreet's and Dun's.

The spruce lumber market continues firm although business is not particularly active. Nothing in spruce frames is being sold below 12c, and from that figure up to \$20 and even more is being obtained. Merchantable boards are worth \$15.50 to 16.50 and matched boards \$17 to 17.50. Laths are quiet and steady at \$2.80 to 2.85 for 1 s. 5 d. and \$2.70 for 1 s. 2 d. Cedar shingles are firm, extras offering at \$2.85 to 2.95; clear at \$2.60 to 2.70, and seconds at \$2.20 to 2.30.

From the provinces last week five large vessels were received with a total of 1,750,000 feet, 65,000 feet of pine, and 14,000 cubic feet of timber.

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## PROVINCIAL SYNOD.

The Delegates Who Were Appointed to Go from These Provinces.

The Synod of the ecclesiastical province of Canada meets in Montreal on Wednesday, September 11. The following clerical delegates from the diocese of Fredericton have been appointed: Very Rev. Dean Partridge, D. D.; Fredericton; Ven. Archdeacon Neales, M. A.; Woodstock; Rev. J. A. Richardson, St. John; Rev. W. O. Robertson, M. A.; St. John; Rev. Canon Robert, M. A.; Fredericton; Rev. A. G. H. Dickey, St. John; Rev. Canon Forsyth, B. D.; Charlottetown; Rev. Scovil Neales, M. A.; Sussex; Rev. J. O'Leary, M. A.; St. John; Rev. H. Monfomery, M. A.; Fredericton; Rev. O. S. Newsham, St. Stephen; Rev. J. P. DeWolf Cowle, Fredericton.

Boston and its environs will send a heavy delegation to the provinces on October during the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

The delegations already have had a great many enquiries for accommodations, and it now looks as if an extra trip or two would have to be run to carry the crowds. Most of the former New Brunswickers who are going to Ottawa, should stamp so badly, was a grievous surprise to many of his old supporters here. It appears that even with his patronage and increased influence the "garden of the gods" falls far short of holding its own.

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The delegations already have had a great many enquiries for accommodations, and it

NE'S  
QUICK RUN.

Hilax in Nine Days  
22 Hours.

Hundred Passengers  
trip-Capt. Williams  
With a Flattering  
Address.

Echo, 13th)  
Evangeline arrived at  
India from London,  
having acom-  
mence in nine days and  
rs, notwithstanding a  
the 13th and head

hundred passengers on  
whom was the Hon.  
Brock of the supreme

of the comfort, cul-  
tural, attention, etc.  
also of the efforts to  
make pleasant and  
durable by providing am-  
usements and races.  
concert was given, etc., in  
on the evening of the  
for the presidency of  
the Sedgewick, when  
and gentlemen

Bushnell (Chicago),  
Miss Ward  
Miss Matthews (Lon-  
don, Ontario), G.  
Gainsford (London),  
Lewiston by a social-  
izing saloon by invita-  
tion of Mr. Justice  
after the usual loyal-  
asts had been given,  
ith Sir Christopher  
and success to Fur-  
Ltd., to whose en-  
passengers were indebted  
for such an excellent  
service, by means of  
to and from Canada,  
aritime provinces, are  
oss not only quickly,  
mers with splendid  
es, and further, with  
of knowing that the  
alling, etc., was really

representative from  
the company) suitably  
holt on behalf of Christo-  
M. P., and the firm  
referred to the fact  
perience, still not ex-  
spared to make the  
Loyalist an per-  
and in every respect  
service, both as re-  
and cargo. After  
peculiarities of the  
claims of the Pur-  
loyalty and support of  
as those interested  
us mutually assisting  
ent of the maritime

sport was held on Sat-  
August 17th, under the  
J. H. Apjohn, who  
ility of saying that  
many times travelled  
lines, east and  
ever travelled in any  
much pleasure and  
on the Evangelical  
ation of the concert,  
address was presented  
ams, the genial and  
der of the Evangel-

has been running  
some years and has  
very successful, but is  
nious and trustwor-  
ave every confidence  
safety to his care.

VELOCK.

George Alward—Lost  
Book Found.

