

# ST. JOHN WEEKLY SUN.

VOL. 21.—NO. 16.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1898.

FIRST PART.

## Queer Economy

It is to be continually rebuilding fences when you can buy the "Star" 13 bar woven wire fencing, 4 feet high, for 60 cts. a rod. When once put up it will last a lifetime.

### Wire Fence Manufacturing Co.,

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

**MY PRIVATE STOCK:**  
"Jusquebaugh Cream" Old Scotch Whisky.

A perfect blend of the oldest, purest and finest Highland malts, \$5.75 per single gal., or \$10.50 per case of one doz. bottles. Each dozen contains two imp. gals.

It is the purest of pure whiskeys. Remember the price—\$5.75 per gal., or \$10.50 per case.

No charge for jar or case. Securely packed and shipped in any way desired.

**Family Wine List Sent on Application**  
Goods shipped immediately on receipt of order.

Send remittance by post office order, express order, or enclose money in registered letter.

**M. A. FINN,**  
Wine and Spirit Merchant,  
112 Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B.

### ST. STEPHEN.

No Contraband Tobacco Found—W. A. Harvey Injured.

ST. STEPHEN, N. B., April 14.—Inspector Jones of the dominion customs and Inspector Smith of the United States customs made descents today upon the cigar factories in St. Stephen, and Calais, but were unable to find any contraband tobacco.

V. A. Henry was thrown from a horse this morning and sustained severe injuries to his head and back. It was necessary to put several stitches in a cut over one eye.

**THE LATE CAPT. R. H. CROCKER.**  
(Yarmouth Herald.)

Details of the fatal accident to Capt. Rowland Hill Crocker, formerly of Yarmouth, which occurred at Philadelphia on Tuesday last, have been received. It appears that Capt. Crocker was struck and instantly killed by a south-bound Doylestown express train at Oak Lane station. Capt. Crocker was born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, on Dec. 18, 1814, and was therefore 83 years of age. His ancestors were seafaring men. When quite young Capt. Crocker went to sea in one of his father's vessels. He a few years later became captain of a vessel, and for many years sailed to and from the West Indies, Great Britain, and many other parts of the world. He was thrifty and saved considerable money, with which he purchased interest in a number of vessels. About fifteen years ago he retired from active service, and went to reside with his son-in-law, Henry R. Smith, in Philadelphia. During the past three months the family has resided at Oak Lane. His widow and two daughters survive him.

Capt. Crocker, during President Lincoln's administration, was presented with a gold medal for rescuing a crew which had been shipwrecked in mid-ocean. He was a brother-in-law of Capt. John Killam, and Mrs. Crocker is a cousin of Mrs. Robt. Cale of Yarmouth.

### SHIP MARLBOROUGH

Bound from This Port to Sharpness Abandoned in Mild Ocean.

The Captain and Eleven of the Crew Are Supposed to Have Been Lost.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The North German Lloyd steamer Saale, Captain Blanco, which arrived today from Genoa, reports that on Sunday last she picked up a life boat containing two men of the crew of the ship Marlborough of Windsor, N. S., who probably are all that survive of the ship's crew of fourteen. The two sailors were very much exhausted when rescued by the Saale. The Marlborough sailed from St. John, N. B., March 18, for Sharpness, with a cargo of deals. There was experienced a succession of heavy gales, chiefly from the eastward, in which the ship labored heavily, causing her to leak badly. The storm continued without any cessation until April 4, when during the height of the gale the ship went to pieces. The crew attempted to launch the life boat, but it was dashed to pieces before it reached the water.

There was one other boat. The men went to work making life rafts from the cargo of deals, and nine of them left the side of the water-logged vessel. Capt. Cochran and four men were the last to leave in the remaining boat. Shortly after abandoning the Marlborough those in the life boat lost sight of the remainder of the crew. The captain's boat drifted away before the gale. In the hurry of abandoning the Marlborough, but scant provisions could be placed in the boat. The little crew suffered fearfully from thirst and later on from hunger. On April 7 Capt. Cochran died from exhaustion and exposure, and on Easter morning, at daylight, another of the crew died. There was now left in the boat Chief Officer George V. Masters and Seaman James Fannon. Both men were well, high worn out from hunger and thirst. Their boat was in a badly damaged condition, having been stove in by sea and badly battered by the floating wreckage from their vessel. They had almost despaired of being rescued when Mate Masters sighted the smoke of a steamer to the westward. The Saale's lookout had meanwhile sighted the Saale and the ship's course was headed for the boat, which was reached just before 10 a. m. The Marlborough was built at Windsor, N. S., in 1853 and owned by Geo. A. Churchill of that place. She registered 1383 tons.

### STRANGE SUIT AGAINST A SURGEON.

A patient recently brought suit against his medical attendant for \$5,000 damages. The plaintiff averred that during May last he was suffering from acute pain in the right leg caused by otitis of the tibia, that he employed the defendant to operate upon it, and to remove the diseased portion of the bone, and that the defendant made a mistake and operated on the tibia of the left leg. After the patient had been anesthetized the surgeon found that both legs were similarly affected. He asked which one he was to operate upon and the patient's father replied that it was the left leg. He acted upon the decision of the father. The judge directed a jury to find a verdict for the defendant.—The Lancet.

## ON THE SENATE

### The Whole Question of a War Depends on Its Action.

#### Interest in England as to Privateering in Case of War Between Spain and U. S.

#### An Informal Meeting of the Six Great Powers Represented at Washington Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The attention of the civilized world is focussed upon the senate of the United States. Upon its action probably depends the momentous question of war between this country and Spain.

The action of the house yesterday in adopting resolutions looking to armed intervention in the Cuban rebellion transferred the centre of interest and action from one wing of the capitol to the other. Upon the senate, therefore, as was iterated and reiterated on the floor today, rests the responsibility for delay or action.

For more than six hours this afternoon the senate held the resolutions proposed by the committee on foreign relations under the consideration of the speakers today were Mr. Turley, Mr. Hoar, Mr. Turple, Mr. Gray and Mr. Fairbanks. They were accorded the most profound attention by both senators on the floor and by the throngs in the galleries. Among those who listened to a part of the debate were Sir Julian Pauncefote and a considerable number of the diplomatic corps. Speaker Reed, Mr. Justice Harlan of the supreme court and Hon. W. J. Bryan were also present.

The speeches were interspersed with heated colloquies, some of which caused a commotion in the galleries. Many times the applause both on the floor and in the galleries was tumultuous and the vice-president was obliged more than once to warn the spectators that no demonstration were, under the rules, to be permitted. At this point the adjournment, a genuine sensation was created by the efforts of the vice-president to subdue the applause induced by the effort made to prolong the session until a vote could be taken. Vice-President Hobart directly addressed the galleries and ordered that the applause should cease. Nearly every senator was on his feet and the main aisle in front of the president's desk was crowded with senators.

"The chair is himself out of order," shouted Mr. Gray. He has no right directly to address the people in the galleries.

"Such a thing was never done before in the senate," declared Mr. Bates.

"The applause was started by senators on the floor," some one shouted from the crowd in front of the president.

"I started it myself," explained Mr. Mason (Ill.), "and am prepared to assume the responsibility for it."

After vainly endeavoring on two occasions to agree to a time for a vote upon the resolutions, and after voting down a motion to adjourn, the senate finally, amid much confusion, agreed to adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Interest in the Cuban question centered at the senate wing of the capitol today, while the resolutions reported yesterday by the senate committee on foreign affairs were under consideration. The most significant event of the day was an attempt to fix the desire of many senators to debate the resolution at considerable length. It is impossible now to say when a vote will be taken, and the utmost the friends of the resolution hope for is to secure a vote by the end of the week.

All day long conferences of senators were held looking to a possible agreement upon the form of resolutions to be sent to the president. Great efforts were made for the house resolution, which was known to have been satisfactory to the president, and which was supported by the conservative senators. It is not believed that the house resolutions can pass the senate, and prospects are that the committee resolution will have an amendment recognizing the republic of Cuba before it is passed, the friends of recognition claiming a clear majority for it.

The conservative senators believe the house proposition will win in conference, the impression being that the house will refuse to yield, and in order to prevent further delay the friends of Cuba in the senate will accept the house proposition.

When the senate adjourned tonight Senator Davis, in charge of the resolution, repeated his intention to ask the senate to sit continuously after the beginning of the session tomorrow unless an agreement to fix a time for vote can be secured.

"I see no other way of bringing the matter to an issue," he said. "I do not enjoy night sessions any more than any other senators, but I appreciate the importance of getting the speeches off and securing a vote at the earliest possible hour."

Anxious as Senator Davis and others of his mind are for a speedy vote, the indications are for considerable delay. The vice-president already has received requests from about twenty senators for recognition to speak, and others are expected to make similar application. All these insist that they have no intention of speaking for the purpose of causing delay, but nevertheless they will consume many hours of time. It would seem now that even in case of a continuous session a vote would not be probable before Saturday.

