BULLER ADVANCING.

Was at Paarde Kop, Thirty-one Miles from Standerton on Wednesday.

Transvaal Government Said to be Reduced to Severe Financial Straits—Captain McDonnell's Condition Improved.

KROONSTAD, May 13, via London, June 18.—A, B, C and D squadrons, Canadian Mounted Rifles, came into Kroonstad yesterday after seven days'. hard marching and continuous fighting, A squadren, under Major Forester, being among the first of British troops to enter the town. They were a portion of the advanced guard of Lord Roberts's main army, and fought daily from Brandfort to Zand River, a distance of almost a hundred miles. Among the plucky fears performed by some of the Canadian force was the swimming of Vet River by Lieuts. Borden and Turner with five men, who put forty Boers to flight. Lieuts. Taylor, Van Strubenzie and Crosby were in a tight place on no less than three separate occasions, but extricated their men with miraculously good luck. The only casualties so far sustained are June 12. Capt. Pierce, Lieut. Vanluven, and Troopers McCulloch, Fergus, Brown and Wildman, all wounded. None of them, however was more than slightly, a marvellous, record, considering the fighting in which they have been engaged. Four troops of C and D fantry. squadrens, under Capt. MacDonell, undertook to blow up a culvert north of Smalldeel, a few nights ago, and succeeded after overcoming great difficulties, but the Boers have succeeded in removing their guns and baggage, which would otherwise have certainly fallen into our hands. As it was, the achievement was a brilliant one, though without the hoped-for result. The troops engaged in this undertaking were in saddle continuously for twenty-four hours. Certainly the pluck and endurance of our men are every-

thing that could be desired. KROONSTAD, May 30, yia London, could be obtained there. McEllhiney eight hours. Remnants of B June 18.—Two battalions of the Canais 23 years old, unmarried, and lived and Steyn's armies will then be stitute a portion of the advance guard of the invading army, Col. Herchmer, who has been ill at Cape Town, came up just before we started, ready to resume command, but because of the colonel's age, his recent illness and the arduous nature of the work in which the Mounted Rifles were likely to be engaged, Major General Hutton decided to maintain Col. Evans in command. Major Howe remains behind in the remount depot.

TOWN GUARD SURRENDERED. VOLKERUST, Transvaal, June 19 .-The town guard of Wakkerstroom has surrendered to the British and a number of Mausers, with several rifles of American manufacture, have been

handed in. Gen. Hildyard has returned here.

FROM LORD ROBERTS. LONDON, June 20.-The war office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts:

"PRETORIA, June 20 .- Hunter's advance column occupied Krugersdorp without opposition June 18. "Methuen, who was escorting a large

convoy to Heilbron, yesterday, routed a force under Christian Dewet, who endeavored to prevent him from entering the little town. Methuen had only three casualties.

"Baden-Powell left this city today on his return to Rustenburg. The country is quieting down in that direce tion. This satisfactory state of affairs will be materially assisted by the capture between here and Rustenburg, sian diplomacy. His death has come

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GOOD WORK OF OUR MOUNTED MEN.

June 19, of two guns by Hutton's Mounted Infantry from a body of the enemy under Duplessis. Railway and telegraph communication with Cape Town is now completely restored.

"All is quiet here and at Johannesburg. The shops are open, and the Rifes: burg. The shops are open, and the market is daily becoming more crowded and business-like."

CANADIAN CASUALTIES.

cablegram reached the militia department today: CAPE TOWN, June 18.-Regret to report that Lieut. Blanchard, second mounted infantry, was wounded at

Roodeval June 5. CAPE TOWN, June 19.-Regret to report the following casualties: Capt. A. C. McDennell, second mounted rifles, dangerously wounded in the abdomen 103, Private W. Frost, second mounted rifles, dangerously wounded, since dead; 46, Corp. H. H. Baines, second mounted rifles, slightly wounded; 199, Private F. Grennal, second mounted rifies, slightly wounded near Pretoria

Lieut. H. G. Blanchard died of wounds June 15.

208, Private G. W. Laford, wounded at Zand River May 10, died of wounds; 7,820, Private J. McEllhiney, missing May 29-both Canadian regiment of in-(Signed) MILNER. [Private Walter Frost was of Calgary, originally from Crieff, Perthshire, Scotland; Private H. Hewitt Baines of Calgary, originally from Lancashire, tions are safe and that the marines

England; Private Frank Grenall comes from Calgary, originally from Shrewbury, England; Private G. W. Leonnell was inspector of the Northwest mounted police.]

Fusiliers was drafted into F Co., Que- announced his plan of operation

of the Mounted Rifles, reported dead in the two sections cannot no Victoria. Dr. Borden replied in the in a country where food is scarce is

affirmative. A MOST SERIOUS UNDERTAKING. Hon. Mr. Fielding said he had been a resident in British Columbia but The magnitude of the British army is of an eminent barrister there.

LONDON, June 22.-The sudden death of Count Muravioff is a startling event, which has an important bearing upon the China question and Russian policy. He was the most pacific minister of foreign affairs Russia had known during recent years, and exercised a restraining influence over the ambitious generals. The Tzar called him from Copenhagen when a successor for Prince Lobanoff was needed. It was at that quiet capital that the minister had easily been convinced that Russia and Great Britain ought to get on comfortably together. Muravioff not only took up the Tzar's project for peace at the conference at the Hague and carried it through in a sympathetic spirit, but he also practiced peace in his relations with European powers, and declined to take advantage

OF ENGLAND'S HEAVY WORK in South Africa. The European concert in China was more likely to prove effective when so moderate and pacific a statesman was in charge of the Rus-

Germany and England.

The situation in China continues most serfous, since there has been no communication with the legations at Pekin for nine days nor for a week with the admiral commanding the perwith the admiral commanding the re-lief force, nor with Tien Tsin for five days. Chinese reports from the capi-tal are reassuring, but there will be OTTAWA, June 20.-The following anxiety in every European foreign office until there is definite informa-tion that the legations are safe, that the relief column has arrived as capital, and that order is restored The allied powers have proclaimed their intention of making war only upon the Boxers, who may persist in opposing the march of the marines to Pekin. They will order an advance to Tien Tsin from Taku as soon as they have a sufficient force. Rumor mongers have been busy at the sea board and foreign capitals, and esp

cially active at Yokohama, where it has been reported all the ministers at Pekin had been killed and that Admiral Seymour was dead. These RUMORS ARE UNTRUSTWORTHY as the stories about Seymour's first battles on the way to Pekin. The only

are in Pekin. Gen. Buller's advance to Sandspruit is almost the only fresh point in the ard, 22nd Oxford Rifles; Capt. McDon-military situation in South Africa. His nell was inspector of the Northwest march in the direction of Standermounted police.] ton, which commands the road north
Pte. J. McEllhiney of 62nd St. John ward from Vrede. Lord Roberts ha bec, along with several other maritime ready and the occupation of lidelbers province men, to fill up the quota from by forces from Johannesburg may that city when no more volunteers confidently be expected within forty-could be obtained there. McEllhiney eight hours. Remnants of Kruger's dian Mounted Rifles started for Pre- with his parents on Waterloo street, ated and gradually hemmed in and dis-St. John. armed. The process ought not to CTTAWA, June 20.—Capt. Blanchard quire much time, as the Dutch forces in South Africa, enlisted in Victoria. ber more than 20,000 men. Military In the house this afternoon Col. men are not surprised by the delay on Prior asked Hon, Mr. Borden if Blanch- the British side. They assert that the ard was the same man who joined in business of feeding over 200,000 soldiers

> was a native of Windsor and the son a hinderance to mobility and decisive operations, since the transport problem is one of enormous difficulty and pre vents rapid work. Roberts and Buller, moreover, are compelled to go slow and disarm burghers day by day. Immense districts are to be pacified and arms must be secured from every house on the line of march. Roberts' work is done with thoroughness and requires time. Rumors have been revived that Botha and DeWet will surrender their forces if they can gain any points by negotiation, but these appear premature. DeWet has not vet been thoroughly beaten, and Botha came near surrounding French's troops during the last battle. story that the bridge on the Delagos railway was blown up by the premature explosion of a mine is hardly

credible. Authentic news with regard to the situation in Pekin and the where abouts of Seymour's force is still want ing. Kinng Yv. Wei, the famous Chi nese reformer, interviewed by an Express correspondent in Singapore, has expressed the opinion that Russian intrigues are at the bottom of the present troubles. England he believes has a great opportunity now of showing her supremacy if she will enable the emperor to get to Nanking and assist

ESTABLISH A NEW CAPITAL

HAYING TOOLS. Permanent reforms can be For this season we have Waterville the fifteenth in the native quarter at Tien Tsin. The foreign troops, how-cites that amendments made by Green-Mfg. Co's celebrated Hay Forks, with the ever, were sufficient to protect the foreign settlement. Li Hung Chang very finest selected ash handles. 12 different has decided to remain at Canton in styles of Hay Rakes, with the very finest the Chinese community.

Smart skirmishing confinues to be reported between the Boers and the forces under Rundle in the Orange River colony, but

NO IMPORTANT OPERATIONS

ippear to have taken place. The burghers are believed to be without Waterville Mfg. Co's, - - - American Clipper. artillery. From Lourenzo Marquez comes news that the telegraph wire has been cut for two miles beyond - Double Beaded Clipper. Komati Poort and communication with Machadodorp is in consequence difficult. The Boers claim to have made another successful raid on the rail-These Scythes have been very carefully way north of Kroonstad.

I. N. FORD. CAPT. McDONNELL IMPROVING.

OTTAWA, June 21.-Lord Roberts cables from Pretoria to Lord Minto: 'Please inform Mrs. McDonnell, Peter-

has arrived at Sandspruit station and camped two miles further on the west-ern side of the railway. Many Boers het Gen. Buller on the road and sur-endered their arms and horses, PAARDEKOP, Transvaal, June 21. The British column arrived here today. The presence of the army has induced many burghers to lay down their arms. The retreating Boers have destroyed a bridge and culverts, but the Zandspruit bridge is little damaged.

WAR SUMMARY

LONDON, June 22, 4 a. m.—Gen. Buller is pressing his advance. On Wednesday he followed the Johannes-burg railway to Paarde Kop, thirtyone miles from Standerton. About 300 Beers, singly or in small parties, have The war office has issued a list of

casualties in engagements around Heilbron, previously undisclosed. Lord Roberts has adopted the Trans-vaal mining regulations for military

A despatch from Lourenzo Marques "The Boers have printed and posted at every corner the following: "'MACHADODORP, Monday, - The

Paris exhibition has closed and France has declared war against England. Fifty miles of railway has been destroyed in the Free State and 30,000 British have surrendered.""

Five miles of telegraph between Ko-mati Poort and Koop Maiden are down and pative runners traverse the distance. The Boers continue to assert that they have successes east of Pre toria.

The colonial office publishes a notification by the military government at Johannesburg of the stoppage of a check for £40,000 drawn for the French Bank in South Africa upon the Na tional Bank of the South African Re public, and warning all persons against dealing in the check, as the funds of the National Bank are the property of

Her Majesty's government.

The Transvaal government, according to the Lourenzo Marques correspondent of the Times, is reduced to severe financial straits, and is endeavoring to meet the emergency with treasury bills, but the people refuse to accept them. The first train for Pretoria left Cape

MANITOBA.

Town yesterday.

Premier Macdonald Declines to Interfere With School Law.

He Shows on the Authority of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that This Vexed Question was Settled in 1897.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 20,-A Winnipeg special says:

"Premier Macdonald has just written an article to the members of the Catholic schools committee who had waited on him to lay before him their views regarding the present position of the school question and to ask him to bring in legislation for relief of the Catholics in the matter of education

He says: "I have given careful thought and attention to the juestion, and I am sorry to say that I fear it will be impossible to meet the wishes of the delegation which waited upon me. The public have been informed both by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of the dominion of Canada, and the Hon. Thomas Greenway who, at the time, was premier of the province of Manitoba that this vexed question was settled and the settlement had been reduced to writing and made law in the amendment to the School Act, which was passed in 1897. Such being the state of the case assumed by the party during the last election, it is difficult for me to see how we can properly move

in the direction you desire." On receipt of this letter a meeting of the committee was held, and it was decided to at once lay the matter before the dominion authorities, and a memorial has been sent to Laurier. Catholics say the burden is becoming insupportable and they must have re-

WINNIPEG, June 20.-The separate

school supporters of Winnipeg have petitioned the Laurier government to secure them their school rights. petition forwarded to Sir Wilfrid Laurier states that the settlement effected by his government with the Greenway government has failed to secure way to the School Act at the instance of Laurier were only of value as long as the government sympathetically adconsequence of the representations of ministered them. Since the change in government the petitioners went to the public school board with requests founded on their rights, and were refused on the grounds that there was nothing in the law to empower them to grant them. An appeal to Premier Hugh John Macondald met with no better success, and therefore Laurier's petitioners pray him to pass a remedial bill bringing the decision of the privy council into effect.

FILIPINOS TIRED OF WAR.