Kings Co., Aug. 20.—  
better known  
as Aunt Polly,  
y morning after a  
from cancer. The  
the eighty-fifth year  
a husband, who  
e advanced age of  
and two sons, who  
ow years ago. One,  
now settled in Phil-  
other has not been  
ears. A brother and  
who are also very  
ark of Canaan and  
of Salem." Mrs. Al-  
years a consistent  
Baptist church,  
which was largely  
ice from the church  
and was conduct-  
Brown. Her aged  
child, Mrs. Charles  
ock.

the government, of-  
st his pocket book,  
sum of money, on  
Search was made  
on Sunday morn-  
it was found in a  
Alward lost it  
ing his horses.

in vicinity of Hav-  
work, Bessie Thorpe  
Hill, better How-  
ard Ingle Mc-  
John Collier at  
roy Cory at Erc-  
will go back to  
Alward to the  
Knight, principal of  
school, and family,  
esterday. The  
school will open on  
Ferry will take  
ancest department,  
Keith and Minnie

bury of North Riv-  
er, a long time ill-  
lness. The deceased,  
Miss Alward, leaves  
her children. Her  
place tomorrow  
nt of this village is

## CITY NEWS.

### Recent Events in and Around St. John

Together With Country Items from Correspondants and Exchanges.

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

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

The schooner launched at Spencer's Island the other day for Capt. Spicer of Port Greville is called the Ophir. She is a fine vessel.

EVERY BOTTLE OF KENDRICK'S Liniment is the same, you can depend upon the quality at all times, at all times the best.

BIG FISTER RIVER—Capt. Patterson from Scranton, Miss., for a week was towed into Mobile by tug E. L. Russell. The Rice is totally dismantled. Crew all safe.

Moose and caribou are so plentiful at Balmoral, N. B., that they are beginning to destroy the farmers' crops, and many bushels of grain will be lost in consequence of their trampling it down.

The manufacturers of pure lard advanced their prices another eighth this week, and lard now costs from \$1 to 12 cents delivered here; the difference in price depending upon the quality of the package.

Dennis Lynch of Bridge street, Indiantown, passed away yesterday morning at his home, in the 77th year of his age. He was one of Indiantown's best known residents, having conducted the Milford ferry for many years.

Capt. Robert Barry of Beaver Harbor, has sold the schooner Bay Queen to Capt. J. H. Morris of Advocate Harbor. Capt. Morris will run her as a packet between St. John and Advocate Harbor.

An enlargement to the Windsor cotton mill necessitates an increased number of hands, and these are advertised for by poster. This is a good opening for families who want to get into steady employment—Hans J. Hansen.

The work of decorating the new rooms in Rideau Hall, Ottawa, in occupancy by the Duke of York, is being done by New York artists. Surely Mr. Tarte might have found men in Canada equal to the work—Religious Intelligencer.

Bark Samaritan, Capt. Dexter, for San Francisco, took fire in the Tyne late. The fire was not extinguished until damage was done. The Samaritan was formerly one of the Thomson fleet. Capt. Dexter is a Nova Scotian.

Capt. T. E. McMurray, mate of the bark Brooksfield, fell from the foretop to the deck on Friday morning, breaking several ribs and receiving other injuries. He was removed from the vessel, which was at Partridge Island awaiting a chance to sail, to his home in St. John.

The city was densely enveloped in smoke last night from fires at South Bay and in the parish of Musquash. In the latter place peat moss barrens are burning. It is reported that an unoccupied house and barn at Little Musquash owned by James Wenn of Fairville were destroyed, but the report lacks confirmation.

J. A. and C. C. Richards of Greenwich, Kings county, were in Gagetown on Saturday and Sunday to inspect the farm of Mrs. T. H. Gilbert in the interest of their brother, T. M. Richards of Edmundston, who is desirous of purchasing a farm at this place. Messrs. Richards speak in the highest terms of Gagetown, being well pleased with their visit. They expect to spend a couple of weeks here in the fall—Gagetown Gazette.

H. Lantum of St. John has purchased the old barge Castiel from S. Cunard & Company. She was one of the barges which were used in the coal carrying trade when the ill-fated Dorcas ran here. Mr. Lantum has also bought a bulk from the naval authorities. Both vessels will be taken to St. John in tow of the F. W. Roebing. They will be broken up for junk—Halifax Mail.

GOT A BOY?

We've got the Suits to suit him. Don't think we were ever in a better position to clothe him properly. Half a dozen tables devoted to Boys' wear—Nobby little Spring Suits—Vestees, Russian Blouses and the two and three piece Suits. Dainty Suits for dress and Sturdy Suits for romp and play.