The list of those who have expressed a desire to speak includes the following: Cullen, Daniel, Frye, Dillman, Walcott, Spooner, Chandler, Platt (Conn.), Cannon, Pettigrew, Proctor, Burrows, Bacon, Wellington, Stewart, Caffery, Hawley, White and Hawkins.

25 to April 20. The press cables from Madrid were not doubted, however.

There is no doubt that the cortes will prepare a war budget adequate to the existing condition of affairs, which budget will be akin to the \$50,000,000 defense fund recently appropriated by congress. It is understood that the Spanish war budget is not likely to be less than 250,000,000 pesetas. The address of the Queen Regent upon the opening of the cortes is looked forward to as an important feature in connection with Spanish-American affairs, as it is definitely known that the Queen Regent will deal with the existing crisis.

MADRID, April 14, via Paris.—The groups forming the majority in parliament will meet next Tuesday. Senor Sagasta, the premier, will confer tomorrow with the leaders of the minority, explain to them the reasons for hastening the assembling of the cortes, and arrange with them to constitute the new chamber as rapidly as possible in the hope of being able to begin public business by the 23rd.

The Washington correspondent of El Imparcial declares that the United States is sending troops to the frontiers of Mexico for protection against a volunteer guerrilla invasion.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Spanish minister, Senor Polo, has made final preparations for his departure from Washington, but no actual step in that direction will be taken until specific instructions are received from Madrid.

The official archives have been sealed in readiness to be placed in charge of the French ambassador at Washington, M. Cambon.

Until today the Spanish minister has continued to accept the numerous official courtesies extended to him, including the hospitality of the cabinet officials and others high in the government's service. In view, however, of the reports of the foreign committees in congress and of the grave trend of affairs, he has decided not to accept further courtesies of this character, as it necessarily involves his coming into close personal relations with public men who may have participated in the denunciation of Spain in official reports.

It is the feeling in diplomatic circles that under ordinary circumstances the action in congress—the report of the two foreign committees, the passage of resolutions by the house, and the character of the debate—would make incumbent on the Spanish minister to leave without further awaiting eventualities, which are now regarded as unavoidable. But against this it is known that the Spanish government will not, either by withdrawal of the minister or any other conspicuous step, place itself in a position of having invited a recourse to war. On the contrary, the entire policy at Madrid, it is said, is to remain passive until the United States not only makes the tender of war, but executes it by unmistakable overt acts.

It has been further developed as the minister's policy of Spain that she will resist armed intervention in Cuba as an attack upon her sovereignty. Although unofficial suggestions have appeared in the inspired press of Madrid that a protest might be made against that feature of the president's message suggesting armed intervention, no such protest has been made, nor, it is said, is there any present probability that it will be made. The only uncertain feature in this regard is that the Spanish cabinet has resolved to yield to no pressure, so matter how great, toward American intervention in Cuba, but to accept of such act of intervention as meaning war.

Cardinal Rampolla's despatch from the Vatican to the foreign office at Madrid stating that a peace settlement was still likely, is known here to have been made on advice sent from Washington two days ago, which in no way reflect today's condition of affairs. The advices were sent by Archbishop Ireland, who at the time of the despatch believed the tendencies were more pacific. This, however, was before either branch of congress had acted.

There is in diplomatic circles renewed talk of European intervention on more definite lines than heretofore. It has not yet advanced to the point, however, of a joint policy or the exchange of notes among the ambassadors and ministers at Washington or the capitals of Europe, and if anything is done it will probably be only a further appeal of the Spanish, similar to the appeal which induced the recent action of the powers. The nature of this appeal, it is pointed out, would be to show that Spain's recent concessions, granting an armistice, was made on the joint request of the powers, and would take the ground that as the powers had brought about this action by Spain, they should lend their united influence in seeing that time was allowed to try the efficacy of the concession. It is believed among diplomats here that Spain will make this appeal and that it will meet with favorable response, but the word has not come that the step has been taken.

The sentiment at the embassies and legations today was that the action in congress made war inevitable and that little or no further chance remained to escape from it.

LONDON, April 14.—There is great interest here in government and commercial circles over the possibility of privateering in the event of war between the United States and Spain. Several applications for letters of marque have been made at the Spanish embassy and at the office of the Spanish naval commission, but there were no applications at the United States embassy. It is generally recognized that Spain intends to make privateering a conspicuous element of the campaign. It is thought, however, that she will confine her energies in this direction to preying upon American coastwise commerce. It is not



believed she will risk offending European powers by stopping their American-bound vessels, or by searching trans-Atlantic ships for American goods, for if European ships are molested the powers will probably adopt radical preventive measures.

The prevalent opinion that the United States will not embark in privateering produces an excellent impression.

At the admiralty here it is suggested that the Spanish navy scheme will not be to pit a fleet against the American warships, but to scatter Spain's war vessels about the coasts and engage in guerrilla warfare, sweeping down upon coast towns and retreating before they are overtaken. The decision of certain that this will be Spain's policy if she abandons the hope of retaining Cuba and merely pursues a war of revenge. Many merchant vessels are being offered at the United States embassies on the continent, but no negotiations are proceeding, and it is said at the embassy here that the United States government has not need of any more ships.

LONDON, April 14.—It is reported this evening at Lloyd's that the Spanish cruisers Albatroz and Albatroz Equando sailed April 9 from Porto Rico with secret instructions.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 14.—Surprise appears to have settled into conviction here that the statement attributed to President McKinley and partially confirmed by Vice-president Hobart, many senators and General Lee, namely, "No hostile shots until after April 15" was true, and was made for good reasons and will govern events.

It seems as though every preparation in the way of provision and precaution had been made, yet the docks are as busy as ever, the harbor is lighted in illuminations with flash and electric signals, torpedo boats dash to and fro, and the booming of guns engaged in target practice is constantly heard during daylight hours.

The naval men here are much interested in the new gunboats Wilmington and Helena. Those acquainted with Cuba recognize how valuable vessels of this class would be in such waters as Matanzas, Sagua, La Grande and in the Cauto river, where light draught, well armed and maneuverable boats are just the thing for gulf service.

With the exception that four companies of troops are on their way here to do garrison duty, there is not much information obtainable regarding the military plans, and no reports appear to have been taken to provide for the transportation of troops to Cuba. The naval men say they do not know of any available transports in the gulf and some people think that insurgents may be relied upon to conduct the land operations, but those who are familiar with the circumstances say such an idea is untenable.

Dr. Cendamo, chief medical officer of this island, met the military officer yesterday of the Ellinger and the Marrado cigar factories, with the view of converting them into hospitals in the event of hostilities.

MADRID, April 14, 7 p. m.—After the cabinet meeting of the 14th, the Associated Press that the government "continues to maintain the same firm attitude of defence, not dedance."

Monsignor Nava, the papal nuncio, called at the palace after the cabinet meeting and gave "good hopes of peace being preserved."

LONDON, April 15.—The Madrid correspondent of the Morning Post, telegraphing by way of Biarritz, says: "The Queen Regent has informed the members of her court that it is her intention to abdicate immediately if the cabinet takes any steps derogatory to Spain's honor and dignity."

LONDON, April 15.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard, telegraphing Thursday night, says: "The despatches announcing the resolutions proposed in the United States senate and passed by the house of representatives, caused more indignation and displeasure in Madrid than even the presidential message. Not a single paper admits the supposition that such pretensions could be tolerated by any Spanish government desirous of keeping in harmony with the unanimous feelings of the nation."

Home journals, like El Imparcial, El Liberal and El Heraldo caution the government against the perils of allowing public opinion and other Spanish parties to take the lead in patriotic protest against such a flagrant assertion of intention to encroach upon the rights and the territory of Spain.

The declarations of Marshal Campos and the equally firm and good declarations of Senor Silveira lead many to surmise that the leader of the army and the conservative party would not shrink the responsibility of office if unforeseen eventualities brought them back to the councils of the regency on the eve of war or a settlement of the Cuban question with President McKinley.

"The watchword in official circles is to remain on the defensive, firmly awaiting the development of President McKinley's action and the advance of American diplomacy. All sensible and

(Continued on Page Four.)

**WHAT A LOT OF EGGS**  
The Hens Lay when Fed on GREEN CUT BONE.

FROM.....  
**200% to 400% More than without it.**

With only a Dozen Hens, the increase of Eggs will More than Pay for one of

**MANN'S GREEN BONE CUTTERS**  
WHICH YOU CAN PROCURE FROM.....

**W. H. THORNE & CO. Ltd,**  
MARKET SQUARE . . . . ST. JOHN.

...found in  
capital town of  
about one south  
part of province  
defects 20 degrees  
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ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising. For Sale, Wanted, etc., 50 cents each insertion.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 16, 1898.

MR. MILLS RESPONSIBLE.

Douglas Stuart, the inspector of penitentiaries, has submitted to his minister a report in which he referred to the bad results of political management of prisons.