MANILA, June 21, 6.55 n. m.-Two hundred Filipinos met this morning in Manila to determine honorable and decorous methods for securing peace. The results were submitted this evening to Gen. MacArthur, who accepted

The leaders of the meeting will use borough, that the bullet has been extracted from her husband and he is deing well and practically out of danger."

Schr. Madura, bound from a Newfoundland coast on the lieve the report of the death of Admiral Seymour, commander of the international relief column, and semi-official assurances are given that there is the cessation of hostilities.

Schr. Madura, bound from a Newfoundland coast on the lieve the report of the death of Admiral Seymour, commander of the international relief column, and semi-official assurances are given that there is seems to be not the slightest evidence to back up such a report. It is point-on arrival at Norfak, their influence to induce Aguinaldo to



Made from most highly refined and healthful ingredients.

Assures light, sweet, pure and wholesome food.

Housekeepers must exercise care in buying bak-ing powders, to avoid alum. Alum powders are sold cheap to catch the unwary, but alum is a poi-son, and its use in food seriously injures health.

BOYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

CHINESE SITUATION.

No News from Pekin — Grave Fears Expressed for the Safety of the

Li Hang Chang Has Not Gone to Pekin-Kang-Hu-Wei the Reformer, Says Russia is at the Bottom of the Trouble.

LONDON, June 21, 3.50 a. m.—The re-ports of Admiral Seymour's arrival at Pekin and of the safety of the foreign legations, originating from Chinese sources and cabled to this city from Shanghai, are still unveri-fied. However, the Italian consul at Shang-hai has wired to the Italian foreign minister, Marquis Visconti Venosta, that the lega-tions are safe.

marquis Visconti Venosta, that the legations are safe.

The rebellion is spreading far and wide. There is an impression in diplomatic circles here and on the continent that the allies have not yet grappled with the situation effectively and that even 50,000 troops would be powerless to do much to control 4,000,000 square miles.

The latest story sent out by the Shanghai gossips is that Prince Tuan, president of the Tstng Li Yamen, has burned the imperial palace at Pekin and murdered the emperor, and that the empress dowager has committed suicide.

Tsting Li Yamen, has burned the imperial palace at Pekin and murdered the emperor, and that the empress dowager has committed suicide.

The effect of the bombardment of the Taku forts, as described by the Shanghai correspondents, was gory in the extreme—nothing less than "rivers of blood" and "mutilated corpses piled up inside the forts."

The Russians guarding Tien Tsin, according to another report, fired artillery and rifles, June 15, at a range of 50 yards, into dense crowds of attacking Boxers and killed three hundred.

Japan, according to a despatch to the Daily Mail from Yokohama, intends to land an expedition at Foo Chow.

SHANGHAI, June 20.—The Pekin news wired today emanated from the administrator of the Chinese telegraphs.

Merchant steamers are not allowed to proceed to Tien Tsin and vessels on their way there have returned to Che Fu.

Correspondence with Tien Tsin is difficult. The Chinese Merchants' company has ceased sending vessels northward.

It is learned authentically that an understanding exists between Great Britain and the Viceroys of Nankin and Wu Chang, which accounts for the quietness in the Yang-Tse valley.

It is reported that Sin is executing large bodies of suspects daily.

The British afmored cruiser Undawnted arrived at Woo-Sung yesterday and cleared for action while passing the forts as a precautionary measure.

Wire communication between Tien Tsin and Pekin is impossible. The foreign officials here are totally ignorant of the state of affairs in the north.

LONDON, June 21.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Times, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"An American transport from Manila is induced to the communication between Tien Tsin and the communication and the state of affairs in the north.

LONDON, June 21.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Times, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"An American transport from Manila is due at Tsin telegraphing yesterday and described to the communication and the state of affairs in the north.

pondent of the Times, telegraphing yester-day, says:
"An American transport from Manila is due at Taku today. Countless rumors eman-ating from native sources add to the local tension and the wealthy native merchants are panic stricken."

LONDON, June 22, 6.30 a. m.-The United States gunboat Monocacy was two miles up the Pei-Ho river when the international fleet began the bombardment of the Taku forts. According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, she was shot through the bows. The correspondent says that Chinese riflemen on both sides of the river attacked her, but unsuccessfully.

The scantiness of authentic news with reference to the situation continues. Admiral Kempff's despatch to the United States navy department announcing that Tien Tsin is being bombarded, was prominently used by the London papers, and comm upon as indicating a change for the

ed out that Admiral Seymour had sufficient supplies to enable him to get to Pekin or to get back.

"We are hopeful," says the semi-official announcement, "that since he has not done the latter he has done A despatch to the Associated Press from Shanghal, dated yesterday, says:

news from Pekin, is looked upon particularly threatening. Grave fears still exist as to the safety of the Europeans in Pekin. It was agreed to wire to the senior consul at Chefoo to communicate with the senior officers at Taku asking for immediate assistance in communicating direct with Pekin, which they believe can be brought about through Sheng, director

of telegraphs. They advise that Sheng be asked to explain the interruption of communications." The stoppage of trade has thrown 10,000 coolies out of work at Shanghai. All the English ladies at Tien Tsin left there Saturday by a train for Taku. Shanghai wires that they had some exciting experiences and would not have gotten through except for the assistance of the Chinese troops. The Boxers made several desperate

attempts to attack the train. Taking advantage of the present disorders, bands of robbers are pillaging in the vicinity of Sam-Chun. The Chinese authorities are powerless.

Precautions have been taken to prevent disturbances in British territory. The explanation given at Hong Kong of the failure of Li Hung Chang to go to Pekin is that there is a rising on the border of the Kow-Ioon Hinterland.

The Singapore correspondent of the Daily Express, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"Kang-Hu-Wei, the reformer, asserts that Russian agents precipitated, if they did not entirely organize, the present disturbance, for purely Russian purposes.' A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Shanghai says that the mission-

McKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT

aries from Tsang-Chou have safely

arrived at Wei-Hai-Wei.

Unanimously Chosen as the Candidates of the Republican Party. PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—President Mc-

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—President Mc-Kinley was unanimously re-nominated for president of the United States by the republican national convention at 1.48 o'clock today, and an hour and ten minutes later Governor Theodore Roosevelt of New York was unanimously selected to stand beside him in the coming battle.

The scenes attending the selections were tumultuous. Such unanimous demonstrations in honor of the nominees of a national convention have never been equalled perhaps in the history of polities in this country. It was a love feast, a jubilee, a ratification meeting.

try. It was a love feast, a jubilee, a ratification mexting.

At 2.14 the convention, which had done the unparalleled thing of nominating both candidates unanimously, adjourned. Governor Roosevelt drove from the convention hall with Mr. Odell seated in the rear of an open landan. He lifted his broad brimmed hat to the continuous salvos that greeted him as he passed through the densely packed streets like a conquering hero fresh from new victory. Tonight the faces of McKinley and Roosevelt are on all the badges and their names are on every lip.

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LY SUN.

OTTAWA LETTER.

La Patrie Denounces the Opposition Leaders as Fanatics.

Because They Are Exposing Tarte's Extravagance and Anti-British Conduct in Paris and Elsewhere.

Pacaud, Mercier Laurier and the Baie des Chaleur Railway Moneys-The Dredging of Owen Sound Quite a Family Affair.

yesterday was the emergency rations once more. Dr. Rorden brought down certain papers in connection with the of the foods sent to Africa, and also of those tested at Kingston. When these are completed he will bring down the reports. It was suggested that the minister night profitably have obtain-ed the analysis before he bought the food. Mr. Monk asks for samples of the food sent to Africa in the original packages. Some disturbance was produced by a request of his for a copy of the order to admit the emergency rations from the United States free of duty. This was the first information that the house had that the goods were a United States product. The minister had left the impression that the rations were purchased from Dr. Devlin, and were his own product Dr. Borden said he had not the order and the premier explained that it would be in the customs department. The minister of customs was present and was invited to tell what he knew about it. He said he knew nothing, but would enquire and report to the house, but he could not be induced to promise the paper.

As the matter stands the circumstances so far revealed appear to be these: Mr. Hatch, now of Montreal, is the inventor of these Protos. He made his original tests and experiments in Buda-Pesth, and when he had satisfied himself that he had a good thing he went to London to carry on further exteriments. The facilities ia England would not exactly suit the laboratory operations which he had in view, and he was advised to continue his operations in Paris. At the laboratory there he was informed that the equipment would not be at his service unless he intended to manufacture the goods in France, and for use in that country. He was then advised McCill University had the best laboratory in the world for his purpose. So he came to Montreal and developed his process. In due time he succeeded in perfecting the preparation he desired to make of a highly condensed and concentrated food for emergency purposes in the army. Then he employed Dr. Deviin to go to the government and interest the ministers in the invention. As agent for Mr. Hatch, Dr. Devlin came to Ottawa, arranged for the tests on the soldiers at Kingston and carried through that experiment. The military branch of the department of the militia was much impressed with the results of the experiment, and it was in consequence of this test, so Dr. Borden says, that the goods were finally purchased from Dr.

But Mr. Hatch and his invention were no longer at Dr. Devlin's .disposal. The doctor had disappeared from Mr. Hatch's service, and it was as and he is very far from that, he could agent for another form and for an- not have made a more pointless reply. other invention that he made his con- He did not deny that Mr. Burrows retract with the government. Mr. Hatch ceived this concession, he did not continues his manufactory in Mont- deny that other people with saw mills real. The Vitaline which the govern- had been refused it. He only could ment bought from Dr. Devlin, and which the minister says, or did say at first, is the identical goods tested at Kingston is not made in Montreal, is public, and that it was necessary for not made by Mr. Hatch, has not the same name as his goods, and is imported from the United States, and admitted apparently free of duty. The price is the same as would have been paid to Mr. Hatch for the genuine goods, the same as would have been paid to the inventor who first brought the preparation to the attention of the government and, at whose expense the experiment at Kingston was made. If the substituted goods were imported from the United States free of duty that concession, amounting to over \$1,000, must have been a present to Dr. Devlin, who apparently has a pull. It was only when Mr. Monk disclosed the facts that any hint was given that no law requiring competition, and this was a Yankee product.

The house passed on to consider the case of another man who has a pull. Mr. Theodore Burrows is a brother-inlaw of Mr. Sifton, the minister of the interior. He is a member of the Manitoba legislature and has figured extensively as a party heeler in the west. Mr. Burrows has been getting some astonishing concessions in the way of timber limits. The story is this: In old times the timber limits in the west were open to any applicant who would ask for 50 square miles, and would agree to put up a mill, saw a certain quantity of lumber each year, and pay a certain rate per thousand. Under this provision many limits were applied for, but not much work was done. In 1885, eleven years before the retirement of the late government, the western country began to be settled and the practice was adopted of putting the timber limits up for competition. This wholesome rule prevailed until Mr. Sifton became minister. Mr. Sifton, in 1898, altered the regulations so as to provide that a saw mill owner might be permitted to cut over a definitely described tract of 50 square miles, on payment of 50 cents per thousand for sawn lumber, and another 50 supply of lumber by speculators, who donald charged Dr. Sproule with hav-

OTTAWA, June 13.-The first thing | might overbid them, and hold the timber for future advances. But it appears that the concessions were ed carefully from all persons ex-

> Mr. Davin, who brought the matter up, read a good deal of correspondence showing how one man after another applied under this amended regulation for the right to cut. The department refused in one case, because, though the man had a mill, it was not in the neighborhood; in another because it had not been shown that the applicant was without a supply for his mill from other lands. The correspondence generally showed that the applicant was compelled to prove that he had a mill on the premises, or near them, that he intended to saw the lumber at this place, and that he had no other source of supply.

> This rule allowing the right to cut timber without competition in special cases was rescinded. The department found that it was not working well. But four days after it was repealed, a permit under it was given to Theodore Burrows, M. P. P., Mr. Sifton's bro-ther-in-law. Mr. Burrows is a milk cwner, but his mill was 40 miles away, and for the purpose of this grant it might as well have been in Sweden. for he does not appear to have sawn there any of the timber cut on the limit. The fact was that Mr. Burrows wanted the timber for sale to Mackenzie and Mann, who were building the Dauphin railway in that neighborhood, and wanted ties, telegraph posts and other sticks. Now Mackenzie and Mann had Mr. Burrows for their agent in that place. Mackenzie and Mann had received a most astonishing subsidy from the provincial government, of which Mr. Sifton was then a member. Mr. Sifton, Mackenzie and Mann, and Mr. Burrows were all one brother. Mr. Burrows took off this alone, besides much other timber. He paid a very trifling stumpage and made a pile of money out of it.

> Now the charge is that under the law Mr. Burrows should not have had that right to cut without competition. Even under the regulations which had been rescinded, he could only have taken logs to be sawn in his mill, which ought to have been in the vicinity, and to have been without other sources of supply. In any case, he ought to have paid a much larger royalty than was collected. It was shown that other men in Mr. Burrows' position were refused the concession which he obtained, and this seems to establish beyond doubt the charge of favoritism against Mr. Sifton, the object of favor being his brother-in-law.

Now what does the minister say in reply to Mr. Davin's charges? Mr. Sutherland were an absolute fool. say over and over again that the public interest had not suffered, that no harm had been done to the general the Dauphin railway to be provided with ties. Of course all this has nothing to do with the charges. If the limits had been left to competition, as the law required, and as decency required, seeing that Mr. Burrows was a competitor, Mackenzie and Mann would still have got their ties, the country would have got a larger revenue and everybody would have had fair play.