2-Piece Suits, \$1.25 up.

3-Piece Suits, 2.60 up.

3-Piece Suits, (Long

## NOTICE.

The canvassers and col-

lectors for the SEMI-WEEK-

LY SUN are now making

their rounds as mentioned

below. The Manager hopes

that all subscribers in ar-

rears will pay when called

on.

Edgar Canning, in Albert

and Westmorland Counties.

B. W. Robertson, in Sun-

Bury County.

John E. Austin, in Queens

County.

L. M. Curren, York Co.

The Halifax Chronicle reports a val-

uable discovery of coal at Chester Basin. Licenses to search, covering 15 miles, have been taken out.

Beans advanced in the west yesterday 75 cents per barrel. This makes an advance of \$5 during the month. The stock is getting light in the west and very few are in store here.

The minutes of the N. B. and P. E. I. Methodist conference of 1901, a neatly printed book of 100 pages, has been issued from E. J. Armstrong's press. Several appendices add greatly to the value of the compilation.

Ontario buyers are securing the St. John river country, offering 5 cents per pound for hogs, live weight. Many farmers are holding off for a better figure, as they believe that pork will be higher than next winter.

The minutes of the N. B. and P. E. I. Methodist conference of 1901, a neatly printed book of 100 pages, has been issued from E. J. Armstrong's press. Several appendices add greatly to the value of the compilation.

R. J. Anderson of the Presby-

terian church, Chatham, has been ex-  
changing pulpit with Rev. T. C. Jack-

of North Sydney, C. B., during the month of August. Many ministers take their vacations in this way. Why do not congregations give their ministers regular holidays and an entire rest from the discharge of ministerial duties?

The largest yacht which has visited St. John for years arrived here yesterday afternoon from St. Andrews. She is the Catalina, owned by the Duke of Sunderland. The yacht registers 650 tons, has a speed of 15 knots, and carries a crew of 50 men. Her commander and officers are a jolly lot of fellows. The party on board are Rev. R. A. C. Smith and family of New York. The handsome vessel will remain here a couple of days.

At Ambleside on the 19th inst. the widow of Sarah A. Samson wife of Capt. John Samson, who died in the 77th year of his age, was buried in the cemetery of the St. John church. She was a widow of 30 years.

Captain Pitt's new ferry boat has been inspected by Messrs. Olive and Waring, and the machinery was found in good condition. As to the hull of the boat it is not finished, nor her equipment complete. Mr. Olive did not pass Capt. Pitt, noting that she was a passenger, and the man who had the work done while she is running. To this, however, Mr. Olive did not agree, but gave permission for her to be taken to Upper Clifton for completion, and the final inspection to take place at Rotchesay.

After innumerable and irritating de-  
lays and much inconsiderate treatment  
from the powers that be, Capt. Wm. Wm. Pitts has at last got his new Gondola Point ferry steamer, the Addino Padoc, afloat under her own steam. She made her trial trip Thursday, leaving Indianabout about 3 o'clock, and the capable manner in which she steamed through the whirls and turns of the Narrows caused much for her success on her future route. The large number of passengers who were invited for the trial trip last Saturday were not on board. The boat will be taken to Rotchesay, where the further necessary work on her hull will be completed.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

"What about the census?" was asked of a Kings county man this morning.

"Yes," rejoined he, "what about the census? That's what I want to know. There is a question I want to ask. It has been the boast of Colonel Domville and his friends for so long, these many years, that they don't Foster or Clegg, that what I want to know in view of the census returns is this: Who turned out the other 1400?"

MILL CHANGES.

The extensive saw mills of A. Cushing & Co. at Union Point are running night and day and turning out about a quarter of a million feet of lumber from the great cities and the municipalities of the country. As the royal party enter the building, it is probable that the school children will be singing the National Anthem. A reception will probably be held in the evening. This will necessitate rooms for the use of ladies and gentlemen as well as their Royal Highnesses and suite, and these will be provided by estimates of the cost of the same.

With regard to the ceremonies, said Mr. Robertson, it is at this time difficult to decide permanently, further than to say that the mind of the committee is that on the first day, in the morning or afternoon, as it may happen, the royal party will receive at the exhibition building addresses from the cities and the municipalities of the country. As the royal party enter the building, it is probable that the school children will be singing the National Anthem. A reception will probably be held in the evening. This will necessitate rooms for the use of ladies and gentlemen as well as their Royal Highnesses and suite, and these will be provided by estimates of the cost of the same.