ON TO KHARTOUM. General Kitchener's decisive defeat of the Dervishes despatched by the Khalifa to wrest Berber from the Anglo-Egyptian army, will in all probability be followed by a rapid advance on Khartoum and the end of Dervish supremacy in the Sudan.

BRITAIN IN THE EAST.

It was announced some weeks ago that the British admiralty had sent cut orders to its agents to buy up all the British steaming ports east of Colombo.

The fact is that Great Britain possesses in South Wales a monopoly of the finest fuel in the world. Her steam raising power is unrivalled.

THE THREATENED WAR.

In the last decade of the fifteenth century Spanish ships bore Columbus on a voyage that resulted in the discovery of America.

that her fleet in Chinese waters is far superior to any other. She has three battle-ships, three armoured cruisers, seven unarmoured cruisers (with speed of 19 to 22 knots), four sloops, and ten gunboats.

It is therefore clear that Britain is in a position to maintain her prestige in the far east, and there is no ground for belief that her interests will be sacrificed.

ON THE SENATE. (Continued from First Page.) Senator Sargent in Spain under a pretext of the declaration of their own government and that of President McKinley do not by any means make impossible a peaceful and conciliatory solution.

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HANTSPOUR SHIPPING NOTES.

Capt. R. Pratt of Cheverie is building a steamboat. She is timbered out and will be pushed along to completion as fast as possible.

HALIFAX.

An I. C. R. Train off the Track Near Stellerton—The Steamer Alpha.

HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 14.—The train from Stellerton for Halifax left this afternoon. The derailed train proceeded some distance and the passenger coaches turned over on their sides.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON IV.—April 24.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Forgive, and ye shall be forgiven.—Luke 6: 37.

PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST.

The last part of the third year of His ministry, near the close of the great Galilean ministry.

LESSON ON FORGIVENESS.

Read Chapter 18. Commit Verses 21, 22, 23.

21. Then came Peter to Him, and said, Lord, how oft shall my brother sin against me, and I forgive him? till seven times?

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(Continued from First Page.) Senator Sargent in Spain under a pretext of the declaration of their own government and that of President McKinley do not by any means make impossible a peaceful and conciliatory solution.

29. And his servant fell down at his feet and besought him, saying, Have patience with me, and I will pay thee all.

REVISION CHANGES.

Ver. 23. (a) Make a reckoning with.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT.

21. Then came Peter—After thinking over what Jesus had said in vs. 15-17.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.

HALIFAX, April 13.—A delegation left for Ottawa this morning representing the city and county of Halifax.

DISCRIMINATION.

By giving an export rate on cargoes of goods from the west to Windsor Junction the I. C. R. management is discriminating against St. John and the schooners in the bay trade.

GUIDING QUESTIONS.

Subject: Forgiving and Being Forgiven.

To what part of Christ's life does this lesson belong? What was the occasion of Peter's question?

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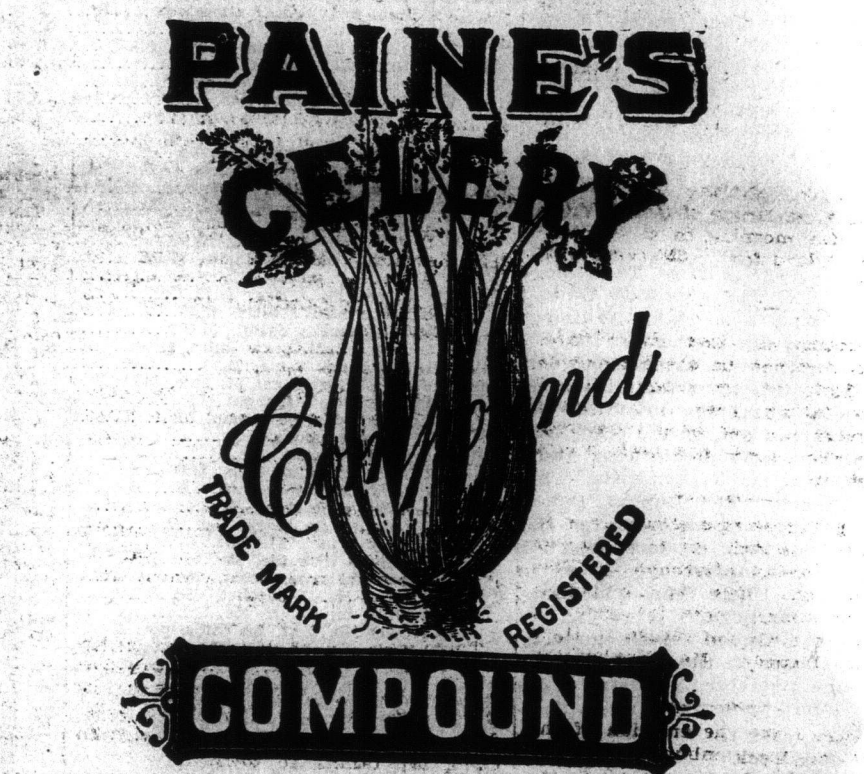
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IT WORKED LIKE A CHARM.

Paine's Celery Compound, the World-famed Spring Medicine, Gives Mr. Ducharme a New Lease of Life.

This is the Trade Mark of the Kind That Cures—Look for the Name "PAINE'S" and the Stalk of Celery—Refuse All Substitutes and Imitations.



Gentlemen—For a long time I was subject to spells of weakness that rendered me quite unfit for work. At such times my nervous condition was very alarming, and I felt as if my life was coming to an end.

(Acts 7: 60.) Does forgiveness prevent all efforts to punish crime? How does this law of forgiveness tend to lessen the sin in the world?

Scene I.—Relate the story in vs. 23-27. Who is represented by the king? By the servant or officer? How much money is 10,000 talents? Does this represent our sins towards God? In what respects is sin a debt? Can we pay the debt? How does God show His compassion to us (John 3: 16)?

Scene II.—What did the officer do when he was released? How much is 100 pence? What is the difference between this and the amount the officer had been forgiven? How does this represent the wrongs men do to us?

Scene III.—Who told the king about Peter's servant? What did the king do? Why? Was this just? Why cannot God forgive those who refuse to forgive others? Where else is this truth taught. (Matt. 6: 13, 14, 15; Mark 11: 25.) Can one who does not forgive dare to repeat the Lord's Prayer?

HALIFAX, April 13.—A delegation left for Ottawa this morning representing the city and county of Halifax.

By giving an export rate on cargoes of goods from the west to Windsor Junction the I. C. R. management is discriminating against St. John and the schooners in the bay trade.

Subject: Forgiving and Being Forgiven. To what part of Christ's life does this lesson belong? What was the occasion of Peter's question?

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FIRST CITY

Recent Events Around

Together With

from Correspondents

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CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

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

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

Manager Harris has not yet reduced the exorbitant rate on plaster from Hillsboro to St. John.

Christopher, son of W. H. Bert of Pisiquid East, P. E. I., died last week of rheumatic fever. He was 22 years old.

Capt. Daniel McPhee of Georgetown, and A. B. Bruce of Grand View, leave Monday morning by S. S. Stanley for Klondyke - Charlottetown, Gardian.

The remains of John R. Wright, who was drowned in the Neckawick stream, York Co., Sunday, March 27th, by falling from a temporary bridge, have not yet been recovered, although the search has been pretty well kept up.

Frank B. Barnes and Miss Lydia R. Lewis were married at the Baptist parsonage Monday afternoon by Rev. J. D. Freeman. The happy couple propose remaining here for about a month, when they will return to their home at Bangor, Me. -Fredericton Gleaser.

The contract for the erection of the buildings on Mecklenburg street, Mrs. R. Cruikshank was awarded yesterday to A. A. Mabee, north end. The sub-contractors are: Corbett & Sproule, mason work; James Patton, painting; Wm. Kelly, plumbing; and James McDade, galvanizing.

J. H. Hughill, until recently agent of the Furness Steamship Line in Halifax, is about to take up his residence in Montreal to manage the company's business at this port. One of the present staff of the company's office in Halifax will be appointed manager in that city - Montreal Witness.

John Kilburn returned to Fredericton from Quebec on Saturday evening, after seeing his season's cut of seven millions all safely in the books. He says there was fully three feet of snow in the wood when he left, the weather was quite cold, and the prospects for stream driving, seemed pretty good.

A telegram received on 12th inst. by Mrs. Wm. Flemming, Golding street, announced the death of her son, Wm. J. Flemming, at Somerville, Mass. Some years ago he was a member of the New Brunswick Mounties. He had many friends in this city who will learn with deep regret of his death. He leaves a wife and one child.

By the death of Miss Nellie Brogan, daughter of James A. Brogan, Charlotte street, which occurred Wednesday Centenary church, and Sunday school loses a devoted member. Miss Brogan was deeply interested in church work and was in health system called in her place at the services. Miss Brogan was a member of Mrs. Hea's Bible class of Centenary school and her death will be deeply deplored by all her acquaintances.