The only other defence the acting minister put up was the charge that the late government had given out timber limits without competition. This, of course, is true, but it was done in the early days when there was when the sale was offered freely at the same terms to everybody. Every man had an even chance then, as he would have under competition. But this system required a payment for all lumber cut and required that the applicant should build a mill. The requirements were even then apparently sufficient to meet the case, for it was not a very easy thing fifteen years ago to put up a mill in the Northwest Territories. As a matter of fact, not one in twenty of the applicants received a stick of timber. They simply forfeited what they paid, and their claims lansed.

But what has this to do with the charge of favoritism shown by the the government fourteen years after adoption of the competitive system? Mr. Davis, who thinks it enough for him to say that the tories, did the same, read a long list of members of parliament who in the old times applied for timber limits and was loudly cheered on by the government side when Mr. Davin's name was found among them. Most of these applications were made by members on behalf of some constituent who did not know in what form to make his application, while Mr. Davin's was put in cents in lieu of ground rent. This rule a good many years before he was first was defended on the ground that mill a candidate for parliament. There owners should not be shut out from a was a lively altercation when Dr. Mac-

self. Dr. Sproule had never applied for one for himself, but had simply forwarded applications for others. Dr. Macdonald refused to "take it back" withdrawn and the latter refused to obey. Thereupon the speaker seemed disposed to weaken, as he too orten does in a crisis, but the opposition members refused to allow Mr. Macdonald to be heard until he had withdrawn. There was a continuous up-roar for nearly half a hour, which was witnessed by a gallery full of Minnesota newspaper nien and women, who were here on a press excursion. This good speaker of ours has excellent intentions, but lacks authority and has a habit of pleading and arguing with the house after he has made a ruling, when he ought to issue a peremptory order. In the end, however, Dr. Macdonald had to withdraw. Otherwise the clamor would have been going on

Much also was made on the government side out of the Rykert case, in which it was charged that the late Charles Rykert, as a member of the house, had made use of his influence in securing timber limits. This is rather a poor defence in view of the fact that Dr. Rykert was condemned by the chamber on the motion of Sir John Thempson, then leader of the house, and was virtually expelled from public life. It seems that an offence which, when the conservatives were in power, was sufficient to expel a memper is good enough now to be a precedent for a liberal minister or member. At all events the house by a party majority has justified the Burrows deal.

OTTAWA, June 14 .- At the time of writing Mr. Monk has not got any "forrader" with his investigation about the emergency rations. Dr. Borden a week ago was in a great hurry to have the charges made. Three days ago the solicitor general was defying Mr. Monk to make a specific charge. Yesterday Mr. Monk was on hand with his statement, the ministers were on hand also with dilatory proceedings. After all their defiance and after Mr. Monk's statement in the house, and Mr. Foster's private intimations to the premier that the charges were to be brought in yesterday, Sir Wilfrid suddenly took the ground that this was not a matter of privilege and that he must have proper notice. It is hard to conceive of anything that comes more completely and definitely within the class of privileged questions than this. If it is a question of privilege no notice is required, but it is usual for a member about to proceed in this way to give private notice to the leader of the government. This is a courtesy, and it was shown to the premier by Mr. Monk. However, the delay is obtained, but the matter will probably be settled one way or the other before this letter is printed.

Sir Charles Hibbert finds nimself headed off in his efforts to get the pa pers concerning Mr. Tarte's friend, Mr. Charlegon, who has been building telegraph lines and roads and other public conveniences in the Yukon. Mr. Charleson, like his patron, proceeds with a lofy disregard for ordinary rules and usages. The restrictions that bind officers and contractors to give value for their money do not affect him. He buys wire and other equipment from his son, who keeps shop in Ottawa, and dispenses with tenders or other form of competition. prices are said to be quite lofty and quantities extravagant. Sir Charles Hibbert understands that Mr. Charleson has been buying a prodigious quantity of telegraph poles which are

piled up rotting along the river while the wires are strung along on live trees. He also hears that Mr. Charleson has been employing men at salaries different from those authorized and has purchased supplies through a son of his on the Pacific coast, who bags a five per cent. rake-off from the transaction. Sir Charles Hibbert is making a brave struggle to obtain the reports and accounts. Sir Wilfrid is standing upon formality, but was reminded yesterday that he would get no supply for the Yukon until he furnished the information required. Probably we shall learn from the

Tarte creans that this is in some way an attack on the French-Canadians. All criticism and all the proceedings of the opposition are so described in La Patrie. According to Mr. Tarte's journal, which Mr. Greenshields bought for him, the demonstration of the house against Mr. Bourassa's recent disloyal speech was the work of tory fanatics all because Mr. Bourassa. is a Frenchman. It is also charged that the cheers for the Queen and the singing of the national anthem was an anti-French demonstration. Mr. Bergeron is censured by the government organ because, being a Frenchman, he joins in these proceedings against Mr. Bourassa.

But that is not all. Dr. Montague the other day objected to the extravagant expenditure for the Paris exhibition. La Patrie rises to the occasion and says: "It is hatred of France which inspires this fanatical colleague of Sir Charles Tupper." And again: "In 1889 we committed the error of staying home, and the good tory Montague wants us to repeat the same stupidity in 1900. All this was because the exposition takes place in France." Most people in Canada will find it hard to discover any loss suffered by Canada through its failure to spend half a million dollars at Faris in 1889.

The Ottawa correspondent of La Patrie attacks the tory fanatics in this way: "It is evident that the fanatic and intolerant of the tory party cast an evil eye at the participation of Canada at the Exposition in Paris. Their sentiment of hostility is well known for all that touches France directly or indirectly, and was manifested in an unmistakeable manner when the question came up of the additional vote of \$30,000 asked for by Mr. Fisher."

La Patrie goes on to say that Mr. Foster criticized the vote last year and wanted to know what good the appropriation would do. Then it pro-ceeds: "Messrs. Montague, Wallace and Sproule follow Foster's example

position." But the main purpose of La Patrie is to make it hard for a con-servative to be elected in Quebec, and it goes on to say: "It is not surprising that. Mr. Bergeron should follow his faithful allies in Ontario and make complaint in company with the Wal-

This is not the worst that the tories around Europe, lecturing, holding re-ceptions and making a show of himself, when he is too ill to be in Ottawa explaining his expenditures. It was pointed out that Mr. Tarte's friends had announced that he was now going to Belgium to deliver a series of lectures on Canada, and the premier was asked whether Mr. Tarte had not other business to perform. Now La Patrie is furious about this, and praises the Belgian people as good colonists, hopes that Mr. Tarte may bring a lot of them here, and then goes on to hold up the tory fanatics to the hatred of its own readers. For instance, it says: "But the Belgian colonists talk French. It is not astonishing then to hear Montague, Sproule, Wallace, et al bitterly reproaching Mr. Tarte be-cause he wants to bring them to our shores. According to the Wallaces the Montagues, and the Sproules, the immigrants than English, Scotch and

But the count of crimes goes on. We read that "Dr. Sproule denounced Mr. Tarte as a traitor and accused him for his conduct on the occasion of President Loubet's visit to the Canadian section.'

Concerning this La Patrie says: "Mr. Tarte insisted that the president of the French republic should make a special visit to the Canadian section The secretary of the British section had decided not to ask-the president to make more than one visit. If this proposal had been carried out, Canada would have been denied the honor of receiving officially as a nation the chief of the French people. The minister of public works energetically vindicated the rights of Canada. Our land, it is true, is part of the Empire, but it is a free land, governing itself and enjoying independent institutions. As such it had a right to be considered a nation distinct from the British Empire, and there will not be one voice among enlightenel Canadian people who have national pride, except to congratulate Mr. Tarte for having caused the British commission and the French government to understand our position.'

There are still other offences. La Patrie assails Mr. Monk, a conservative French-Canadian member who is now trying to find out the truth about the emergency rations. Mr. Monk remarked the other day that as Canada was embarking in a larger military more closely the expenditure of the militia department. This remark has called down on him the scorn of La Patrie, which charges that he is coming out in support of the imperialists and declares that Mr. Monk really believes that the sending of troops to Africa was not an accidental or occasional occurrence but the commencement of a new military era. In the came paragraph it falls foul of Mr. Henderson, whose offence is that he asked for an increase of drill pay from a dollar to \$1.50 per day. It will be seen that La Patrie is piling up a pretty heavy list of offences against the tory fanatics and those unfortunate French conservatives who support the opposition.

Speaking of the exposition, there appears to be a conflict of opinion between Mr. Fisher and the secretary of state as to the cost of it. The minister of agriculture expressed the hope that the whole cost would not exceed \$300,000. Mr. Scott scouted the idea that it would cost as much as Sir Mackenzie Bowell suggested, and placed the whole expenditure under a quarter of a million. But already the bills have run up to \$175,300, and it seems to be quite certain that Mr. Fisher's estimate will pe far short of the mark.

The serate has not passed the Gaspe Short Line bill. This measure was discussed on several occasions in the house, and provides for the construction of a railway partly parallel to the Baie des Chaleur, where there is not business for one road. It contains provisions for purchasing the Baie des Chaleur road, and is opposed by the creditors of that line. In the discussion yesterday Senator Dandurand took occasion to attack Mr. C. N. Armstrong of the Bale des Chaleur road, who has not been able to pay his creditors and who according to the senator would hardly dare to show his face in sme districts. Senator Landry pointed out that Mr. Armstrong would have been in a better position if he had not been obliged to pay Mr. Pacaud and the other hangers on of the late Count Mercier and Sir Wilfrid Laurier \$100,-000 at a time.

It will be remembered that the Quebec government appropriated \$175,000 for the payment of claims on the Bale des Chaleur line. Mr. Armstrong was to have received the money, but only got it on condition that he should be content with \$75,000, while the rest went to the boodlers. It was charged that this sum was stolen from the treasury, and a subsequent Quebec government undertook to recover it. But the court seems to have decided that the money was properly payable to Mr. Armstrong. Mr. Pacaud has since claimed that he was vindicated by this decision and that Mr. Armstrong had a perfect right to do what he liked with his own. Mr. Armstrong testified that he had to pay the \$100,000 in order to get the \$75,000 out of the \$175,000 that was due him, and he does not look like a man who gives away \$100,000 carelessly. Mr. Pacaud has declared that he spent the whole of the money in the interest of his party in the campaign of 1891, at which time Sir Wilfrid Laurier made great headway in his own province. However that may be, it does not seem fair for both strong in the contention that this to-day for these books. They are the and seriously affirmed that Canada the party which stole \$100,000 from the evidence shall not be used. Mr. Blair keys to health.

hounding Mr. Armstrong becaus is not now able to pay the claims.

ake when he charged that Dr. Sproule and received or applied for timber lmits for himself fifteen years ago. for himself fifteen years ago, h it might have been right for mber of parliament to have done since there was no favor in the dredging of Owen Sound. This dredg-ing has not been given out to tender, but was let at private contract, and the dredge which is doing the work had been paid \$80 a day for the last three years. This is a pretty good price for the kind of dredge, and it is said that under competition \$50 a day would pay for the work. It appears also that when this work was taken a new class of individuals suddenly developed into contractors. The dredging is done by four partners. One of them is A. G. McKay, a lawyer and crown attorney under the Ontario government. He began his experience as a dredger when this government contract was available. Another of the quartette is Dr. E. A. H. Horsey, a physician, who began his operations as a contractor at the same time. The other dredgers are ladies. One is Mrs, Lelia A. Horsey and the other is Miss Maggie Macdonald. Perhaps it has nothing to do with the case, but it appears that Miss Maggie Macdonald is a daughter of Dr. Macdonald, M. P. for Huron, and is a young lady who did not set up business for herself until this occasnio. Mrs. Horsey 's another daughter of Dr. Macdonald's, and Dr. Horsey is her husband. It will be seen that this is quite a family affair. Perhaps it is not necessary to observe that Dr. Macdonald supports Mr. Tarte, who gives the Coteau dredging, without tender, at excessive prices, to his son's father-in-law, a retired merchant tailor, and the dredging at Berthier, at private rates and very high ones, to his own son-in-law, a carpet dealer S. D. S.

OTTAWA, June 15 .- Yesterday's discussion of the election frauds enquiry was rather technical in some respects, and was largely an amplification of previous debates. The main points of Mr. Borden's request for the enlargement of the commission are these:

In the first place he wants the enquiry sufficiently general to expose and convict not only the personal participents in the offences but those who ergaged the agents and paid them or were in any way implicated in the transaction. The ministers claim that this is provided for in the commission But the point is doubtful, and it is urged that the provincial commission in Ontario failed on the ground that it could not pursue the silent partner

The next difficulty which Mr. Borden brings forward is the matter of witnesses, while the government only allows the usual immunities from the use of their own evidence against them. Mr. Blair, who was chief spokesman for the government yesterday contended that it was not right to le a man off in this way, and cited Sir John Thompson's act in favor of the narrower immunity. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper pointed out that Mr. Blake in providing for cases like this thought it necessary to hold out the larger inducements, and in this Mr. Blake was following the imperial law. Sir John Thompson was framing an ordinary statute for ordinary enquiries and had not in view such an investigation as this, in which the only hope of obtaining the facts is from the testimony and confession of some of the guilty parties.