The committee has decided to co-operate with the mayor and the council and the citizens' committee so far as possible of accomplishment. There are many matters of lesser importance in connection with the work which made it needless, Mr. Robertson thought, for him to say more.

The reporter made some inquiries as to the progress of the South African march.

Mr. Robertson replied that that would come under the military arrangements. It was hoped, he said, that the militia department would not disturb our local militia force, as they should be here to take part in the ceremonies. He had hoped that arrangements might yet be made in that regard which would prove satisfactory.

IS IT IN DOUBT as to what to

use for Diarrhoea, cholera, Cramps,

and all sorts of Complaints? don't

hesitate to try Fuller's Blackberry Cordial, tried and tested for over twenty-five years, 25 cents at all dealers in medicine.

IS IMPOSSIBLE.

The committee of the government in

charge of charitable institutions, Duke

of Cornwall have received from Hon.

A. G. Blair the following letter:

"The militia department find it im-  
possible to arrange for outside troops  
at St. John during the Duke of Con-

wal's visit. It is not being done at

Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Van-

couver, Victoria, or any other places

being visited by the royal party."

HUNDREDS OF OPINIONS agree

upon the fact that Pain-Killer has alle-

iated more pain than any one medici-

ne. Unequalled for diarrhoea and

dysentery. Avoid substitutes, there is

but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c.

and 50c.

SHARP & MACKIN,

825 Main Street,

St. John, N. B.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Martha A. Barnaby of Halifax died

Wednesday at 50 years of age.

Hector MacKinnon, head of the Mon-  
treal firm of J. G. MacKinnon & Co.,

died yesterday, aged 50 years.

The death occurred at Charlottetown on

Wednesday of Mrs. Smith, wife of

Constable William Smith, in the 70th

year of her age. A grown-up family

of children survive.

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Constable William Smith, in the 70th



## RS WANTED.

TED—A School Teacher  
et No. 1, Drummond, for  
months, beginning 1st  
to GOUS H.  
County, N. B.

## SSIONAL.

MORRISON  
ED HIS PRACTICE.  
and Throat Only.  
AIN STREET.

LIS BROWNE'S  
ODYNE

ED LONDON NEWS, of  
London, 1886.

which single medicine I  
take abroad with me, as  
it is used to cure others.  
I should say never travel without it,  
especially for the relief of  
all complaints from the fu-

lids Brown's  
ODYNE

AT SPECIFIC FOR  
sentry, Cholera.

lis Brown's  
DYNE

nts at 154, 16, 18,

VENPORT  
H. St., London, W. C.

Sure  
work in your address  
and teach you how to make \$50 day  
work in your address and we will  
make you a good living  
absolutely write at once.

GL, Box 505, MONTREAL, Q.C.

ENTS  
LY SECURED

the copy of our interesting book  
"How to Make Money in the  
Business of the Medical Profession".

Send direct or  
to A. A. WALTER,  
Life Building, Montreal, and  
Washington, D. C.

WATCH  
FREE

Improved Pak-Ton Pills  
for people, find them  
in every drug store, Dr.  
W. H. Weston, M.D.,  
Weston Pill Co.,  
30 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

HEREBY GIVEN.

ership heretofore exist-  
Sharp, Commission Mer-  
by mutual consent on  
e, continued by Geo. N.  
and, Staff A, City Market,  
pleased to receive consign-  
Product to sell, and guar-  
anty returns at the best

GEO. N. ERB,  
Staff A, City Market.

ISLAND LADY.

—Mrs. J. H. Ross,  
viceroy of the Yukon  
was drowned in the  
had several relatives  
is Mrs. W. A.  
Boston Post's office  
unt lives in Roxbury,  
born in Prince Edward  
parents live in Victoria.

FEVER

of Asthma. Leave it  
you will soon be one  
from this dread-  
disease as fever is—it  
is spared with its usual  
ine Asthma.

OLD CURE  
ASTHMA

we know of which  
cure asthma in all its  
course therefor Hay  
not an application—  
relieved, but cannot be.

The real cause of  
blood, and the consti-  
tuted if the trouble  
only cured.

SEE!

can cure the worst case  
Asthma—and we will  
trial bottle or request  
—also valuable free  
ma. Write at once to  
D. Simcoe, Ont.