C. Ashworth, ex-Lieut. Gov. Dewdney, J. T. Bethune and C. H. Luginin have retired from the management of the Victoria business of the Klondyke Mining, Trading and Transport Corporation. Geo. A. Strickland, general manager of the Victoria branch of the North-west Mounted Police, will be general manager of the company's business at the capital, with Hon. Fred. Peters acting in an advisory capacity. The gentlemen first named retain their townsite interests. -Yanovosky World.

C. A. Palmer, attorney for the Messrs. Gilbert, Wednesday notified J. Hazen, president of the Horticultural Association, that his clients had decided not to further appeal the arbitration award in health system call. The result of the arbitration award, which was a payment of the money and gave the association possession of the property. The price to be paid for the hill land, about 361-2 acres, is \$3,380, and for the 12 acres of meadow \$2,500. Joseph Allison has donated the latter amount, so the association will only have to raise \$2,480. -Globe.

The prospects for a rushing tourist business are brightening every day, says the Gleaser. Scarcely a day passes that the tourist committees here does not receive inquiries and letters from prospective or intending tourists and sportsmen. On Saturday C. Fred Chestnut received a letter from a number of the Fredericton tourist committee's booklets, coupled with the intimation that a distinguished party from that university proposed visiting the Celestial city next summer.

CONSUMPTION CURE
An old papist, retired from practice having had placed by an English India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility, Neuritis, Constipation, after having tested its wonderful powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 229 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

SUSSEX, April 11.

The Scott act case against Joseph H. Wallace preferred by Inspector Weymann, was up before Justices Robertson and Heine of Norton on Friday last, and withdrawn, no evidence of sale having been produced. The only witness sworn stated that he was at the accused's residence on the night of the 27th December, and that a pile social in aid of the school was being held; that he had been treated by some people not belonging to the accused's household in the barn that night; and had no knowledge of the act; that he had known the accused for thirty years and had lived in the neighborhood all that time, and this was the first time he had seen or heard that he was suspected of selling liquor. He had every means of knowing, and to his knowledge the accused had never been seen or heard of on his premises or elsewhere. Evidently the inspector had been misled.

CHARLOTTE, N. B., April 11.-Miss Josie Noonan is negotiating for the purchase of the New Brunswick Hotel, formerly the military store and the World office. This property passed out of the hands of Miss Noonan to her son, Mr. J. J. Noonan, who is at present in England.

The adjourned library meeting meets again tonight to advise the donors of the new building. Some means for raising funds for the purchase of the building are being considered.

The stores, banks, post office and customs house were closed on Good Friday. The churches were held in all the churches yesterday.

Albert Connell, Lower Newcastle, met with a serious accident yesterday while ramming his father's wood-cutter. A stick flew from the machine and inflicted a severe wound on his forehead. He was taken to the Hotel Dieu hospital and Dr. J. B. Benson dressed the wound. It will be some days before he will be able to move.

At the late meeting of the Chatham division of the T. F. following officers were installed: Wm. J. Norman, Edgar, W. A. Bennett, McKinnon, R. S. L. Woods, Asst. Com. P. M. McQuillan, J. J. L. Lobban, F. S. James, Firth, Treas. Maggie McLaughlin, Con. L. Wells, Asst. Com. S. L. H. Abbott, P. W. P.

The reports of last quarter were read and were satisfactory. The officers were interested in the police magistrate master was read by Mr. McQuillan at the late meeting of the government. Before proceeding to Fredericton, the police magistrate master was read by Mr. McQuillan at the late meeting of the government. Before proceeding to Fredericton, the police magistrate master was read by Mr. McQuillan at the late meeting of the government.

Harry Sancton, son of G. Fred Sancton of this city, who had a position on the engineering staff of one of the Merger line boats recently purchased by the American government, has been given a good position in another of the company's steamers.

Charles Stewart and H. W. Kingston of St. John, C. E. Black of Canaan, Hazen Thorne and E. Hicks of Hawdock, A. B. Homer of Parraboro, J. M. Hesson of Springhill and B. W. Perry of N. B. were registered at Vancouver hotels on April 4th.

Alfred L. Riley, who has been employed as a machinist for the Coast railway, died on Sunday night of inflammation of the bowels. He belonged to Londonderry, where he leaves a wife and two or three children. -Yarmouth Herald.

There are 300 fishermen on Cape Island, about one-fourth of whom are boys. Since January 1st they have caught 4,500 crates of lobsters; the average selling price was 50c. The three canneries on the island have packed some 1,000 cases, worth, say, \$9.50 per case, giving an income of \$103,200 to these hardy, vigorous fishermen. -Yarmouth Times.

In the death of John N. Coleman, which took place on Wednesday last at his residence at Aylesford, this county has lost one of its best known and most respected citizens. In political circles Mr. Coleman will be remembered as the candidate of the confederate party at the first dominion election in 1867. -Berwick, N. S., Register.

Manager Harris of the I. C. R. has made another concession. The furniture company at Base River, N. S., were so hard hit by his new rate that they had to make arrangements to the Victoria business of the Klondyke Mining, Trading and Transport Corporation. Geo. A. Strickland, general manager of the Victoria branch of the North-west Mounted Police, will be general manager of the company's business at the capital, with Hon. Fred. Peters acting in an advisory capacity. The gentlemen first named retain their townsite interests. -Yanovosky World.

At the Easter meeting in St. George's church, yesterday, the following officers were elected: Wm. J. Norman, Edgar, W. A. Bennett, McKinnon, R. S. L. Woods, Asst. Com. P. M. McQuillan, J. J. L. Lobban, F. S. James, Firth, Treas. Maggie McLaughlin, Con. L. Wells, Asst. Com. S. L. H. Abbott, P. W. P.

The speakers were E. R. Chapman, H. W. Webster, rector of the new New Brunswick; W. J. E. Miles of St. John, vice high chief ranger, and Judge Weidenburn, high chief ranger and supreme councillor. Judge Wedge presided over the proceedings. The audience was his eloquence, Mr. Chapman's eloquence and Mr. Murray of Sackville favored the audience with vocal music between the speeches.

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The Merchants' Bank of Halifax, today flung open its doors for business in Victoria. The manager is G. A. Taylor, lately of the Woodcock, N. B. branch, with E. A. Earle, formerly an accountant of the Charlottetown, E. I. G. J. Kenny, Dr. Muir and W. A. Black, who are interested in the bank, and have been visiting different parts of the province during the last few weeks, and W. A. Spencer, manager of the Nanaimo branch, as well as W. M. Botsford of this city, provincial inspector, are all in Victoria. This makes the fourth agency which the Merchants' Bank has opened in this province since last fall. J. R. McKay, who was formerly accountant with the branch of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax at Antigonish, arrived at Roseland a few days since and has accepted a position as ledger keeper with the branch of the same bank there. -Yanovosky World, April 11th.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

name that number. They reported as follows: Hon. J. B. Snowball, Rev. Canon Ferguson, Mr. J. C. McLean, Mr. T. Joyce, Rev. G. M. Young, J. D. Cranahan, Daniel Ferguson, J. L. Stewart, Hon. L. J. Tweedie, Wm. J. Norman, Edgar, W. A. Bennett, McKinnon, R. S. L. Woods, Asst. Com. P. M. McQuillan, J. J. L. Lobban, F. S. James, Firth, Treas. Maggie McLaughlin, Con. L. Wells, Asst. Com. S. L. H. Abbott, P. W. P.

The Rev. J. C. Berrie preached at both morning and evening services. The singing by the choir was admirable, in which they were aided by the fine bass voice of Mr. Stevenson of St. Stephen. The sweet tenor of Alexander Paul was admirable. The rendition of the duet passage in the anthem at the evening service by the Misses Church and Hubbard was very brilliant and effective. Miss Hubbard played the accompaniment on the organ. Two candidates, Miss Stoop and Miss Gardner, were received into the membership of the church, making profession of faith, and had the right hand of fellowship given them by the minister.

A service for the children of Greenock Presbyterian church was held in the afternoon in Memorial hall, at the residence of Mrs. E. A. Sprague, delivered a most interesting address, which was highly appreciated. Thomas Treedell, an old and much respected resident of the parish of St. Andrews, after a short illness, died on Monday at his late residence, adjacent to the town.