Thirdly, Mr. Borden, Sir Charles Hibbert and Mr. Powell ask that the government should give the commission authority to procure not only counsel to conduct the case but also legal assistance to enquire into circumstances and ascertain facts upon which charges may be made. They also asked the privilege for any counsel to bring a matter or charge before the commission and produce evidence in support of it. They point out that Premier Ross's commission shut out such independent counsel and thus limited the enquiry. On this point Mr. Blair argues that commissioners have ample authority. He also maintains that the promise to vote the money necessary is sufficient, and that it is not necessary to place the money in the control of the commissioners. There is a decided difference of opinion on this point.

Now, the next point is one to which greater importance is attached. Mr. Borden urges strongly, as Sir Charles Tupper did before him, that in this enquiry electors shall be allowed to testify how they voted. He points out that this evidence might not be necessary in a court which seeks to deter mine what man is elected, and that in general the secrecy of the ballot should be maintained. But in a case of this kind, which is entirely out of the common way, and which purports to be an effort to get at the very bottom of the thing, the ordinary rules do not apply. It is a disputed question in any case whether under existing law-such evidence may be taken, and Mr. Borden asks that in this matter the doubt be removed and absolute authority be given to take this testimony. Blair and Dr. Russell contend that no new rules should be made for this enquiry, but that the ordinary course be followed. They seem to be very anxious that the right of a man to vote secretly should not be taken away from him. This matter was discussed in a previous letter, where it was pointed out that the evidence brought forward to prove that the votes were stolen was offered voluntarily by the men who complained of the robbery, and the government is not acting in the interests of the men whose votes are stolen but against their interests and in the interests of the robbers when it refuses them the privilege of testifying to their less.

The next point of dispute is the use of the evidence taken by the committee. Mr. Blair and Dr. Russell are



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gives the case away, when he says that the evidence taken by the committee would not be admissible in a court of law. He said the other day that the majority of the committee allowed men to testify how they voted and admitted other evidence not because they thought it was properly admissible, but because they were afraid of public opinion. Mr. Blair's explanation sheds a flood of light on the whole situation. The committee was finding out too much; and therefore it had to be stopped. It was stopped in the middle, after it had cost \$10,000 and had examined a hundred witnesses, and after it had established the stealing of one seat. This would never do. and therefore the proceedings were stopped. Again public opinion alarmed the ministers and they provided a substitute. But they take care that the evidence which exposed the crime before the committee shall not be used in the new enquiry, and refuse to give the commission scope to take the same class of evidence for itself. Here certainly is a narrowing down of the enquiry and an impairment of its capacity to get at the facts. Sir Wilfrid Laurier may not thank his minister of railways for exposing the trick. But it is now clear that the whole scheme is an attempt to escape exposure and also escape public opinion.

Now comes an equally serious objection. The government absolutely rewitnesses. The opposition asks that suses to have the commissioners inthe commission shall be allowed to structed to begin with the Brockville give an absolute pardon to certain and Huron cases. These cases were promised prompt investigation a year ago by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. They have been before the committee and are partly tried. The premier, when he choked off the committee, offered this commission as a substitute. He will not now take steps to have precedence given to these cases. Mr. Blair and Dr. Russell both intimate that the commission may begin with the elections of 1896 and take up these half proved cases later. Sir Wilfrid claims that the Brockville and Huron cases may not be the first ones where votes were stolen. Mr. Borden, in reply, observes that they are the first ones in which charges were made in this house, the first in which the premier promised an immediate investigation. the first that were referred to a committee, the first in which investigation was begun, the first and only invesigation that ever was taken from a rivileges committee after it had been begun. If this does not entitle the Huron affair to precedence it is hard to say what would. The government is, however, obdurate, and refuses to do anything to ensure the enquiry into these particular scandals within a reasonable time. Sir Charles Hibbert and Mr. Powell compared with great effect the strong promise which Sir Wilfrid gave of a thorough, searching and farreaching investigation with this halfhearted and weak fulfilment.

> to be the Chinese and Japanese question. Four years ago, when the campaign was going on, Mr. McLagan of Vancouver telegraphed to his leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and asked what his attitude was on Chinese immigration. Sir Wilfrid replied promptly that the question was entirely a western one and that he would carry out absolutely the wishes of the British Columbia people. Ever since then the British Columbia people, who want to keep the Chinese and Japanese out, have been trying to get Sir Wilfrid to keep his pledge. The absurdity of such an attempt has not yet struck them all, for they still make representations Perhaps they do so from a wild western sense of humor. In the east the people have entirely given up any thought of expecting Sir Wilfrid to do anything that he said he would do. The premier cannot give the British Columbia people the exclusion of Chinese, which they want, but he offers them a commission. This is much after the style of the fond mother who refused to take her boy to the circus, but offered to take him to the cemetery to see his grandmother's grave.

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We have the promise of one more commission of enquiry. This time it is

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THE MAGIC CARPET UP TO DATE

How Our Army was Whirled to the Front.

(Julian Ralph in London Mail, May 31.)

Prince Houssain took and spread the car-pet, and as soon as he had formed his wish, he and his officer whom he had brought with him were transported to the carsvan-sery at which he and his brothers were to meet.—Arabian Nights Entertainments.

Now that we appear to see the end of the war and its trials and tests, we can almost confidently say of one of its accessories that it has been wholly admirable; that it will be recorded in history as an almost perfect feature of an undertaking otherwise too much marred by blunders, flaws and unanti-

cipated obstacles. I refer to the Cape government railway system, by means of which the British fought a war in which they were obliged, as it were, to land troops and supplies at Gibraltar, and rush them to the Pyrenees at first and then on to Paris.

As this is literally a feat which Great Britain may yet have to per-form between those identical points in Europe, it is of double interest to know that Cape Town is 600 miles away from the Orange River, just as the Pyrenees are 600 miles from Gibraltar, and Pretoria and Paris are, respectively, 1,000 miles from Cape Town and Gibraltar.

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A SPLENDID PERFORMANCE. To move 200,000 troops as fast as they can be handled, and hurry after them their tents and guns, horses, ammunition, fodder, and food, would strain the resources of a standard gauge double-track trunk line in England; yet not a hitch occurred in the performance of this feat by the narrow gauge single-track railway which we practically commandeered in South

"Which we practically commandeered," as you shall see, and yet which continued to discharge all its normal functions as if there was no war to strain its resources. How this was done makes a wonderful tale of British patriotism, enthusiasm, and genius,

and therefore well worth the telling. The Cape government railways compose a system of, roughly, over 2,000 lines; one from Cape Town, one from Port Elizabeth, and one from East London. These so converge that all three terminate at Bulawayo in one direction, and at Johannesburg and Pretoria in the other, with a means of

THE COAL SUPPLY CUT OFF.

The war crippled the railways at the point of junction with the railways of the Boer Republics, whose armed men kept forcing the paralysis further and further down into the colony until at ne time the junctions at De Aar an Naauwpoort were threatened, and the junction with the East London line with the other two main lines was actually destroyed. That was when the Boers took Stormberg Junction. One result of this was that the coal supply of the colony from the South African mines was cut off, and thereafter coal had to be brought from Europe-a doubly serious thing, because, in the first place, it became much more costly, and, secondly, it all had to be carried in the same direction as the troops and supplies, thus adding greatly to the difficulties of the transportation problem. But, on the other hand, whatever southward progress the Boers made still left the railway touching the front, and thus it was that it became and remained one of the very most important factors in the military situation.

The railway is presided over by the railway department of the Cape Colony government, whose head is called the commissioner of railways. Unfortunately for Great Britain, the disloyal Bond was in control of the government when the war broke out, and the world witnessed the amazing spectacle of a colonial government at odds with the crown, and willing to subject itself to a change of common feeling with those who had for nearly twenty years engaged in an underground conspiracy to drive the English out of South Af-

To say the least, the commissioner of railways did not facilitate the assistance given by this railway to the imperial forces. But he was rendered helpless by the fact that the complexion of the working force of the system, from the executives downward, was wholly different-wholly loyal.

THE BACKWARD BOER.

Have the English ever soberly thought of one fact in connection with the post Boer supremacy in South Africa-and have they duly congratulated themselves upon it? The fact I mean is this: that the wretched solitude-seeking, unclean Boer has seen his country developed against his will and without his collaboration.

The consequence is that the Uitlanders run his post offices, his railways, and his telegraphs. He has not brain enough to distribute letters, act as guard on a cattle train, or carry a message from a telegraph station to a neighboring farm. If a Boer possessed the brain for any of these more menial duties of modern life he could not perform them because of his inmate dishonesty. The other Boers would know better than to trust him with a letter, a telegram, or the iron in the railway brake, which he would steal

and sell for a penny a pound. THE TIDE WILL COVER HIM.

When South Africa passes into English hands the Boer will still cling to the wilderness and its dirt, and will never be in the way of those who turn the wheel of progress.

The task before the loyal working force of the Cape government railway was for every man to do his best, and for all to rise to the extraordinary occasion. They had to keep the civil traffic going as well as to support the enormous pressure of military business. It was predicted that civil passengers, especially in the short suburban runs in and out of Cape Town, would have to be carried in goods

trucks, and that many trains would Lieutenant Leggett, to have to be discentinued, but the rail-way people are now able to boast with natural pride that they did not subject the regular passenger traffic to any inconvenience. So long as the lines adcredit is due for the fill milited of its transport trains and credit is due for the fill. mitted of it through train service for passengers, mails, live stock, and goods were maintained unimpaired, except that live stock and goods had to give precedence to military traffic.

SOME SURPRISING FIGURES.

Between November, 1899, and the following February the railway carried for the military authorities 18,000 animals and 37,000 tons of stores on the western lines, and, on all lines, 70,000 men and 30,000 horses. In the first four months of this year, to April 30, the lines conveyed what were equal to 60,000 ordinary trucks, most of them meny hundreds of miles. Of troops there were equal to more than 11,500 standard four-wheeled trucks carrying 30 to 40 men each. Horses and mules utilised the equivalent of 14,000 trucks and other military traffic used what were equal to 35,400 trucks. Most of these vehicles also made long runs, Kimberley being 647 miles from Cape Town, and Norval's Pont being about as far. These figures show that the railway operatives moved more than 500 trucks daily, including Sundays. It must be borne in mind that the line upon which this feat was performed is not like one of the great trunk lines of Europe or America.

It is a single track road with a ruling gradient of one foot in forty along the first 500 miles out of Cape Town, the first 350 miles out of Port Elizabeth, and the first 300 miles out of East London. The curves, equally difficult to negotiate, are, some of them. of five chains radius, while many have a radius of six, seven, or eight chains. In addition, long distances separate the stations, which makes it difficult for trains going in opposite ways to pass one another, while the narrow gauge (three feet and a half) prevents fast running. The waterless character of the country renders necessary Dr. A. B. Walker's Opinion of the the carriage of water, even for the supplies of the employes at some of the stations. Water also had to be carried to the troops at Rensburg when there was fighting on the nor-

thern border of the colony. During the earlier months of the war great anxiety resulted from the absolute necessity for pushing the rolling stock well to the front, where it was constantly menaced by the Boers, and had to be pushed back. The seizure of junctional points had to be foreseen, and the rolling stock required miles, which consists of three main to be so distributed that if, and when, junctions were destroyed, there should be such a proportion of engines and vehicles that each of the three lines could continue to be utilized. When Stormberg Junction was broken, the management had sufficient rolling connection with Natal and Delagoa stock on the East London branch to operate that line, and it was because of this foresight and ingenuity that it

was possible to hurry to General Gatacre the assistance he needed. But to go into the matter of the service the railway performed in connection with actual warfare, would be idle, since as the basis of the most important plans and movements. Methuen depended upon the western line throughout his early campaign, and Lord Roberts only cut loose from this line at Kimberley to march across to the Free State line, which is an extension of the Cape government system from

SECRET BOOK-KEEPING.

To debit the imperial government with the usual traffic charges upon troops in passenger trains and upon food, forage and guns, would have not only entailed an immense amount of book-keeping, but it would have put on record, for the guidance of disloyal persons, the movements, number and destinations of our soldiers and a complete betrayal of the weight and destination of the guns and supplies hurried to the front. On this account it was agreed between the government and railway that the latter should charge so much per truck or carriage per mile, and that there should be no per capita charges for troops or animals except for the few that went by regular passenger trains. No weights of goods were recorded, the only care teing to see that the maximum carr; ing capacity of the trucks was not ex-

In future wars this method will be copied because it combines economy with a secrecy which is valuable be yond computation. I did not verify the figures, but have heard that the prices charged against the imperial government are equal to a penny per man per mile, three-quarters of that sum for a horse, and five farthings per ton per mile for supplies. The railway department is said not to be losing or profiting unduly by this arrangement.