## BALLOONING IN WAR.

All Modern Armies Use Balloons  
in the Field.

Germany's Effective Types — Other  
Countries Find the Airships Valu-  
able — American Signal Ser-  
vice Employs Them — How  
Gen. Porter Sailed Over  
His Enemies

(Boston Herald).

Germany is further advanced than  
any other country in the development  
of the war balloon. The most effective  
type of war balloon was invented in  
Germany. It is known as the kite  
balloon. It looks very like a German  
sausage. The large bag of this bal-  
loon is an elongated cylinder with  
hemispherical ends. This bag is filled  
with hydrogen gas. It hangs at an  
angle of forty-five degrees, due to the  
fact that a smaller windbag hangs at  
the end of it and partly surrounds it.  
This windbag is in fact the rudder to  
the balloon.

A German war balloon is made of  
cotton cloth. It is composed of two  
thicknesses of this cloth coated with  
rubber. This is the heaviest fabric  
used in ballooning, and this fact is  
very much against it. It has been  
found by experiment, however, that the  
size is too great for the conductors  
of electricity, especially when coated  
with rubber. Some years ago, when a  
silky balloon was sent up in Berlin, the  
man handling it received a violent  
shock, and then the balloon burst into  
flames and the gas exploded, killing  
one man and injuring five others.  
Since that time rubber-coated silk has  
not been used in military ballooning in  
Germany. But in the United States  
there have been silk balloons used for  
war purposes, and in the experiments  
made in Colorado by Capt. Glassford,  
of the signal service, pongee silk,  
treated with linseed oil, was used suc-  
cessfully.

Some very expensive experiments  
were made abroad with goldbeater's  
skin. This is the membrane obtained  
from the entrails of the bullock. One  
animal furnishes a single membrane  
from 18 to 30 inches long and 10 to 20  
inches wide. These membranes are  
salted until needed. Then they are  
placed in water with salt water,  
with a ginseng obtained from the sturgeon  
of the Caspian Sea.

A model of cotton cloth having been  
prepared, the surface is oiled, and in-  
flated within a scaffolding. The mem-  
branes are taken from the water and  
stretched on the inflated cotton cloth,  
their edges overlapping. In this way  
the model is covered completely. Two  
more layers of membrane are laid on,  
and so on, until the required material  
are laid as to form a lattice work.  
This prevents the balloon bursting. On  
this ribbon structure three more layers  
of skin are laid. Air is then  
pumped between the surface of the  
cotton model and the first layer of  
skin, and in this way they are sepa-  
rated so that the cotton model can be  
withdrawn. These membrane bal-  
loons cost \$100 each. The regulation  
flight balloon of the Germany army  
costs about \$1,200.

The kite balloon is not surrounded  
by netting. This saves a great deal of  
weight. A belt of heavy millot  
passes around the balloon at the bot-  
tom, and to this cords are attached,  
which suspend the basket and also  
give connection with the ribbon  
through a cable system. When the  
balloon rises the small bag at the  
lower end is filled automatically  
with the wind. The object of this bag is  
to steady the head of the balloon always  
to the wind.

The war balloon is always attached  
to a cable. The outfit consists of eight  
wagons. One holds the balloon, one  
the reel and cable and six are filled  
with tubes of gas, to be used in/in-  
flating the balloon. Twelve tubes  
are taken into the field in time of  
war. Six of these, holding twenty  
cylinders each, will carry enough gas  
to fill the balloon; the other six are as  
a reserve.

In the field, the balloon is inflated  
and let out at the end of the cable.  
When it is desired to withdraw it, it is  
reeled in by hand. It takes sixteen  
men to reel 600 meters of cable in  
twelve to fifteen minutes.

The regular balloon corps is a branch  
of the German army, and is attached  
to the railroad brigade. There  
is a course of instruction, both physical  
and mental, and ascensions are  
made to perfect the observers in  
drawing conclusions as to the move-  
ments of armies, the plans of fortifications,  
etc., from what they can observe  
from the use of the balloons. Photographs  
are also made from the balloon car,  
and form a good map.

Ballooning in war is no means a  
novelty, and the late Gen. Fitz-John  
Porter, nearly forty years ago, had an  
experience with a runaway balloon at  
Yorktown, while making observations  
of the Confederate lines. The balloon  
got away from the cable and while  
carrying out my mission I was cap-  
tured by the British soldiers and taken  
as a prisoner to Canada. When the  
people heard of it there was great ex-  
citement, and immediately talk of a  
founding current which brought him  
back within the Federal lines and al-  
lowed him to make a landing there.