ST. ANDREWS, Charlotte Co., April 12.-A large, highly pleased and amused audience were present in Andraer hall Tuesday evening to witness the presentation for the first time in St. Andrews of the melodrama entitled "More Sinned Than Sinning," a play the plot of which is laid in Ireland, and abounds in startling incidents and pathetic scenes, which was put on the stage by members of the Andraer Dramatic club. The dramatic personnel were: E. C. Cummings, as Squire Hilton, an Irish landlord; Alphonse O'Neill, as Mar-maduke, the squire's son; E. B. Coakley, as Alphonse Behaven, Land Agent; Andrew Craig, as Major Look Out, a British Army Officer; Geo. Craze, as Dick Harvey, villain of the plot; Teddy O'Neal, a Sprig of the Old Sod, Frank Kennedy; Captain DeBalzac, a French Naval Officer; Wm. Rogers, as Dick Rooney, a performance, as it proceeded, developed the possession by the company of a fine amount of histrionic talent. The play was admirably staged, smoothly performed and evoked the hearty plaudits of the audience. The music was under the direction of Miss Brennan, who presided at the organ, and was ably assisted by Professor Rooney's string orchestra. At the conclusion the players and audience united in singing God Save the Queen. The St. Andrews Dramatic party were at Skagway on the 19th ult., and were to start for Dyea on the 21st, was the announcement in a letter received by Thomas Armstrong, from his son, Dr. H. T. Armstrong, who states that the members of the party were in good health and spirits. The doctor was witness to a shooting scene on the street in Skagway, where two toughs, gamblers, exchanged revolver shots with each other. The shooting party, together with his wife and family, left for Boston on Monday. They will for the future reside near that city.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

THE BEING OF THE CHILD.

Translations from Baroness Von Bulow and Thoughts from Other Kindergartners.

Frebel considers the child, not according to the usual dualistic view, as a union of body and spirit, but as belonging to nature, man, and God. The human being is the connection of the opposites, God and nature. The child is the embryo man, but gives as little idea of what he is going to be as the germ of a tree shows the full grown tree; and yet, until now, the chief guide in the handling of children has been psychology, or lessons on the human soul as a conscious or spiritually developed essence. The fully developed powers and faculties of the man show to what the child is to attain, but neither the ways nor the means of reaching the end. This is the province of education. For this the knowledge of the nature of the developed mind does not suffice.

The consideration of man as body and spirit and the study of physiology and psychology are not sufficient for education. The child is not a body alone, the other with the mind, so the science of pedagogics must consider the human being as a whole. Therefore Frebel considers man as a child of nature, a child of man, and a child of God. The expression "child of nature" indicates that the child is the human being, through which man is allied to the universe. "Nature is the first mirror in which man sees himself," says Frebel. The child is, in an uncertain way, the incarnation, or the conscious life of nature. For all the conditions and laws of nature culminate in the human being to lead to a higher form of existence, that of conscious spirit. All the instincts of the animal world are found in childhood, bearing the stamp of a higher being, and are transformed into instincts for self-development. For instance, the instinct for shelter in higher animals leads in man to building, to plastic art; the love of home, of fatherland; the instinct for food, to agriculture; and the social instinct, to the organization of communities and the state. At the same time that the instincts for self-preservation are shown, the playful activity of the child represents the elements of industry and of different branches of art, giving the purely human stamp to all his doings, and making him as the child of man. Nothing can reach its highest perfection, save as it is allowed to mature fully during all the stages of development; therefore, in order to meet his destiny as a citizen of the world, and as a citizen of heaven, man must live freely as a child of nature. The present system of education hinders free development by exercising the intellectual powers too early, causing unnatural maturity of these powers, and sometimes feebleness of mind and body. This danger is lessened by the use of Frebel's play material before the school age. As "child of man," the child belongs to the human race, separated from the lower creation by the expression of individuality. Knowledge of this side of his being is gained by history, which shows how man developed to his present degree of civilization and also what powers and opportunities he possesses.

"History is the second mirror in which man sees himself," says Frebel. As a child of God, the spirit of man leads him beyond the material and this earthly existence to the source of all being, to God, knowledge of whom is gained in nature as well as in history, since both are revelations of the divine in different forms. Knowledge of the human being, therefore, cannot be gained without history and natural science; it must be the result of the three sciences together and not of psychology alone. First, the relation of the human being to nature must be shown in the instinctive life of the child, and the unconscious life of the child studied as the source of all later consciousness. At the same time the history of creation must be presented from the modern scientific standpoint, showing the Creator in His never-ceasing activity in the world. Second, universal history must be presented in such a way as to trace the development from the children to the people of today, in its educational bearing, showing both material and spiritual progress in their connection as cause and effect, and also the religious development of mankind as the result of the continuous, never-ceasing revelation of God in the human spirit. Psychology should study the workings of the child's mind, the natural state of the human mind, and the human powers in their immediate activity. Pedagogic science, pedagogic history, and psychology constitute the knowledge essential for mothers and teachers which Frebel's theory of education supports. The practical application gives his method, which we find in the Kindergarten. "Life," says Frebel, "is one continuous whole, and all the stages of development are but links in the great chain of existence; and since nothing is stronger than its weakest part, it is essential that the first link, babyhood, be made firm enough to bear the strain of future life." To Frebel we are indebted for a system which gives infancy its proper place, for although many others entertain the idea of its importance, Frederick Froebel was the first to prescribe educational methods for that period of life. He has truly said: "Froebel may be called the discoverer of childhood, because he had the philosophic insight to trace back to their beginnings in infancy, the germ period of life, all the universal

HONEST HELP FREE!

An old clergyman, deploring the fact that so many men are being imposed upon by unscrupulous quacks, is willing to inform any man who is weak and nervous or suffering from various effects of errors or excesses, how to obtain a perfect and permanent cure. Having nothing to sell, he asks for no money, but is desirous for humanity's sake to help the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp, REV. A. H. MACFARLANE, Franktown, Ontario.

traits of the fully developed man." Love of home, love of country, desire for possession, all the social and religious virtues, have, he says, their root in some manifestation of the earliest childhood; and he declared that it was the duty of those who have the responsibility of the education of children to know the meaning of the child's first activities, "in which are seen the germs of the mature character, and to nourish and cherish them as such." Infancy is the time when in every direction there are given tendencies, which, unless changed, will continue to grow in strength until the character is fixed for good or evil. The period of infancy assigned to the human being is longer than that assigned to any other living animal, and underlying this fact there is a deep significance. It is through the firmness of the foundation that we are enabled to rear the lasting structure. In this stage of infancy, therefore, laying the foundation of a character destined for immortality. Froebel says, in regard to early education: "Every age of life has its own peculiar claims and needs, in respect to nurture and educational assistance, appropriate to it alone. What is lost in the infancy cannot be made good to it in later childhood, and so on. Losses that have taken place in the first stage of life, in which the heart-leaves, the germ-leaves, of the whole being unfold, are never made up. If I pierce the young leaf of the shoot of a plant with the finest needle, the prick forms a kind which grows with the leaf, and becoming harder and harder, prevents it from obtaining its perfectly complete form. Something similar takes place after wounds which touch the tender germs of the human soul, injure the heart-leaves of its being. Therefore, we must keep holy the being of the child, since his impressions at this stage are stronger and more lasting than those in later life, and because that power of resistance is then wanting which his later consciousness brings. It would have been far different with humanity if every individual in it had been protected in that tenderest age, as befitted the human soul, which holds within itself the divine spark. Froebel says: 'It is pernicious to consider the stages of human development (as infant, child, boy, man), as distinct and not as life shows them to be, continuous in themselves, in unbroken transition. It is exceedingly objectionable to consider, as is often done, childhood and manhood as something wholly unlike the period of infancy and boyhood. The man will not see that he is but of larger growth, and the boy scorns often the connection with his childhood.' Froebel emphasizes this truth when he says: 'The child, the boy, and the man should know no other endeavor than to be at every stage of development wholly what that stage calls for; then will the next stage spring like a new shoot from a healthy bud; for only the adequate development of life at each preceding stage can effect and bring about the adequate development of each successive and later stage.'

In the last paper the law of unity, which Froebel recognizes so fully, was spoken of, and here we see that life itself is one continuous whole, springing from one Great Source, to whom it eventually returns, that every man being at any given moment of his experience is the result of all his past, and that as babyhood is the farthest point back in the history of human life, it is the most vital period in human development.

No better idea can be formed of the responsibility of those who have pleasure and privilege it is to be entrusted with the training of the young than Froebel's own words: For myself in all my work take care that every act the highest meaning bear; Wouldst thou unite the child for ever with thee; Then let him with the Highest One thy name believe, that by the good that's in thy mind Thy child to good will early be inclined; By every noble thought with which thy heart is fired. The child's young soul will surely be fulfilled, And cast thou any better gift bestow Than union with the Eternal One to know!

PHASES OF ASSOCIATION WORK. Some Sunday school meetings held in a recent month furnish a good illustration of the wide reaching beneficial influence of association work, permeating the society the very extremes one from the other. On one of our stormy winter days a city convention held its two sessions. The president and other officers, with those who led in the several subjects of the programme, as well as their congregations, were the peers, intellectually and religiously, of any company which our province could furnish. The conferences on Sunday school grading, on the better standard of primary work, and on Normal Classes, or How and Why of Teacher Training, were such as would do honor to the oldest Sunday school association on this continent.