HOW THE WORK WAS SIMPLI-

A plan which was adopted by the military duplicates all the railway officials, from the managers to the station-masters, with military officials The principle is thoroughly good, and in practice has worked very well. Before it was adopted, and when a host of army officers gave confusing and irreconcilable orders, the situation was a tangled one. Now the subordinate army officers submit their orders to their superiors, who consider them and then decide whether they are practicable and necessary before communicating them to the railway men

Thus work is simplified and hastened. It was Colonel Girouard who had the wit thus to parallel the civil railway system with his own military system, appointing an officer of the Royal Engineers to watch and to treat with every man in an executive position on the railway staff. This is the Colonel Girouard of Canadian birth, who so distinguished himself in the recent campaigns in Egypt, where he is still president of the Egyptian railways. In South Africa he is director of railways with the rank of all the general managers combined. General Forestier-Walker is the general commanding the lines of communication, and other able and important men in the system are General Settle, inspector general, and Major Murray, traffic manager, of the Burma railways: Mamanager, of the Burma railways; Major Cowie, directing manager of the Northwestern railways of India; Captain Waghorn, chief consulting engineer to the Indian State railways; and Major M

THE CIVILIAN MANAGERS. The civilians to whom the utmo

credit is due for the flawless work done
by the Cape government railways are
C. B. Elliott, general manager, and T.
R. Price, chief traffic manager. Mr.
Elliott did not begin his South African career as a trained railwayman.
He was at first registrar to two judges,
and then, being called to the bar, began to practise, but after a short time
returned to the civil service. He becare assistent commissioner of grown. came assistant commissioner of crown lands and public works, and when it was decided to appoint a general manager of the Cape railway, he was selected. That was in 1880.

Mr. Price, the chief traffic manager

joined the railway service in England in 1863, and received an unusual training, being educated for that profes as men are trained for any of the older professions. He got his widest experience on the Great Western railway. In South Africa he began as traffic superintendent of a division of the Midland system, and worked his way along until he became the agent in the Free State and Transvaal for the Cape railways, and finally, in 1893. was appointed to his present important place. Others who deserve great credit for the assistance they have given to the empire in this time of its need are John Brown, engineer-in-chief; H. M. Beatty, chief locomotive superintendent; Cresswell Clark, traffic manager of the Midland system; J.O. Patterson, traffic manager of the eastern system; and J. Mitchell, goods superintendent at Cape Town and its docks-where, by the way, Sir Edward Chickester has done wonderfully valuable and ingenious service in landing all the troops and unloading all the

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

Boers as Diplomats.

The Hon. Bourke Cockran Will Never Set the Universe On Fire.

In one of his lectures recently on the Transvaal War, Dr. A. B. Walker, the Negro barrister-at-law, speaking of the Boers, amongst other things, said: "They disregard all the usages and customs of modern diplomacy. In fact, in modern diplomacy, they are, great and small, a pack of uninitiated school children. Take Dr. Leyds as a good sample. He has been in Europe, in every city, town, village, and hamlet, ever since the war broke out, trying to persuade, by vehement and impassioned interviews and exhortations, some of the European nations to interfere as a menace to England. If he would ask a freshman in any of our Caradian colleges, he would be told in the next breath that he has no the military counted upon the railway more chance of getting any of the European nations to take up the cause of his people and fight their battles efforts to outrun his own shadow. (Ap- last great war and all day have kept plause.) His crusade in Europe is it; it is an open and glaring violation and transgression of all the dogmas and canons of statecraft. (Applause.) "And, then, there are the peace de-

legates. They went to the United States to get that nation to use its influence to bring about peace, while at the very same time President Kruger was telling the associated press correspondents that he would not lay down his arms until he whipped England if it should take to the day of judgment to accomplish it. If President Kruger and President Steyn, who sent those delegates, and the delegates themselves, had the ordinary gumption of an untutored hottentot, whom they so viciously despise and abuse, they would quickly see that England cares no more for the intrusion of the United States in this war than she would for the intrusion of San Salvador. (Applause.) She cares not a single straw, or the snap

of a finger, for the intrusion of either one of them. (Applause.) She would politely tell both to mind their own business; and you may rest assured that they would just have common sense enough left, under the circumstances, to mind their own business: (Applause.) It is the shallow demagogue only who mistakes British courtesy for timidity. (Hear, hear.) In this war, England is standing up for liberty and justice and fair play, and she will not swerve one jot or one tittle from her purpose. (Applause.) Messrs. Fischer, Wolmarans, and Wessels may be gullible enough to look upon the Hon. Bourke Cockran as a tremendous character in his day and generation; but I can tell the peace commissioners that the Hon. Bourke Cockran will never set the universe on. fire. (Laughter and applause.) His sympathy is not worth a single farthing. (Applause.) Nothing that he can say or can do will give the Boers an iota of tangible assistance. (Applause.) They must fall; they must be put down; and he cannot help them. (Applause.) Nor can he and the United States combined save them. (Applause.) They are doomed. (Applause.) Their overthrow, however, will be their redemption; the magic power of the British flag will set them free and make them men. (Great ap-

WEDDED AT WICKHAM.

WICKHAM, Queers Co., June 9.—A very happy affair took place here on the evening of June 6th, when Hugh McCrea, formerly of Wickham, and Miss Susie Foster, daughter of Isaac Foster, were united in marriage. The bride, who was unattended, was fittingly attired in light blue, and carried a bouquet of white roses. The ceremony was performed by Rev. T. O. DeWitt, in the presence of immediate friends of the bride and groom. The bride was the recipient of many landsome presents. After spending a few days among their friends, the happy couple will take up their residence at Rothesay. They will be much missed in the social circles of Wickham.

CHINA MUST BE SUBDUED

That Task Now Imposed on the Civilized 15001113025 World.

Concerted Action to Inflict Proper Military Punishment or a Scramble for Territory ?-Powers Facing that Problem-Russia Under Suspicion.

(Special Cable to N. Y. Sun.) LONDON, June 16.-Whether the more senestional reports from the Far East are true or false, there remains no room for doubt that the task of subjugating China has now been imposed on the civilized world and must assumed instantly and systematic ally. The true nature of the situation was fully realized by Lord Salisbury two days ago when he summoned to-day's special cabinet meeting to decide on the British policy. The ominous truth is likewise perfectly understood by the Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg governments, which will be the principal actors in the great drama about to be enacted.

The question of the moment is, and the peace of the world is involved in its answer, Can the tentative agreement for sending a joint expeditionary force to Pekin be extended to the operation of the great punitive army which must now subdue China? The issue, unfortunately, is not as simple as it seems at first glance. It would be an easy problem if each power had men aveilable in similar numbers and position as have the United States in the Philippines, but England would have to send men from India and South Africa, and France and Germany from home, if each country contributed an equal contingent. The only country which has a large force close at hand and ready to act immediately is the one power which, rightly or wrongly, is under the gravest suspicion in regard to the causes of the present crisis and which stands to gain a longcherished ambition if she is able to

control its development. The point to be settled before any genuine harmony of the powers is possible is simply this: Will Russia consent to forego any individual and disproportionate advantages, no matter how large a part she may take in the subjugation of China? Furthermore, will she undertake the task in hearty co-operation with all the other forces available as a strictly military matter, leaving all political questions to be decided at a future conference wherein she will have only a proportionate voice. These questions in one form or another are agitating the European cabinets at the present moment as than the merry-andrew had in his nothing has disturbed them since the every ambassador in Europe in consheer tomfoolery; there is nothing in stant communication with his chiefs and with the foreign office to which he is accredited.

THE WHOLE PROBLEM.

let me repeat, would be simple and local as regards the international politics if Russia were eliminated or if her good faith were beyond suspicion. No other power seeks territorial aggrand. izement in China or anything beyond the recognition and protection of foreign rights in the empire. It is Russia's well-known desire to acquire Pekin, in northern China, in addition to Manchuria, coupled with the fact that the officially facited disturbance comes at the latest possible moment, before Great Britain is freed from her entanglements in South Africa, that brings the czar's government under

natural suspicion. There have been many direct insinuations of Russian intrigue in connection with the Boxer rising in recent despatches from China, but nothing tangible is forthcoming. It is incredible that any mind in Russia could deliberately incite the massacre of foreigners in China, such as is now reported to be taking place. What is suggested freely, even in friendly circles in Paris, is that Russia connived at some anti-foreign demonstration, which was not designed to be serious beyond furnishing an opportunity for independent Russian action with her large forces available at Port Arthur. If there is any truth in these surmises, it is now certain that the game has got beyond Russian control. No great power, not even the United States, which have been spoken of in rather contemptuous terms in Europe during the past few days, will fail to join in the sternest punitive measures if today's despatches from the seat of disturbance prove true.

Russia, therefore, will not be permitted to act alone in any event, and no opportunity will be allowed her to gain any great political advantage from the situation. For instance, if it be true that the German minister has been killed, Germany will begin a war on China the moment the fact is authenticated. The alternative, therefore, of concerted action by all the powers is a general scramble, which would be almost certain to produce ruptures between those engaged in the rival games of grab.

It is necessary to speak in plain language about the American attitude as viewed from the European standpoint. It should be said at the outset that Europe does not desire to induce the United States to take any action whatsoever. On the contrary, the Old World would be most pleased

IF THE UNITED STATES

did absolutely nothing. Even England has no strong wishes in the matter unless, indeed, the United States should enter into a complete partnership with her for the settlement of this question, but it is perfectly understood that any such thing is out of the ques-

Apart from this consideration, there fore, England, like the continenta powers, would be glad if the United States would keep hands off. Of course, of inaction, her interests would receive shakes his head.

scant consideration in any future deal made in China. Promises of the open door are excellent things when interpreted in generous good faith, but nothing is easier in practice than to nothing is easier in practice than to keep to the letter of such an agreement and destroy the substance. It is a simple truth to say, therefore, that the diplomatic world puts a low value on the assurances recently given to the United States by certain countries.

The New Canadian Geography to be Prescribed by the Board of Prescribed by the Bo

the present grave crisis in the world's affairs is simply this, that she make up her mind and refrain from wobbling afterward. That its voice may now be most potent let America insist that China shall be punished for her grave violation of international law, let America contribute her full share of men and means for this purpose, and let her at the same time demand the limitation of China's punishment to military, without political, penalties, and a general concert of the powers would

be well nigh assured. Independent action by the United States against China in the present situation is regarded in Europe as absolutely impossible. Limited or partial American co-operation in dealing with the crisis can be scarcely tolerated. The United States must use all their available resources in the Far East as freely as all the other powers will do or keep aloof altogether from concerted action with the powers.

There are several causes for the unfavorable opinion of the American policy or lack of policy which, as intimated above, have been expressed in Europe. One is found in several despatches sent before the wires were cut, hinting that Minister Conger and Admiral Kempff were unnerved by lack of support and instruction and the absence of reply to urgent requests for reinforcements from Manila.

In another instance the Sun corresondent has seen a despatch detailing that early in the week a cable message to Washington pointed out that there were eleven Americans at Pao-ting-fu in imminent peril, and to certain suggestions made for their relief Washington has not replied. Further, it was said that the consuls at several treaty

der exists even in that sacred world, but they are damaging to American prestige. Moreover, they tend to spread the idea which most people in Europe cherish, that no American president dares to have a mind of his own when an election is pending.

There is little disposition in Europe to analyze the local causes of the Boxer uprising. Otherwise the missionary question would become prominent. It is so generally assumed that political intrigue is at the bottom of the trouble, that a basis of permanent anti-foreign prejudice is ignored. of beginners.

There is no doubt however that the It produces distraction and confusion by There is no doubt, however, that the hatred of missionaries has been intensified recently.

When Li Hung Chang was last in Europe he frequently talked of the missionary question, which, he said, must sooner or later cause serious trouble. He once asked whether it were possible for the European powers to arrive at an agreement to forbid missionaries to go to China. He used to say that the Chinese did not so much object to Christianity as to "the sleek, well-paid, supercilious foreigners" who were sent to China to teach and preach. The average missionary, said the old viceroy, invariably jarred on the nerves of the most tolerant Chinaman, and he thought that it would be immensely to the benefit of all concerned if the missionary work were confined to natives, of whom there were plenty to carry on the work if it must be carried on, which he did not

by any means admit. Along this line it is curious that rumors were in circulation in diplomatic quarters a few days ago that the Russian government had made inquiries as to the possibility of Europe and America permitting the Chinese government to place certain restrictions on the immigration of missionaries, such as confining their labors to the treaty ports. According to the current report, the British government has already given its emphatic intimation that the scheme would meet with its strenuous opposition, and nobody here doubts that the United States, the country next interested in missions, would take a similar uncompromising attitude.

But diplomatists do not believe that the missionary question is reriously responsible for the present crisis, except as it is one of the underlying prejudices of the Chinese mind which has been played upon for ulterior ends. The sole question which disturbs Europe, as suggested at the outset, is whether civilization can administer a stinging blow to the barbarism of Asia without breaking the peace of all Christendom. It is a curious demonstration of how

small the world has grown, and of how interwoven are all its affairs, that today's rumors that President Kruger is at last ready to surrender should have an important bearing, and peaceful one, on the great issue which the chancelleries of Europe must decide within the next few hours.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Sandy Pines-When a woman shakes her head tain't no use to argue any longer.
Pellucid Pete-Same way when a bull

CAR CONTRACTOR PORT OF THE ASSESSMENT OF THE ASS

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THE OTHER ONE.