It was President Lincoln who gave  
orders to have the balloon used for  
making observations at the beginning  
of the war of secession, but after  
years of experimenting, the balloon  
was abandoned. Its failure was due  
to lack of scientific operations. Today  
every great nation has its balloon.

The Canadian government released  
me before they came, but at the same  
time they assembled their regiments  
of troops to meet the Maine boys. Up-  
on my return to the lines I was placed  
in command of my own company of  
troops and remained in camp with  
them for over a month.

President Van Buren sent Lieut  
Gen. Scott, afterward Gen. Scott, down  
to take command, and he remained  
with us until the trouble was over. It  
was finally settled by Dan Webster,  
who conferred with the British au-  
thorities and fixed the line.

To cure Headache in ten minutes use  
Kamfort Headache Powders.

**APIOL & STEEL PILLS**

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES  
superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cooke, Penny-  
royal, &c. Order of all chemists, or post  
free for \$1.50 from EVANS & SONS, Limited,  
Montreal, Toronto, New York, Boston, Liverpool,  
British Columbia, or MARTIN, Pharmacists  
Chemist, Southampton, England.

## THOSE BAD BANK BILLS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Government  
secretaries tonight visited New  
Brunswick, N. J., and obtained posse-  
sion of the plates and money, \$200,000  
(face value) of the notes of the old  
state bank of New Brunswick. The  
notes were not reprinted from the old  
plates but were genuine, printed 30  
years or more ago by the bank, but  
were never signed by the president  
and treasurer.

The plates were sold as old metal to  
Ludwig, the junk dealer of New  
Brunswick. The junkman bought  
the waste paper and all the  
junk out of the bank. In the waste he  
found about half a million dollars' worth  
of notes. These were in the original  
sheets and uncut and unsigned.

These notes he sold or gave to Jacob  
Weigel, who is a collector of coins and  
old notes.

Among others he sold some to Green-  
berg & Smith of San Francisco. This  
man, Mr. Weigel says, afterward sent  
his large orders for the notes, and in  
all purchased some \$15,000 worth, face  
value.

Tonight the secret service agents  
saw Mr. Weigel. They were satisfied  
with his explanation. He was not ar-  
rested.

Ludwig, the junk dealer, turned over  
the plates. They were still in the  
hands of the man which were wrapped  
after last being used. They bore the  
seal of the bank and also that of the  
receiver, and there could be no question  
that they had never been used  
since last the bank ran off a lot of  
the bills.

TRICK OF THE TICKET SELLERS.

How Circus Patrons Sometimes Are  
Cheated Out of Their Money.

"Short changing" or "flimflaming,"  
is practiced by an unscrupulous class  
of ticket sellers," said an old time  
circus ticket seller. "The opportunities  
that the business offers him are  
greater than that of any other I know of.  
Everything is business and confusion;  
a man loses his head, doesn't think to  
count his change and becomes an easy  
victim, when under ordinary circum-  
stances he'd detect the fraud. I'll at-  
tempt to describe to you one of the  
commonest tricks of 'flimflaming' on  
the part of the ticket seller. The  
hustle, hustle, in his pocket for  
change and finally pulls out a \$10 bill.  
The ticket seller takes the preliminary  
performance in a glance and knows  
that a dead moral certainty that the  
man hasn't anything smaller. He  
looks at the bill a moment, then sizes  
up the cash, as if in doubt. Then  
suddenly he turns to his victim and says:  
'Is this the smallest that you've  
got?'"

"The man tells him that it is. All of  
this has consumed but a fraction of a  
minute, you'd say, but in fact it has  
given the sharper a chance to fold the  
bill in such a way that none of the  
figures are visible, and there is nothing  
to indicate what its denomination is.  
The bill is passed directly from the  
right to the left hand, the palm of  
which is concealed a \$1 bill folded in  
precisely the same manner. It is the  
work of only a second to substitute  
one for the other, the ticket seller  
apologizing all the while for his  
inability to make the change, and the  
victim walks off unsuspecting with  
\$1 where he had \$10, and the change  
which he doesn't discover his  
take until some moments later. And  
then he fails to get satisfaction, for  
of course, the short change artist  
denies the fraud emphatically."