During the same week some meetings were held in Wayback district, where no settlement lies beyond, and public travel is not general. The day school is not held in winter, nor is the very young Sunday school. The superintendent lives several miles away, and goes each Sunday from April 1st to the close of November. Socially and intellectually he would not compare well with some noble men at the head of our higher class schools, but in the spirit of devotion he is equal to any. There is only one confessed Christian in the settlement. The teachers selected that day were the best which could be obtained. Will not our readers pray that their feeble study of the word may lead them to Christ?

Another school visited that same day would form quite a study for the workers in our higher class schools. It is a grandparent and tender childhood. The faces of all indicate humble circumstances, and not a high degree of intelligence. The superintendent, who also leads the senior class, is a young man, and is doing a greater work than he knows. In that class are some older people who can hardly read a word, but whom the teacher urged to come and listen. Generations to come will show the fruit of such seed-sowing.

The parish officer who took the field secretary to these places says that his visits were as those of an angel,

A GREAT VICTORY.

Derivishes Lost Three Thousand in Friday's Engagement.

The Cameron Highlanders to the Fore—Advanced Under a Withering Fire—The British Loss.

CAIRO, April 9.—The Anglo-Egyptian forces returned to Abadar last evening, and the wounded were all placed in hospital under tents. All the troops will return to their quarters on the Nile. The force of Mahmoud Pasha is completely broken up; part of them are fleeing toward Abarah, and the others in the direction of the Nile. The thickness of the brush rendered pursuit of them by the Egyptian cavalry and horse battery difficult. The bodies of two thousand derivishes, including those of twelve important emirs, have been counted. Notable among the emirs who were slain is Wad Boshara, formerly emir of Dongola. It is believed that one thousand other members of Mahmoud's army were killed. Ten guns and a quantity of rifles were captured. Mahmoud says his army consisted of twelve thousand infantry and four thousand cavalry.

ROBT. RANKIN'S MONEY. The London Leader of March 22 contains the following summary of the will of the late Robt Rankin, proprietor of which will be read with interest in "Newsweek." "Elizabeth Martha Rankin, testator's daughter, benefitted by the will to the extent of £75,000, which was left in trust to pay her an annual income of £1,500, the surplus to accumulate and be devoted to her children and posterity. The first obdicitous down this income, 'for divers reasons,' to £500 per annum; while in the second obdicitous testator states that he has refused his consent to the proposed marriage between his daughter and William Motver, son of the late Charles Motver; and that if the said marriage is solemnized without his consent in writing having been first obtained, his daughter's income from the £75,000 shall be £100 a year and no more."

The late Mr. Rankin seems to have believed in his right to veto the marriage of his relatives. Robert Brown, husband of Helen Brown, testator's sister, is to be permitted to occupy a farm in Northampton, New Brunswick, rent, free, so long as he shall not marry again. But if that dreaded event should happen the arrangement shall cease.

The will also left legacies to the children of John Rankin, testator's brother, as follows: Robert Rankin, £50,000; James Rankin, £10,000; Dora Rankin, £10,000. "The obdicitous revokes Dora's legacy; and, whereas the will directed that the other two were to be paid with accumulated interest on the legacies attaining the age of 25 the obdicitous postpones payment until they are 30, and annuls the clause relating to the added interest.

"If either of my nephews," the obdicitous proceeds, "acquire money or in any other way anticipate these expectations, my executors are directed to pay this money over to the Liverpool charities."

A FRIEND OF SPAIN. LONDON, April 10.—One of the few discordant notes in the paean of sympathy with the aims of the United States regarding Cuba, comes from a quarter where it was least expected. The Freeman's Journal, the organ of the Irish nationalist leader, John Dillon, a paper claiming to represent the Irish party, after flat-footedly expressing the hope that Spain will win in the expected war, says: "In our opinion, the United States would be better employed helping Spain to make a successful war, rather than forcing a deplorable war. The latest advices show that the Americans do not want to deliver Cuba to the Cubans."

A nutmeg tree of the largest size will produce no more than five pounds of nutmegs.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. SICK HEADACHE. Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Dose. 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.

A SOUTH AFRICA VISITOR

Says Miners in Transvaal Have a Very Uncomfortable Life.

Worse Than the Kloneyke—Interview With Mr. J. E. Jaeg, of Johannesburg.

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The Cameron Highlanders seem to have found their way to the hottest part of the fray in Friday's fight in the Soudan. They lost most officers and evidently most men, and were thanked by the Sirdar for their behavior. They may add Makhebe to the names their colors carry, if there is room left where there is already blazoned Egmont of Zee, Egypt, Funtua d'Onor, Salamanca, Prensela, Niville, Nive, Toulouse, Peninsula, Waterloo, Alma, Sebastopol, Lucknow, Egypt, 1882, Tel El Kebr, and the Nile in all victories. When the pipes begin their "Gather, gather, gather" before the advance of the Cameron men, it is bad for the foe. "Never mind me, lads; go on," were Captain Urquhart's last words to his men as they advanced to the attack. Captain Urquhart had many personal friends in Montreal and other places in Canada, who knew him as a most kindly and courteous gentleman. They will remember him hereafter also as a brave and good soldier, true to his duty with his dying breath.

General Kitchener's army up to the middle of March was camped near Berber, forty or fifty miles below the Atbara river. Hearing of the derivish approach, Kitchener, who was waiting for just that chance to get a full hunting party in the desert, broke up his encampment and marched to meet the enemy at the Atbara ford. The Sirdar had about 4,000 British troops, which had recently joined him, and about 10,000 native troops, half of them Egyptians, half Soudanese. He had a small force behind, so that he had about 12,000 men with him in his march to meet Mahmoud and Osman Digna, who originally had an army of 20,000.

General Kitchener neared the Atbara on March 22, when some fighting took place between the Egyptian army and the derivish army. The latter was a body of derivish horsemen, and were armed with Remingtons, carbines and spears. They were driven off with considerable loss and retired up the Atbara.

The British force then moved on, and on Friday made the assault on the derivish army, entrenched beyond the Atbara, and won the splendid victory already recorded. The battle is thought to have completely broken the power of the Khallifa of the Soudan, but no immediate advance on Khartoum and the derivish capital opposite it on the Nile, Omdurman, is thought likely until after the summer months. The trouble is the transport of food for the British and Egyptian army. The Anglo-Egyptian force consumes not less than 40 tons of food and forage a day, the whole of which has to be brought up from Egypt. A railway has been built behind the army, and brings the supplies most of the way, but it has not yet reached Berber, and the expectation is that no further advance now will be made by Gen. Kitchener until the railway reaches the Atbara, which will take a couple of months yet. After that the intense heat of the summer months will prevent operations, so that Khartoum and Omdurman are not likely to be taken until October.

Some critics allege that had the Sirdar not been financially starved he could have pushed on earlier, using camel portage, in default of the railway above the fifth cataract, in which case British troops would not then have been kept up the Nile all the four hottest and wettest, and therefore most unhealthy, months of the year. But others reply that it would not matter whether Kitchener got to Khartoum early or not, an army would have to be kept there until the derivishes give in or their regime is destroyed, and that Kitchener might just as well wait at the Atbara and have a good railway forage, as go on across 200 miles of desert to Khartoum and stay there. There is no hurry; slow and sure is the motto of the present advance.

The importance of Khartoum as the objective point of the expedition lies of course in the fact that it is at the junction of the Blue and White Niles, and its possession is necessary to the control of the lower Nile, upon which the whole of Egypt depends.

The German emperor owns 955 carriages for the use of himself and court. Ask your grocer for Windsor Salt For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best

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Mr. Templeton

Mr. Templeton back very content, leather, brass chair, rested his brought his fine looked very well

"A rich man, a rich man, call a very rich of it, I had. When I started of 10—that's fifty had all my work handkerchief, shoulders. To boast—there's steamships afloat and I own 'em all of 'em."

Fred, Warring fully—a handsome a wide-awake, if some blue eyes, bearing about him wherever he liv to ladies. "And yet, with beautiful home, a late nature, with in accumulating never married—home," he observed. "That's the sense, my boy, cause I never wanted. But it young fellow to that, if I didn't you'll marry ea. A little twinkling's hands."

Mr. Templeton's hands "I agree with I think I shall in. Mr. Templeton look on him. "All right, my early, and marry I'll remember you've you a count summer time, for winter. I'll a year income, I have the ha Street's can coll. Anyone in the thought Fred, W reported to the sure to at the bew out to him; but little graver as

"I know you generous as it be. Uncle John's Fred hesitated thoughtful frown head. Mr. Templeton he felt.

"Fred!" Where such an offer as marry to please a crick! it isn't po in love!" "Already; and est and dearest I Mr. Templeton short the lover's "Oh, of course is she? What is she? Miss R is a music teacher. Mr. Templeton the library table, I don't care w or green, you picked out a w quicker you get teacher the bette Fred colored, eyed defiance Unded with came in them deep and d "I beg your p quietly," but a f Fleming."