Here where the firelight softly glows,
Sheltered and safe and snug and warm,
What to you is the wind that blows,
Driving the sleet of the winter storm?
Round your head the ruddy light
Glints on the gold from your tresses spun,
But deep is the drifting snow tonight,
Over the head of the other one.

Held me close as you sagely stand,
Watching the dying embers shine;
Then shall I feel another hand
That nestled once in this hand of mine;
Poor little hand, so cold and chill,
Shut from the light of stars and sun,
Clasping the withered roses still
That hide the face of the sleeping one.

Laugh, little maid, while laugh you may, Sorrow comes to us all, I know, Better perhaps for her to stay Under the robe of drifting snow. Sing while you may your baby songs, Sing till your haby days are done. But oh, the ache of the heart that longs Night and day for the other one.

Education, for New Brunswick.

I have read with considerable interest the review in your May issue by Ad. Ram of the New Canadian Geography, published by The W. J. Gage Co. Limited, of Toronto, and would ask a little space to supplement his observations. The reviewer's points are well taken, but there are many important defects in the book that he alludes to, but does not sufficiently emphasize. He is quite right in stating that "this book is an unhappy combination of two American geographies." It is written from an American standpoint, gives undue prominence to the United States, but very meagre attention to Great Britain, her colonies, and the rest of the world. While we admire the patriotism and loyalty of American authors, we do not believe in transplanting their sentiments into the growing minds of Canadian children.

The work is not in accord with approved pedagogical principles. In place of a logical selection of introductory lessons, leading gradually, step by step, from that which is familiar to every child, up to a full presentation of the subject, what do we find in this New Canadian Geography?

On page four it undertakes to teach beginners, through a puzzling diagram, "the world;" on page fifteen it discourses on "winds and eddying storms," giving diagrams of "general plan of the winds," and an illustrated "chart of the ocean currents." The succeeding page is taken up with "the Gulf Stream," "the course of tides," etc., while page twenty-one treats of "the earth's orbit," "perihelion" and "aphelion." Page twenty-three gives a map of "heat belts and their seasons," with isothermal lines, while on page twenty-seven we find a "map of the moon." Surely no teacher in the province of New Brunswick would introduce the subject of geography to a class of beginners in this way, and yet this book is offered for use in our public schools, and, according to its preface, is supposed to make geography instructive and developing. Stch a presentation of scientific geography as is given on the first twenty-five pages of this book would discourage (Cor. Educational Review.) I have read with considerable interest the

Compared with any modern public school ports had asked for instructions without receiving replies.

THEGE ARE ALMOST

certainly diplomatic slanders, for slander exists even in that sacred world,

and girls will understand astronomy, physiography and mineralogy by native instinct and natural talent. It takes for granted that young pupils will be deeply interested in bald, abrupt statements of great facts gleaned from geology and physical geography, and throws upon the teacher the onus of making these dry statements possess any meaning to young scholars.

Easy, interesting lessons should be presented first, then those more difficult, and lastly the generalizations and difficult topics. Put this geography grows easier as it proceeds. We find on page 100 simple map studies that any young child can follow, on page 177 simple exercises that beginners could easily do; but within the first twenty-five pages we are confronted with advanced topics that would demoralize and discourage any class of beginners.

heaping up great quantities of pictorial illustrations in admired disorder. On the teacher is thrown the burden of selection, the burden of explanation, the struggie to bring order out of chaos. On the pupil is thrown the burden of distracting matter, a hundred contracting the property of the property

the burder of distracting matter, a hundred vague suggestions and questions, with no guiding hint to rational answers.

An old Latin poet once observed, "The omen is in the beginning of things;" and every public school teacher who has tried his hand on junior pupils in geography will say that the old Roman hit the mark. A good beginning is more than half the battle, because after that the pupil can teach himself by reading almost any book. He has found the key to the riddle, and can unravel the mystery with ease. But if the mystery comes first, and the simplicities last, what can the unfortunate pupil do? Must he read this geography backwards, after the fashion of an old Hebrew manuscript?

The illustrations are profuse and occupy more than one half the space of the book, but no educative use is made of them. They more than one-half the space of the book, but no educative use is made of them. They are inserted more with a view to embellishment than to illustration of the text. The photographs of a geographical museum will no doubt amuse children, but they will hardly pass muster for a well-arranged, heipful text-book in the twentieth century? they during the they will hardly pass muster for a well-arranged, theipful text-book in the twentieth century! It may be all right to administer sugar-coated pills, but it is absolutely essential that the pills shall conform to a scientific formula, and be something more than a quack medicine, an exaggerated reproduction of mediaeval ideas. Any modern examination exposes educational quackery. The process is now reduced to a fine art, and no intelligent school teacher or school official will voluntarily use a text-book that files in the face of modern inductive science. I have already called attention to the puzzle of a map showing "the world ridge," page four, with the East Indies, Australia and South-America projecting on the sides outside the world circle. I would next ask attention to the map of Ontario, page eightyrine, showing Nipissing, Aksoma and Thunder Bay districts, in the lower right hand corner, on a scale about one-fourth that of the rest of the map.

This "crazy quilt" map shows to the child Lake Ontario to the northwest of Lake Superior, and twice its size. Again, on page ninety-six we find a map of our neighboring province of Quebec, with a patch in the northwest corner showing the mouth of the St. Lawrence exactly northwest of the city of Quebec.

Every boy and girl using such parched-up maps will inevitably thirk that Lake Surierior and Rainy Rive. District he southeast of Lake Ontario, and that the mouth of the St. Lawrence is north of Montreal.

All the explanations of the eleverest teacher cannot prevent such an absurd association in the minds of young pupils. The great mental law of association acts as continuously and foreibly as the law of gravitation. Proportion and accurate truth are essential features in a public school see graphy.

THE WAY OF WOMAN.

THE WAY OF WOMAN.

Young Lady Passenger (on board liner)—What's the matter, captain?
Captain—The fact is, miss, we've broken our rudder.
Young Lady—But surely you needn't worry about that, captain? The rudder is under water, you know, and it isn't likely people will notice it.—Tit-Bits.

LOOKED AT THE DARK SIDE.

"I suppose," he ventured, "that you would never speak to me again if I were to kiss you?"
"Oh! George," she exclaimed, "why don't you get over the habit of always looking at the dark side of things?"—Illustrated Bits.

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ALFRED MARKHAM,

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 23, 1900.

EXIT McINNES AND JOLY.

The people of British Columbia may breathe easier, now that they are relieved of their eccentric and arbitrary finds himself in respect to the vicelieutenant governor. It must be said presidency recalls that in which Wilthat the governor has committed no Ham McKinley found himself with re offence so far as is known in connecgard to the presidency twelve years tion with the late change of governago. Mr. McKinley was a member of ment. The retirement of Mr. Martin the Onio delegation, which was pledged was perfectly regular, and it is said to put Gen Sherman in nomination. that Mr. Martin's advice was taken in When it become apparent that Sherthe choice of his successor. Mr. Mcman would not be the choice of the Innes's offences against constitutional government were committed on two convention there was a movement to previous occasions. He dismissed the boom McKinley. He promptly refused Turner government in the rudest poscould not with honor accept a nominsible way without waiting to see whether the ministry had been sus- ation when he had gone there pledged tained by the people in the election to support Sherman That settled the He made a personal choice of a successor to the premiership, selected a But McKintey's turn came, and now man who had no following and was he is the unopposed candidate of his not in the legislature. Mr. Beavan failed to form a government, and the velt has based his objection to a nomgovernor was obliged to accept the ination on the ground that he could leader he had passed over. Mr. Mc- better serve his party as povernor of Bathurst John Goldsmith Campbellton-J. A. Ives. Innes, however, get his revenge later, New York, but he may also feel that when he dismissed the Semlin minis- his chance to become president at a try while its leader still claimed to later date would be weakened if he have the confidence of the legislature. questionably he is a man of great Both dismissals were arbitrary and unconstitutional, and in both cases popularity, and his nomination for the there were grounds for suspicion of a latter piffee would doubtless be equivapersonal or family motive.

It was the duty of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to do on the occasion of the dismissal of the Turner government what he is said to have done now. Sir Wil-Nightingale, the heroine of the Crimean frid has waited until the people of British Columbia condemned the Maris busy relieving some of the wounded tin ministry before taking action. But the recent British Columbia elections London paper, Miss Nightingale told did not make the conduct of the govthe American preacher many of her ernor any less constitutional than it Crimean experiences and said she never was before. If the electors had sustained Mr. Martin that endorsement of the premier would not have vindicated the governor.

The federal government has waited until Governor McInnes had pretty well lost the power to do harm. It is a cheap and easy business to turn him adrift when he has no friends among people of influence. The warning to arbitrary governors thus loses its force, since it will now be taken for granted that the governor would have held his place no matter what his offence was, if he had only been able to pull the Martin government

If Sir Henri Joly should retire from the cabinet to succeed Mr. McInnes, an opportunity will be afforded to reduce the number of paid ministers. It will be remembered that the premier has repeatedly proclaimed the intention of making such a reduction, and there could not be a better time than now, when the amount paid in salaries to ministers is larger by four thousand dollars a year than at any previous time in the history of Can-

The departure of Sir Henri will b regretted. He is not much of a political organizer, and does not exercise as much influence in the party as Mr. Tarte, but he is admittedly honest and truthful, and does not have anything to do with the machine. The country has long known that the Tarte element would have him out of the government before long, and since he had to go, it is pleasing to find that he is not turned out on the cold world. We shall probably have a "business-isbusiness" minister in his place, and the upright old selgueur will disappear from parliament for ever In these days of the machine we could better spare an abler and less scrupulous man.

THE WEST INDIA SERVICE.

The inauguration early next menth land County, N S.

CONFERENCE

ween St. John and Halifax and the West Indies and Demerara will afford

hose interested in our trade develop

nent an opportunity to exploit the

and system than has been possible in

the past. The great competitor of our

ports has been the port of New York,

and American goods will be the chief rivals of our own in those markets

As was recently pointed out in this

paper, the Americans have developed

trade by carefully studying the needs

of the market and the local prejudices

of the inhabitants of the different

islands. It is not enough to know

what the people of one island require

and assume that the whole problem

has been solved. We have to bear in

mind that those islands, though in our

way of thinking we group them close-

ly together, are really isolated from

each other, and each has its own dis-

tinctive peculiarities. It is therefore

separate market, to be studied, con-

ciliated and won. Haphezard methods

will not win in the face of intelliger

people of those colonies entertained a

most friendly feeling towards Canada

that has been intensified in the recent

period of growing imperial sentiment

The improved steamship service comes

opportunely for both parties to the

hoped-for trade enlargement, and

while there are existing conditions

which will prevent any extraordinary

development of traffic, the way is open

for a gradual and steady increase of

business and the breaking down of the

GOV. ROOSEVELT.

now ran for the vice fresidency. Un-

Rev. Dr. Talmage is collecting ma-

terial in England for future sermons.

He recently visited Miss Florence

war, who although eighty years of age

from South Africa. According to a

had been really happy until she began

the work of relief, and had never seen

an unhappy day since. It may be

added that the Prince of Wales early

this month conveyed his thanks to Dr.

Talmage for the distinguished preach-

er's efforts in the United States on be-

There will be a triumphant march

through London when the victorious

troops from South Africa come home.

Judging from the remarks of the press

the Canadian contingents will be re-

ceived with extraordinary public hon-

Mayor Beckwith and Ald. Merrithew of

Fredericton are at the Royal.

A. E. Massie and S. D. Simmons of Fred-

ericton are at the Dufferin.

L. P. Fisher and Mrs. Fisher of Woodstock are at the Royal.

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lent to his election.

parriers of local prejudice.

had of late many ass

cessary to consider each island as a

usinesslike competition. We have

grances that the

ev. Mr. Steel of St. John Elected President.

The Case of Rev. W. W. Brewe Dealt With Tenderly, and His Suspension

A Large Amount of Routine Business Disposed of—Returns Indicate the Continued Prosperity of Meth odism Within the Bounds of Con-

MONCTON, June 19 .- Already there large gathering of ministerial and ay delegates to the Methodist confer-A ministerial session was held afternoon, at which it is underand other matters were considered. Mr. Brewer is here, and it is said there are fair prospects of his reinstatement. The first draft of the station sheet has been prepared. Rev. F. H. W Pickles has been set down for th Central Methodist church of Moncton Rev. W. W. Lodge going to Hampton Subject to correction, the sheet is as

ST. JOHN DISTRICT. uth street—F. J. Deinstadt.
ind—George Steel.
on—E. C. Turner. Carleton—E. C. Turner.
Carmarthen street—Geo. A. Seller.
Courtney Bay—W. R. Pepper, fr.
Fairville—Job Shenton.
Zion—R. Wilson, P. D.
Sussex—G. C. P. Palmer.
Apohaqui—C. W. Hamilton.
Springfield—W. E. Johnson.
Hampton—W. W. Lodge.
Uphain—S. A. Beyley.
St. Martins—L. R. McDonald.
Jerusalem—John B. Gough.
Welsford—Joseph Parkins.
Kingston—Levi J. Laird. The position in which Gov Rossevelt

FREDERICTON DISTRICT. icton—Geo! M. Campbell. Kingselear+John S., Allen.
Marysville-Wm. Lawson,
Gibeon-Wm. Penna.
Noshwaak-Thomas Pierce.
Stanley-E. A. Lepage.
Bolestown-A. R. Knight, M. A.
Keewick-John B. Young.
Sheffield-A. C. Bell and S. T. B.
Grand Jake-Leonard J. Wason.
Gagetown-I. N. Perker.