Asked regarding the numerous other  
schemers, Dr. McLean told of the  
published his hand over the  
various importers using that name  
and a query regarding the Schlatte  
who was reported as lost in the  
Colorado desert elicited an interesting  
story.

"My dear young man we have nothing  
in common," said Mrs. Eddy, defining  
her philosophy from Hume and Park.  
Lady denys the very existence of matter,  
claims disease and such to be non-  
existent. I admit their existence and  
point to the power of Christ to heal.  
Surgery of honor, but in drugs I have  
no belief. They are all poison. Christ  
never used them."

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"The ordinary way of handing a  
man short change in silver is beauti-  
fully simple. Say, for instance, a man  
buys two fifty cent tickets and tender-  
a \$5 bill. Three dollars and a half in  
silver change is placed in his hand  
hurriedly, and he walks off without  
knowing it. Eventually he finds out  
that he's fifty cents shy; but it is  
too late to make a kick. The short change  
man knows who to 'flim-flam' and who  
to treat squarely. He sizes up the  
man at a glance and can pretty  
well tell near telling whether he'll count  
his money or not before leaving. That's  
where his knowledge of human nature  
comes into play.

"Ticket selling is a profitable em-  
ployment outside of the circus. A  
man can always count on finding  
a \$5 bill. Three dollars and a half in  
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## SERMON.

Rev. Dr. Talmage in His Discourse Extols Home as a Field of Usefulness and Especially Encourages Wives and Mothers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage extols home as a field of usefulness, and especially encourages wives and mothers; text, Genesis 1, 27. "Male and female created he them."

In this world God, who can make no mistakes, made man and woman for a specific work and to man in particular spheres—man to be regnant in her realm, woman to be dominant in hers. The boundary line between Italy and Switzerland, between England and Scotland, is not more thoroughly marked than this distinction between the empire masculine and the empire feminine. So entirely dissimilar are the fields to which God called them that you can no more compare them than you can oxygen and hydrogen, water and grease, trees and stars. All this talk about the superiority of one sex to the other is an everlasting waste of time, a species of bewilderment, a scale-and-scientific that can be weighed by the hand. Who can weigh the dust of diamonds, but where are the scales so delicate that you can weigh in them affection, sentiment against sentiment, thought against thought, soul against soul, a man's word against a woman's word?

You come out with your stereotyped remark that man is superior to woman in intellect, and then I open up my den of the worthy, the typed thunderbolts writings of Harriet Martineau and Elizabeth Browning and George Eliot. You come on with your stereotyped remark about woman's superiority to man in the item of affection, but I ask you where was there more capacity to love than in John the disciple, and Robert McCheyne, the Scotchman, and John Summerfield, the Methodist, and Henry Martyn, the missionary? The heart of those men was so large that after they had rolled into the hemisphere there was room still left to marshal the hosts of heaven and earth, and the name of Jehovah. I deny to man the throne of heaven. I deny to woman the throne of earth. I deny to man the throne of heaven intellectual. I deny to woman the throne affectual. No human phraseology will ever define the spheres while there is an intuition by which we know when a man is in his realm and when a woman is in her realm and when either of them is out of it. No bungling legislature ought to attempt to make a definition or to say, "This is the line, and that is the line."

My theory is that if woman wants to vote she might as well do it, and if a man wants to contribute to keep house he ought to be allowed to earn bread and keep house. There are masculine women and there are effeminate men. My theory is that you have no right to interfere with any one's doing anything that is righteous. Albany and Washington might as well decree by legislation how high a brown thrasher should fly or how deep a trout should plunge as to try to seek out the height or the depth of woman's soul. The only difference is that a subtle snare the whole world over, the whole subject. When a woman is prepared to preach, she will preach, and neither conference nor presbytery can hinder her. When a woman is prepared to move in highest spheres, she will have great influence on the exchange, and no boards of trade can hinder her. I want woman to understand that heart and brain can overthrow any barrier that politicians may set up and that nothing can keep her back or keep her down but the question of capacity.