"The duke you let's hear what I tell you the la for my future nifitful, cultured, flashed into Wes res. The boys, in the result. The plot was concocted right in the office of the Gold Fields company, but who really instituted it never came out. Johannesburg never got over it, and the rest of the country has suffered too."

"What about Rhodesia?" asked the reporter. "As far as mining is concerned, it will never fulfil the stories floated about it. Neither will Matabeleland nor Mashonaland. They have been boomed always up. I left the place because I saw but little in the future for it."

ENGLISH ARTILLERY TEAM FOR CANADA. The Earl of Strathbrooke, speaking at the annual meeting of the National Artillery Association held at the Royal United Service Institute, Whitehall, on Thursday last, says the London Canadian Gazette of April 2, said that a proposal had been made that a competing team should be sent to Canada from an association to meet the Canadian Artillery. They all remembered with very great pleasure the success which attended the visit of the Canadian Artillery here, and he had no doubt that there were many Volunteers in this country who wished to emulate their success by winning prizes in Canada. There was one great difficulty in the road—that of ways and means. There would necessarily be a heavy expense; but it was suggested that the public should be invited to support the project, and he understood that facilities would be afforded to the public for sending in their subscriptions. It was suggested that the suggestion would be met in the right spirit, and that funds would be forthcoming generously. (Hear, hear.) He strongly hoped that the visit would take place, because it would conduce to promote still more that good feeling which now existed between us and Canada. (Hear, hear.)

MARTINIQUE. A Martinique circular of March 15th says: "Contrary to our expectation, dry fish has undergone a decline, owing to the fact that supplies had been sufficiently reduced when the s.s. Labrador came in from Bordeaux with 600 casks. Nevertheless the demand for smoked herrings has not abated, and the 820 boxes ex s.s. Duart Castle were placed ex wharf at P's 1.33 per box. There have been no recent arrivals or sales of pickled sorts. Supplies of oaks are light. Shingles of all kinds are in demand.

In ancient Egypt when a cat died in a private house the inmates shaved their eyebrows. The killing of a cat, even accidentally, was considered a capital offence.

AFRICA VISITOR

nsvaal Have a Very... table Life... Interview With... Johannesburg... (Text continues with a detailed account of a visitor's experiences in Africa, mentioning various locations and events.)

Mr. Templeton's Choice.

Mr. Theophilus Templeton leaned back very comfortably in his crimson leather, brass nail studded library chair, rested his elbows on the arms, brought his finger tips together and looked very benign and important. "A rich man, eh? Well, yes, I am a rich man—what some people would call a very rich man; and the beauty of it is, I made my fortune myself. When I started out for myself—a lad of 10—that's fifty years ago or more—I had all my worldly goods in a red handkerchief, slung on a stick over my shoulders. Today—I say it without boasting—there's not a finer line of steamships afloat than the 'Clydes,' and I own 'em all—every baker's dozen of 'em."

path, and turned to look back at Mrs. Saxony's house.

"By love! There she is at the window—Miss Lovett! Isn't she a beauty? Isn't she sweet enough to turn any fellow topsy-turvy? Look, Fred—there's the wife I've picked out for you! Can your music teacher beat that?" And Mr. Templeton seized his unfeeling nephew by the sleeve, and gestulated emphatically toward the open window where a girl sat, beautiful indeed—marvelously beautiful! fair and dainty—with dark, lustrous hair, braided on a proud little head, and straight, heavy dark brows, that made the purity of her complexion still more dazzling. A rosebud of a mouth, a round, handsomely chiseled chin, a white dress, with creamy lace and a pink rose at her throat, made a picture fair enough to induce any fellow to give up his music teacher for a girl like that. "She is the sweetest, most beautiful I ever saw. I'll marry her tomorrow if she'll have me," he said. "And how the old gentleman laughed. "Music teacher notwithstanding, eh?"

WEEKLY SUN!

Special Notice to Our Readers.

Two Issues a Week, the First on Saturday, January 1st, 1898. Thus Giving the News to All Subscribers While It Is Fresh and Timely. Go to Your Post Office Twice a Week Henceforth for Your Favorite Family Journal. With the opening of the New Year a radical change will be made in the publication of the WEEKLY SUN; a change that we feel sure will be heartily appreciated by all subscribers. Commencing January 1st 1898, the WEEKLY SUN will be issued in two parts of 8 pages each,—one part on Saturday, January 1st, and the 2nd part on Wednesday, January 5th—and this new departure will be continued throughout the year. By this plan readers of the WEEKLY SUN will receive the advantage of the best news service ever attempted in the Maritime Provinces. The WEEKLY SUN fearlessly invites comparison with any of its contemporaries. It is a newspaper, first, last and all the time. It rides itself on its accuracy and truthfulness. Its columns are clean, pure and free from sensationalism, containing no matter that may not be presented to the Family Circle. It has been for years a welcome visitor once a week in thousands of homes throughout New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. It now proposes to double the number of its visits, and to call twice a week instead of but once a week on its patrons. By issuing the WEEKLY SUN in two parts, Saturdays and Wednesdays, its subscribers will be placed as near as possible on a level with the city readers of the daily papers, and will be furnished with the news of the world as fresh

from the telegraphic wires as the mail arrangements of the country will permit

This great step in advance in the news service of the WEEKLY SUN will not be accompanied by any advance in price. On the contrary the management have decided to make a startling reduction in the annual subscription, and to offer the WEEKLY SUN to subscribers who pay in advance at a discount of 25 per cent. Henceforth the WEEKLY SUN will be conducted on a strictly cash basis, and subscribers who are in arrears can take advantage of this unparalleled offer by squaring their bills and remitting 75cts. for the new year. WOODSTOCK. Annual Meeting of the Board of Trade. WOODSTOCK, N. B., April 12.—The annual meeting of the Board of Trade was held this evening. The following officers were elected: President, Geo. Baldwin; Vice President, A. Henderson; Treasurer, T. C. L. Ketchum; Council, H. P. Baird, W. S. Fisher, James Carr, James A. Wits, J. T. Garden, J. N. Winslow, Chas. Appleby, J. T. A. Dibble, M. P. E., A. E. Jones, John Graham, G. L. Hobbins, David Hipwell. The retiring president announced that the board was in a flourishing condition, with a membership of forty, ten new members having been added during the year. Mr. Henderson raised the question of the freight rates. Woodstock was greatly handicapped by the discrimination against it. He moved that the Dominion government be memorialized to see that freight rates be regulated according to mileage by the appointment of a committee. James Carr said that in his business he was much hampered by the freight rates. "Recently he had lost a mill by fire." He was in doubt about rebuilding since the freight rates were so unreasonably high. A Henderson spoke of the effect of railway competition, where the railway companies would send teams to exporters for the carriage of freight to the stations. With us, we had to ask the railway: "Will you please accept this freight?" And then we were told that "it was carried at the owner's risk." Apparently the railway were no common carriers. It was his opinion they were common carriers just as a man with a wheelbarrow, only on a larger scale. J. T. A. Dibble suggested that the board keep hammering away on this subject. In time they would have an effect. J. T. A. Dibble spoke of the heavy freight rates. Recently he received a cargo of goods from Galt, Ont., which he paid about twelve tons, on which he paid 75 cts. for freight. This was about 75 cts. for a hundred pounds. It was suggested that the secretary correspond with the minister of railways and other boards of trade in the matter. Mr. Henderson's resolution was unanimously carried. OUR FRIENDS THE GHURKHAS. Of all the races of which the Indian army is composed, the Ghurkhas is the best beloved of Private. With no other does he chum so readily, either in the field or canteen. That is no doubt partly due to the fact that Johnny considers himself at least as good a soldier as his red-clad comrade, and, indeed, inclined to look down upon a British recruit unused to service with a feeling akin to that entertained by the old soldier towards the recruit. The history of this race of born fighters does not go back to a very remote period. They come of Rajput stock, having originated in the twelfth century; and about the year 1760 the tribe, under the leadership of Prithi Narayan, overcame the other races of Nepal, and, deposing the ruling rajahs, established the Ghurkha dynasty. The Newars (previously the most important race in Nepal) are still the artisans and cultivators of that fertile kingdom, leaving their conquerors to follow their only profession—that of arms. The history of Nepal for the next hundred years tells of even greater rapine, slaughter, intrigue, and assassination than is usual in the east, and this state of things continued until Jung Bahadur had firmly consolidated his power. At the present moment Nepal is a powerful independent kingdom, over whose foreign affairs England has some indefinite suzerainty, similar to that exercised over Afghanistan, but in whose internal administration she has no voice whatever; indeed, no Englishman can enter the country without a permit from the prime minister of Nepal—a privilege rarely granted.—Pall Mall.

AFGHAN ARMY CHIEF DEAD.