WOODSTOCK DISTRICT. Woodstock-H. V. Marr, B. A. Canterbury—Geo. A. Ros Jacksonville—Jas, Crisp. Hartland—H. C. Rice. Richmond—J. K. King. Centreville W. H. Spargo. Florenceville T. Allen. Lindsay H. E. Thomas. Andover J. S. Gregs, B. A. CATHAM DISTRICT. W. C. Matthews.

SACKVILLE DISTRICT. Sackville—H. Sprague, D. D. Tantramar—H. McN. Point deBute—W. Chapman, D. D.

Baie Verte—S. Howard.
Bayfield—R. S. Crisp.
Moreton (Central)—F. H. W. Pickles.
Moreton (Wesley Memorial)—A. E. Chai man.
Surny Brae-J. B. Champion.
Shediac-J. I. Howie.
Dorchester-Wm. Harrison.
Albert-R. W. J. Clements.
Alma-H. Stanley Young. Ama-H. Stanley Toung. Hillsboro—Silas James. Petitcodiac—Henry Penna. Salisbury—H. R. Baker, B. D. Elgin—J. F. Estey.

Moncton, N. B., June 20.— The Methodist conference opens here tomorrow. A further ministerial session was held today, at which five candidates passed successful examinations for the ministry. They are: H. E. Thomas, H. E. Price, George A. Ross, W. R. McDonald and A. Campbell. All first, second and third year candidates also passed and were recommended to be continued on trial. The Brewer case has been settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. The exact terms are not yet made public, but it is said he will be placed on a supernumerary allowance for the present.

MONCTON, June 21 .- The first pub lic session of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Methodist conference opened this morning at 8.30 the Central Methodist church, President Rev. Geo. M. Campbell in the

Devotional exercises were followed by the preaching of the opening con-ference sermon by Rev. Dr. Brecken of Sackville, when the secretary rea the list of authorized lay delegates, of whom there is a fair attendance. Election of officers was the first

business. The first ballot for president Rev. Geo. Steel, St. John Rev. W. W. Lodge, Moncton19

Rev. G. W. Fisher, Newcastle.......18 Mr. Steel was elected on the second hallot, and was heartly welcomed to the highest position in the gift of the conference by the retiring president. Mr. Steel thanked the conference for honor conferred upon him, and ferred briefly to his 25 years of work in the ministry, his first circuit being Sackville, in this county, and his next

Charlottetown. Rev. Geo. W. Fisher of Newcastle was re-elected secretary, Rev. G. F Dawson statistical secretary, and Rev. Geo. A. Ross conference reporter for the Weslevan

Rev. Richard Opie was appointed chairman of the Charlottetown district. On motion of Rev. Job Shenton the conference passed a hearty vote of

thanks to the retiring president, which Mr. Campbell acknowledged in a fit-Rev. C. H. Paisley was granted leave of absence till Saturday to enable him

ton attend the Nova Scotla confer-Conference hours were fixed as follows: Morning, 8.30 to 11.30; afternoon, 1.30 to 5 o'clock, and conference ad-

journed for dinner. This afternoon the report on mem bership was submitted. It showed: Total accessions to the church during the past year, 1,229; total loss by letter and death, 1,259, leaving the membership at present 13,330, and on trial 308, making a total of 13,638, as against last 'year's total of 13,663; decrease, 30. The number of infant baptisms during

he year was 857; adults, 118; total, 975;

marriages, 374; burials, 673. IN THE AFTERNOON the secretary read telegraphic greetings from the Nova Scotia conference

wick and P. E. Island conference was instructed to send a suitable reply.

The secretary read the minutes of the ministerial sessions. The principal matter dea! with was the case of Rev. W. W. Brewer. The resolutions passed bearing upon this case set forth that Mr. Brewer had pleaded guilty to the charges preferred by Rev. E. C. Turner, and it was decided, after hearing the report of the case, and in view of the good report of the Fredericton district with regard to Mr. Brewer's conduct since suspension, that the suspension be terminated, and the conference rejoiced with the suspended brother in his moral victory won, expressing the opinion that suspension

REV. GEO. STEEL

year's leave of absence.

a parsonage.

Among the recommendations to con-

ference were the following: \$150 to

Springhill circuit for parsonage. Rev. W. E. Johnson of Sackville district

recommended to a special grant on ac-

ST. STEPHEN DISTRICT

harlottetown, First church — George

Young.
Grace church—J. W. McConnell, B. A.
Cornwall—W. B. Thomas.
Little York—Thomas Hicks.

Little York—Thomas Hicks.
Winsloe—C. Comben.
Pownal—W. Opie.
Vernon River—William Wass.
Murray Harbor—A. D. McCully, B. D.
Souris—S. H. Rice.
Mount Stewart—Henry Pierce.

Summerside—N. McLaughlin, B. A. Bedeque—F. A. Wightman. Iryon—G. F. Dawson. Margate—William A. Thompson. Granville—John Dystant.

SUMMERSIDE DISTRICT.

St. Andrews—J. C. Berrie.
St. David—Edward Bell.
St. James—Harry Harrison.
Old Ridge—J. A. Seller.
Botabes—D. R. Chowen, B. A.
Deer Island—R. J. Campbell.
Grand Manan—Robert G. Fulton

THE ST. JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

Mailed to Your Post Office Every Wednesday and Saturday.

The South African war, the threatened hostilities in China and the eneral election within the year, will make this paper especially interesting.

The Sun has special correspondents with 1st and 2nd Canadian Contingents and other costly arrangements for obtaining news of the operations in South Africa and China, which no other New Brunswick paper possesses.

The Sun has also a paid correspondent in every town, village and hamlet in New Brunswick, with several in P. E. I. and Nova Scotia, also a weekly letter on Provincial matters from Boston, Mass., thus the paper is made interesting to every section of the Maritime Provinces.

The regular subscription price is \$1.00 a year, but SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS sent to the SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ST. JOHN, will ensure the SEMI-WEEKLY SUN to any address in Canada or the United States for twelve months, together with a splendid portrait-18 x 24 inches, in fifteen colors of FIELD MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS, or GENERAL LORD KITCHENER or of LIEUT.-GENERAL BADEN-POWELL, in khaki, and a map of the seat of war in South Africa.

This is unquestionably the best business offer ever made by any Maritime Province publisher of a first-class FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Any present subscriber for the SUN sending the name of a new subscriber with SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS will get a picture for himself, as well as one for the new subscriber.

Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application to

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ST. JOHN, N. B.

L. R. McDonald, St. John district; R. J. Campbell, Fredericton; Geo A. Ross, Woodstock, Herbert E. Thomas, Sack ville; Henry C. Rice, St. Stephen. Probationers on trial-Jabez W. Rice, St. John; Hammond Johnson, Stephen; John A. Seller, Woodstock; W. R. Pepper, jr., Sackville; Jacob Hanny, Charlottetown. Received this year on trial-H. H.

Marr and E. C. Hennigar, St. John; J. J. Hinkerton, Fredericton; H. C. McNeil, Summerside. Rev. J. J. Teasdale was added to the supernumerary list. Rev. John Read, D. D., was appointed to represent conference at the fu-neral of Rev. Fred Harrison at Chatham today. Mr. Read after his ap-

pointment made a feeling reference to the death of Mr. Harrison, saying it was a strange coincidence that the deceased was the first young man to be placed under his superintendence. Rev. Dr. Stewart of Mount Allison leaves on Saturday for Newfoundland

to attend the meeting of conference at Carbonear.

WEDDING BELLS.

The pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. Jordan Crandall, Salisbury, was the scene of a quiet but very pretty wedding on Wednesday morning, when their yourgest daughter, Miss Grace Crandall, was united in marriage to Bertford W. S. Titus, merchant and millowner, of Upham, Kings Co. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. E. Tiner of Salisbury, assisted by Rev. I. B. Colwell of Petitcodiac. The bride, who was very becomingly attired, was given away by her father. Only the immediate relatives of the contracting parties were present. The bride was the recipient of many handsome and useful presents, the present from the groom being a very valuable gold watch and chain. After the ceremony the company sat down to a sumptuous dinner, to which ample justice was done. The happy couple left on the C. P. R. for their future home in Upham followed by the best wishes of a host of friends for their happiness through



BABY'S OWN SOAP is made particularly for little folks. It is the purest soap in the world. Really and truly the purest.

and does good to the pink and

count of illness. A grant of \$150 to Montague, P. E. I., circuit for aid in use Baby's Own Soap-beerecting parsonage. Recommended cause they like it—but for that the board of missions grant \$200 to Granville Mission, P. E. I., for a Babies it is indispensable. 76 mission house; and that a grant of \$200 THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP GO., MONTREAL. be made to the Nashwaak circuit for Unprincipled makers are offering an inferior soap the same in color and shape BEWARE The following were recommended at the ministerial session for ordination:

GOV. JOLY. excited at Lewis-

The Man Who Succeeds McInnes, Dismissed from Office.

Has Been a Conspicuous Figure in Quebec Politics for Well Nigh Half a Century.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 20.-Lieut. Governor McInnes was dismissed from office today and Sir Henri Joly appointed in his place.



Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere is an

old-time Quebec politician of note.

While a Huguenot, Sir Henri is a native of old France, having been born in Paris, December 5th, 1829. His father, also a native of France, by marrying the heiress of the ancient seignory of Lotbiniere, acquired seignorial rights in French Canada. Joly received a liberal education in Paris, and while yet young removed with his parents to Canada. He was called to the Quebec bar in 1855 and entered political life in 1861, when he was returned to the Canadian house of assembly for the county of Lotbiniere, where his ancestral connection was very strong. This seat he held until confederation, and at the general election which followed that change, Mr. Joly was elected by acclamation to both the commons of Canada and the assembly of Quebec. When dual representation was abolished in 1874, he emained in the Quebec house and led the opposition for four years. Then came the historic dismissal of the DeBoucherville conservative cabinet by Lt. Gov. Letellur St. Just, who called on Mr. Joly to form a government. He accepted and led the government till 1879, when he was defeated in the house and resigned, being succeeded by Hon. Mr. Chapleau. He remained in the Quebec legislature till about the end of 1885, when he resigned his seat in consequence of the Riel agitation, which he disapproved. Hon. Mr. Jely made his reentry into political life at the liberal convention of 1893 in Ottawa, of which he was vice-chairman. He was elected to the Dominion commons in 1896, and in July of that year entered the Laurier cabinet as controller of inland revenue. In September, 1896, he was entrusted with the diplomatic mission of conducting Li Hung Chang, then viceroy of China, through Canada. For this service he was made a member of the Chinese Imperial Order of the Double Dragon. Sir Henri was created a. K. C. M. G. in 1895. In 1888 he was authorized by the Quebec legislature to add his mother's name, de Lotbiniere, to that of Joly.

Subscribe for SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

from all ministerial privileges for ten

months was a sufficient penalty. The minutes also contained a resolution to the effect that Mr. Brewer remain suspended until the second Sunday in July, 1900, and that during conference year he be placed under a superintendent. The minutes further showed that Rev. W. B. Tennant, St. John, It looks good; and Rev. A. Lucas had been given a

smells good; IS good;

tender skin of infants. Thousands of men and women ssuing weekly WEEKLY SUN, ation of all ps Maritime Pro-please make a Ship Monro esterday fron n Wednesday.

Around

gether Wi

When orderin

he NAME of which the paper hat of the officers

mee must be nsure prompt

THE SUN

from Corr

The new ste Port Glasgow

Only one B-E-N-T-L-E-When, if ev

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charge of the the I. C. R. son, who has the study of n A new song selling by th Isles, is entitle

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be encouraged News has be by accident or way of Davi hand. The fa ton Junction. are not know

resided at

father is empl Delegates Association. town, June 2 ericton on the one fare, good to the place road as with

The Shore and ticket of removed to N door to the borough has The office of countant, has

At St. Jam ternoon, Arth burg was un Kate Macau of the late Rev. A. D. De few of the f the contracti The bride wa to match. A during the se well left on t Mountains a turn they v where the gr

HORSES AN cramps. Pain-R time. Half a b few times. Avo

the Halifax

The Ameri Adelaide, now sail in the c been fixed to England at 5

Was that of covered a co orders of the provided a c eases of thes merly incura Kidney-Liver greatest cure stomach trou mous sale in the United St cents a box.

Skirts, Waists. Wrapp Corsets Curtain Carpet Oilelot Straw Rugs, Yarns, Feather

Good G

CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges.

When ordering the address of your WERKLY 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

temember! The NAME of the Pest ice must be sent in all cases to sure prompt compliance with your THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, issuing weekly 8,500 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces. Advertisers, please make a note of this.