## WOMAN'S BEST RIGHTS.

I know there are women of most remarkable talents, but I have run down the country, having no homes of their own or forsaking their own homes, talking about their rights, and we know very well that they themselves are not fit to vote nor fit to keep house. Their missions seem to be to bumble the two sexes at the thought of what any one of us might become. No one would want to become the queen of heaven, but who would not like to have cast upon society the children that such women would raise. But I will show you that the best right that woman can own she already has in her possession: that her position in this country at this time is not one of commiseration but one of congratulation; that the grandeur and power of her realm have never yet been appreciated; that she sits today on a throne so high that all the thrones of earth piled on top of each other would not make her a footstool. Here is the platform on which she stands. Away down below it are the ballot box and the congressional assemblage and the legislative hall.

## APPRECIATION OF HER RIGHTS.

Woman always has voted and always will vote. Our great-grandfathers thought they were by their votes putting Washington into the presidential chair. No, their mother, by the principles she taught him and by the insights she incubated, made him go aside. It was a Christian mother's hand that hung the halter when Lord Bacon wrote and Newton philosophized and Alfred the Great governed, and Jonathan Edwards thundered of judgment to come. How many men there have been in high political station who would have been insufficient to stand the test to which their moral principle was put. Had not, not been for the insights that she gave him, the son of a friend, a wife's prayer that sounded lower than the clamor of partisanship? Why, my friends, the right of suffrage, as we men exercise it, seems to be a feasible thing. You, a Christian, have come up to the ballot box, and you drop your vote. Right, after you comes a liberlin or a sot, the scoffing, or the street, and he drops his vote, and his mate comes with disgraced apparel, as they dare go so as not to be arrested of the police, a caricature of the vicious and an insult to that God who made them women and not gorgons and tramping onwards through a frivolous and dissipated life, to temporal and eternal destruction. Oh, woman, with the lightning of your eyes strike dead at your feet all these attempts to dominate and to taunt.

Woman, by her faithfulness, casts a vote in the right direction, then nothing can resist it and the influence of that vote will throb through the eternities.

My chief anxiety, then, is not that women have other rights accorded

her, but that she, by the grace of God, rise up to the appreciation of the glorious rights she already possesses. I shall only have time to speak of one right and all absorbing right that every woman has, and that is to make home happy. That no one has ever disputed with her. Come home at noon or at night, and they tarry a comparatively little while, but she all day governs it, because it sanctifies it. It is within her power to make it the most attractive place on earth. It is the only calm harbor in this world. You know as well as I do that this outside world and the business world is a long scene of strife and contention. The man who has a dollar struggles to keep it. Prices up. Prices down. Losses gained. Misrepresentations. Gouging. Underdealing. Buyers deploring; sellers exasperating. Tenants seeking less rent; landlords demanding more. God fidgety. Struggles about office. Men who are trying to keep it; men who are trying to get it. Slips. Two Deceptions. Vanities. Catastrophes. O the poor soul! God you have a home and that you should be queen in it. Better be there than carry the curse of a princess. Your abode may be humble, but you can by your faith in God and your cheerfulness of demeanor gild it with splendors such as an upholster's hand never knew.

## THE BEAUTIFUL HOME ABOVE.

One twilight, after I had been playing with the children for some time, I lay down on the lounge to rest, and half asleep and half awake, I seemed to dream this dream: It seemed to me that I was in a far distant land—not Paris, although more than oriental cities could cross the miles; nor the tropics, although more than tropical fruitfulness filled the garden. It was, although more than Italian softness filled the air. And I wandered around looking for thorns and nettles, but I found none of them grew there. And I walked forth, and I saw the sun rise, and I said, "When will I set again?" and the sun sank not. And I saw all the people in holiday apparel, and I said, "When will they put on winter clothes, when again will they live in the mine and melt at the furnace?" But neither the garments nor the robes did they put off. And I wandered in the suburbs, and I said, "Where do they bury the dead of this great city?" And I looked along by the hills when it would be most beautiful for the dead to sleep, and I saw castles and towers and battlements, but they were not a mausoleum, nor monument, nor white slab stone. And I went into the great chapel of the city, and I said, "What do the people worship?" Where are the benches on which they sit? And a voice answered, "We have no poor in this great city." And I wandered out seeking to find the place where were the hovels of the destitute, and I found mansions of amber and ivory and gold, but no teard did I see or sigh hear. I was bewildered, and I sat under the shadow of a great tree, and I found among the leaves, skipping up the flowery paths and across the sparkling waters, a very bright and sparkling group, and when I saw their step I knew it, and when I heard their voices I thought I knew them, but their apparel was different from anything I had ever seen. I bowed a stranger to strangers. 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