A Soldier, Diplomat and True Oriental. CALCUTTA, March 24.—The news of the death of Gholam Hyder Khan Orakzai, the Sipah Sahab, or commander in chief of the Afghan army, is confirmed.—Reuter. During his life Gholam Hyder Khan was an object of suspicion to Anglo-Indian politicians, and his death will be felt as a relief. His ways were the ways of the Oriental, and he was clever enough not to allow himself to be caught in any overt act of hostility towards the English. During the recent trouble on the Indian frontier his attitude was said to be correct. So was the Ameer's, but this only will clear this up. Two years back, however, the Mittal incident put Gholam in a somewhat dubious light. It will be remembered that the Afghan militia occupied the valley of Mittal in Bajaur, thus menacing the Khan of Nawagai, a dependent of ours, who rendered excellent service during the later stages of the Chitral expedition. The act was also a violation of the Durand agreement, which provided that the watershed east of the Kunar and north of the Kabul river from Jellalabad to Kam Daska was to be the boundary between Indian and Afghan territory. The whole of Bajaur is by this agreement within the British sphere. At the time it was supposed the Afghan occupation was the result of a misapprehension, and it was pointed out to Gholam Hyder that the Afghan troops had better be withdrawn. Gholam replied that they were there by the orders of the Ameer. A note was sent to the Ameer, who replied that he was fully prepared to abide by the Durand treaty. But the troops were not withdrawn until long afterwards. Gholam had the reputation of being a clever diplomatist, and how much diplomacy he exhibited at the Mittal business is difficult to unravel from the web of lies which surround the basis of every Oriental negotiation. The presence of the Afghan troops in Mittal was calculated to produce disturbance on the Indian frontier, and Gholam knew it. Gholam had some reputation as a soldier before Abdur Rahman came to the throne, and took much interest in Sir Salter Pyne's factory at Kabul. During the Chitral war Gholam Hyder came under a cloud of suspicion on account of his receiving at various times various propositions for the Mesh-tarship. He managed, however, to explain away all the condemnatory circumstances which surrounded his actions.—London Mail. COMING HOME FROM JAPAN. Rev. J. W. Wadman writes to the Sun from Tokyo, Japan, under date of March 23rd: "I want to see all my old friends again once more, and have planned to leave my labors in Dai Nippon, April 30th, spend a few days in the interests of our great Methodist missionary cause in cities like San Francisco, Denver, Omaha, Chicago, Detroit, Boston—then on to dear St. John near the end of June for a long, long visit amid scenes of other days long since past and gone. What changes! Nine years make fearful ravages. What a joy, however, it will be to meet the many still living whose memory during all these years in a foreign land has been so sweet and abiding." A KINGS COUNTY M. D. IN KALAMAZOO. The Kalamazoo Evening News of March 15, publishes a very interesting sketch of the Michigan Asylum for Insane in that city, the oldest charitable institution in the state. Prominent on the board of physicians is Dr. George F. Inch, son of ex-Councillor George Inch of Greenwick, Kings Co., N. B. In fitting himself for the study of medicine, Mr. Inch spent three years at the Sackville institutions, and followed that up with a four years' course at Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he obtained his diploma. Dr. Inch then removed to New Hampshire, but had been there hardly a month when he was offered the position he now fills, and for which he was highly recommended by the president of Ann Arbor university, his name being first in a list of six graduates sent in to the asylum authorities. He accepted the offer and has for almost three years continued to discharge the duties of his important post with credit to himself and with honor to the asylum. The Michigan Insane Asylum is a giant institution. It cares for an average of 1,200 patients; the cost of maintenance is \$25,000 a year, or 42c. per patient per day. The value of the asylum buildings and lands is placed at over one million dollars. It employs a staff of 252 persons, and has three farms, with a total area of over 80 acres, and conducts the colony plan of caring for the insane on two of the farms. The asylum is conducted on the most modern lines as regards the treatment of the insane, the patients being regarded as sick persons and the asylum as a hospital, rather than a place of detention. The rooms and halls are home-like, and the surroundings are eminently cheerful. There are training schools for the attendants and up to date treatment, such as baths, electricity, massage, etc. for the inmates. Where Specialists Failed, Dr. Chase Cured Cataract. James Spence, Clonahan, Ont., writes: "I have been a sufferer from cataract for fifteen years. It became chronic and I had given up hopes of ever being cured when advised by a friend to try Dr. Chase's Cataract Cure. I at once started, and am pleased to state three weeks effected a complete cure, and I heartily recommend it to anyone suffering from cataract." ABDUL AND THE YOUNG TURKS. We should be grieved if the Sultan should himself inclined towards reform, for leaving faded away up the street. He was arrested on a charge of aggravated harassment, offered no explanation whatever, and he only did it because a fellow must be something.—Sydney Bulletin.

WILL GO BY BEAVER LINE

Mayor Robertson has decided to leave for England on the Beaver line boat leaving here on the 20th inst. Yesterday he received the following letter: ST. JOHN, April 12, 1898. George Robertson, Esq., Mayor City of St. John. Dear Sir—We notice by the daily papers it is your intention to pay the mother country a visit in the near future, a movement in which we heartily concur, and avail ourselves of this opportunity of conveying to you our best wishes for the successful termination of your undertaking. On behalf of the Beaver line, we have great pleasure in tendering to you by the R. M. steamships a pass to Liverpool and return, and shall be pleased to receive an acknowledgement of your acceptance of the same. Yours truly, TROOP & SON. To this his worship replied as follows: MAYOR'S OFFICE, April 12, 1898. Messrs. Troop & Son, Agents Beaver Line R. M. S. Dear Sirs—Your very kind letter of this date is received, tendering me a pass to Liverpool and return by the R. M. steamships. I have much pleasure in accepting your kind offer, and hope my trip may prove of some service to the port of St. John and war province generally. Heartily reciprocating your best wishes, I am, Yours truly, GEORGE ROBERTSON, Mayor. THE CIVIC ELECTIONS. The nominations for mayor and aldermen closed yesterday afternoon. The following is a list of the candidates in the field: For Mayor. Edward Sears and J. W. Daniel, M. D. For the Council. At Large—D. J. Purdy, D. McArthur, Harris Allan. Kings Ward—J. B. Hamm, J. E. Armstrong. Queens Ward—W. W. White, M. D., Jas. Seaton. Duces Ward—Samuel Tutts. Sydney Ward—Geo. A. Waring, Stephen B. Euston, C. Smith, Charles Emerson, W. C. Wilson, A. F. Andrews. Dukes Ward—Samuel Tutts, By Charles E. Raymond, Douglas M. Ring, John Kennedy, Jr., and G. Herbert Green. Sydney Ward—Stephen B. Euston, Sydney Ward—Seth Scribner, Daniel McDermott, Theo. Harrison, Peter Trainor. ABOUT THAT BULL. (Woodstock Press.) "Farmer" asks for information about an imported bull, and puts the following questions: 1. Where the bull came from? 2. Who bought him here? 3. Who owned him? 4. Who sold him? 5. Where is the bull? He is told that the Agricultural Society is under bond to the temporary stock in the district for a stated period. The bull referred to is Hebe's Victor Hugo. He was purchased in Quebec by C. L. Smith, M. P. E., for the New Brunswick government about a year ago. The price paid for him was \$100. By permission of the government he was kept by Mr. Smith for service till the sale of the government stock in Fredericton last fall, when he was sold with the rest of the stock, and was bid in by Agricultural Society No. 12, Woodstock, for \$40. He was sold with the other stock of the society, and bid in by C. L. Smith, M. P. E., for \$20, and kept by him till some ten days ago he sold him for beef. Government stock bid in at auction by individuals is under the condition that the stock be kept in the place for breeding purposes for a specified number of years. Our impression is that this bull was to have been kept in the county three years. The letter on the same matter from "Clarion County Society" calls for explanation from our local representatives, for which the Press will freely accord them space. HE GOES WEST. (Amherst Press.) While the Press regrets the loss of a good citizen, it is with satisfaction we are able to record that Mr. McKean, the late station agent at Oxford Junction, has gained a responsible position with the C. P. R. in British Columbia. This is one more instance of a man finding employment, who, through the influence of the temporary representative of Cumberland and the authority of a minister of railways, found himself dismissed, simply because of so-called political reasons. Both Mr. McKean's political foes and friends acknowledge his ability and competency as a public servant, but this is nothing in the opinion of busy aspirants to place and position, and the crime of not being a grit is unpardonable beyond endurance to the victors belong the spoils. MARRYING TO KILL TIME. One strange feature of Australian social life is the perforce usual of such men marry for no ostensible purpose except the purpose of vanishing wearily round the corner immediately after the ceremony. In a Sydney case now on hand, the husband, as is alleged, married in 1884, and shortly afterwards made his final, indifferent exit round the corner and never came back. He married again, and immediately faded away up the street. He was arrested on a charge of aggravated harassment, offered no explanation whatever, and he only did it because a fellow must be something.—Sydney Bulletin.