Ship Monrovia arrived at Bristol vesterday from Hopewell Cape.

Str. Jennie left London for this port on Wednesday.

The new steamer Augusta will leave Port Glasgow for St. John on the 28th

Only one best Liniment, that's B-E-N-T-L-E-Y-'S.

When, if ever, was the 34th Regt. stationed in St. John? A correspondent of the Sun is anxious to know Some of the boys of the old Prigade ought to be able to answer.

Miss Pope, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Pope, has been appointed to the charge of the ladies' waiting room at the I. C. R. depot, vice Miss Thompson, who has resigned to enter upon the study of nursing.

A new song in Canada, but already selling by thousands in the British Isles, is entitled: "When the Boys in Khaki all Come Home." It ought to be encouraged in St. John. The Sol- balance of package another cure. It diers of the Queen needs a younger seems they never fail." diers of the Queen needs a younger

News has been received of the death by accident on the Grand Trunk Hallway of David McCutcheon, a train hand. The fatality occurred at Lewiston Junction, Me., but the particulars are not known. McCutcheon's parents resided at Hoyt station, and his father is employed on the C. P. R.

Delegates to the Western Baptist town, June 22nd, can travel to Fredericton on the Star line steamers for one fare, good to return till the 28th. by Canada Eastern Railway to the place of meeting. The same ar rangements have been made with this road as with the steamers.

The Shore Line Railway freight and ticket office, east side, tas been removed to No. 58 Water street, next door to the post office. E. S. Roxborough has been appointed agent. The office of G. T. Wetmore, the accountant, has also been removed from Princess street to the same place.

At St. James's church Tuesday afternoon, Arthur E. Cogswell of Lunenburg was united in marriage to Miss Kate Macaulay, youngest daughter of the late Robert W. Crookshank. Rev. A. D. Dewdney officiated. Only a few of the friends and relatives of the contracting couple were present. The bride was unattended and were a green cloth travelling dress, with hat to match. A full choir rendered music during the service. Mr. and Mrs. Cogswell left on the C. P. R. for the White Mountains and Quebec. On their return they will reside in Lunenburg, where the groom holds a position in the Halifax Bank.

HORSES AND CATTLE have colic and cramps. Pain-Killer will cure them every time. Half a bottle in hot water repeated a few times. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c, and 50c.

The American barkentine Louise Adelaide, now at Boston and ready to sail in the course of a few days, has been fixed to load deals here for W. C. England at 57s. 6d.

A BRIGHT IDEA

Was that of Dr. Chase's when he discovered a combined treatment for disorders of the kidneys and liver, and so provided a cure for complicated diseases of these organs which were for-merly incurable. Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the world's greatest cure for kidney, liver and stomach troubles, and has an enormous sale in all parts of Canada and the United States. One pill a dose. 25

SUPERIOR MERIT.

arkable <u>Grative</u> Properties of a Rem-edy for indigestion and Stomach Weakness.

edy for Indigestion and Stomach

Weakness.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, a preparation for the cure of dyspepsia and the various forms of indigestion and stomach trouble, owes its great success as a cure for these troubles to the fact that it is prepared for disease and weakness of the stomach and digestive organs only, and is not recommended or advised for any other disease.

It is not a cure all, but for any stomach trouble it is undoubtedly the safest, most sensible remedy that can be

or advised for any other disease.

It is not a cure all, but for any stomach trouble it is undoubtedly the safest, most sensible remedy that can be advised with the prospect of a permanent cure. It is prepared in tablet form, pleasant to taste, composed of vegetable and fruit essences, nure pension table and fruit essences, pure pepsin and Golden Seal, every one of which act effectively in digesting the food eaten, thereby resting and invigorating the weak stomach; rest is nature's cure for any disease, but you cannot rest the stomach unless you put into it something that will do its work or

assist in the digestion of food. That is exactly what Stuart's Dyspepsic Tablets du one grain of the digestive principles contained in them will digest 5000 grains of meat, eggs or similar wholesome foods, they will digest the food whether the stomach is working order or not, thereby nourishing the body and resting the storaach at the same time and rest and nourishment is nature's cure for any weakness.

In persons run down in flesh and ap-petite these tablets build up the strength and increase flesh, because they digest flesh forming food which the weak stomach cannot do, they increase the flow of gastric juice and prevent fermentation, acidity and sour watery risings.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be found at all drug stores at 50 cts. per

The summer time table of the Moncton and Buctouche railway is now in operation.

TWO CURES IN ONE 10c. PACKAGE. J. Fred. Edwards, the well known clerk of the Learment, says: 'I re-cently had Headache. Tried Kumfort Headache Panders—cured me in short order. One of our guests, a commercial traveller, was complaining so gave him

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

LONDON, June 21.—The Australian commonwealth bill passed through the committee stage today. The compromise of the secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, on the appeal clause, as finally adopted, secures the same powers and rights of appeal to the privy council as exist for Canada, with the exception that no appeal shall be permitted from a decision of the high court upon questions regarding the limits inter se of the constitutional powers of the commonwealth or of the separate states, unless the high court certifies that the question ought to be determined by the privy council.

Detre. After. Wood's Phosphodine, forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse or excess, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, Mailed on receipt of price, one package \$1, six, \$5. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlets free to any address.

The Wood Company, Windsor, One.

Wood's Phosphodine is sold in St. John by all wholesale and retail druggists.

PICTURES OF F. M. LORD ROBERTS, GEN'L LORD KITCHENER, MAJOR-GENERAL BADEN-POWELL.

A Great Offer to New Subscribers.

The Sun has secured magnificent portraits, 18x24 inches, of F. M. Lord Rolerts and General Lord Kitchener, printed in fifteen colors, and Major-General Baden-Powell in khaki, on coated calendered paper suitable for framing. The pictures are art gems. fit to grace any Canadian home, and are pronounced by military men to be the most life-like portraits of British leaders of the South African cam-

paign ever placed on the market. THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN. For Seventy-Five Cents Cash in advance, one of these pictures, a war map, and the Semi-Weekly Sun for one year will be mailed post free to any

address in Canada. A picture alone is worth one dollar. Sample portraits are now on public view in the Sun's business offices. Call and see them.

Sun Printing Co., St. John.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS

Dress Goods. Prints, Skirts, Waists, Wrappers, Corsets. Curtains, Straw Matting. Yarns, Feather Ticking.

Top Shirts, Undercloths. Regatta Shirts. Overalls, Jumpers. Caps, Umbrellas.

BOYS' CLOTHING. WINDOW BLINDS.

Bags, Valises. Trunks. Good Goods. Lowest Prices. 835 Main Street,

St. John, N. B. N. B.—Any of the above goods Exchanged For Wool at Regular Cash Prices.

(Woodstock Press.)

and Louise Sabina Kinney were mar-ried by Rev. A. H. Hayward at the residence of Hood Kinney, father of the bride, at Greenfield, on the 6th

Clayton Adams and Miss Eva Richie of Canterbury were married by Rev. Thomas Todd at his residence on the

Harry Thompkins and Maud M. youngest daughter of George Davis of Bristol, were married at the residence of the bride's parents by Rev. A. H. Hayward, on June 5th.

A pretty wedding was solemnized at an early hour Wednesday morning at the residence of Mrs. Wm. Brayley when her second daughter, Margaret was united in marriage to Fred C. Nevers. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. R. P. M:Kim in the presence of immediate relatives. The bride was the recipient of many and beautiful presents, including substantial cheques from the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Nevers. The young couple left by the steamer Cumberland for Boston and other points of interest in the United States.

Connell-Petrie.

A pretty wedding took place Wednesday morning at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, when Rev. F. J. McMurray united in marriage Miss trip through Cape Breton, The bride, Mary F. Petrie and Louis Connell, both of this city. The bride looked charming in a suit of blue cloth trimmed with white silk, and was attended by Miss Josephine McGowan, who wore white muslin with white lace. groom was assisted by J. W. Petrie, brother of the bride. The groom's gift to the bride was a handsome gold pendant and to the bridesmaid a gold breoch with pearl setting. The bride received many costly presents, which showed the esteem in which the happy couple are held.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Helen Parker, formerly of St. John, and Mr. Davy, an Englishman. Miss Parker is the daughter of Captain Raymond Parker of Tynemouth Creek, St. John county, now residing in Liverpool, and has been a master in the employ of Troop & Son for twenty-five years.

Buckley-Furness. St. Rose's church, Fairville, was the the ceremony a dainty wedding suppe scene of a quiet but pretty wedding was served. groom. The young couple received a great many handsome presents. They will reside in Fairville.

Says Sunday's New York Herald: The marriage of Miss Ethel Culbert Harding, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert B. Harding of No. 326 West Seventy-seventh street, to Charles Stewart Mott, in All Angels's church, Eighty-first street and West End avenue, last Thursday evening, was largely attended by the fashionable set of West End. The bride as a granddaughter of James A. Harding, at one time speaker of the assembly of New Brunswick, and later high sheriff of the city and county of St. John, N. B. The bridegroom served on board the Yankee during the Spanish-American war. Canon Knowles of Trinity parish officiated, the rector of the church, the Rev. De Lancey Townsend,

assisting. The bride was given away by her father. She wore an elegant gown of white satin trimmed with duchesse lace. Miss Mathilde Harding, the bride's sister, was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Elsie Thiele of this city, Miss Insea Eggers of Brooklyn, Miss Laura Barney of Ogontz, and Miss Laura Cooke of this city. They all wore gowns of pink

crepe de Chine and white lace. George Kennedy acted as best man The ushers were Arthur Tait, Russell Young, Edward Hennessy and Russell

After the ceremony there was a reception at the house of the bride's parents, No. 326 West Seventy-seventh street. Among the many guests were: Mrs. John C. Mott, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Barron, Miss Barron, Mr. and Mrs. E. Thiele, Dr. and Mrs. Fred H. Humphreys, Miss Humphreys, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin W. Adams, Mrs. J. Landon Humphreys, Judge and Mrs. Worcester, Judge and Mrs. Mott, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lee Bowler, Miss Bowler, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Waters, the Misses Waters, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. D. Parker Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Callender, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Curtis Mr. and Mrs. Stanley B. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stilwell and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Buxton.

Mr. and Mrs. Mott will make their home in Utica. They received many handsome presents. The bride is a talented young woman and a clever art-

A very pretty wedding took place at Moncton at noon Wednesday, when G. D. Ellis of Wolfville, son of Dr. J. V. Ellis, M. P., of this city, was married to Miss Georgie Cole, daughter of ex-Mayor Cole of Moncton. The church was crowded, every available seat and foot of standing room being occupied. The pulpit was fairly covered with potted plants, and there were also two beautiful floral arches. The bride, who looked charming attired in white silk with bridal veil and carrying a bouquet of flowers, entered the church on the arm of her father She was assisted by Miss Ethel Sumner, daughter of Mayor Sumner, and Miss Helen Cole, sister of the bride. Dr. W. L. Ellis of of loving friends. St. John did the honors for the groom.

Men's Serge Suits!

If a Serge Suit is cut right, made right and of dependable materials, it makes an outfit that any man may wear with pleasure. Its popularity, however, has unfortunately brought out thousands of suits that are unsafe and sure to be unsatisfactory. The suits we offer you are stylishly cut, well made and finished

No Serge Suit that we sell will ever take on that objectionable reddish tint, nor will they loose their beauty of shapeliness.

Our guarantee is behind every suit and we give you a better quality at the several prices than you can get elsewhere.

\$12

Suits at \$6.00 and \$8.00 are single and double breasted Sack coat style, Blue Serge, full facings, Italian body linings. The same suits would cost you \$8.00 and \$10 00 elsewhere. Here for \$6.00, \$8.00.

Our \$10 00 and \$12.00 Serge Suits come in both Blue and Black Serge, single and double breasted Sack coat style, full facings, best of Italian body linings, and carefully finished in every detail. The \$12,00 suit is finished with silk facings. Such values cannot be got elsewhere.

YOUR MONEY BACK IF DISSATISFIED.

SCOVIL BROS. & CO.

Pat. March 16 and Nov. 9, 1897.

and Jan. 25, 1900.

John and L. Harris, W. Rishop and E. McSweeney. Moncton. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. W. Lodge, assisted by Rev. S. T. Teed. After the ceremony the bridal party fepalind to the bride's home, where an elegant repast was served. The happy couple left on the Halifax express on a bridal who was one of Moncton's most popu lar and highly esteemed joung ladies received many costly and beautiful presents.

On Wednesday at the residence of Robert A. Courtenay, Douglas avenue, his daughter, Bertha May, was united in marriage to Frank A. McClaskey of the ... A. McClaskey Manufacturing Co. The ceremony was performed by Rev. L. G. Macneill of St. Andrews church, assisted by Rev. Dr. Morison Only-the immediate friends and relatives were present. The bride was attended, with Miss Eileen Courtenay a maid of bonor and Miss Maud Mc-Claskey, and J. Frank Beal of Brockton. Mass., acted as groomsman. Miss Courtenay was attired in handsome gown of white brocaded satin, with bridal veil and orange

blossoms, and carried a bouquet of shower roses. Miss McClaskey wor white organdie over pink silk and carried a bouquet of pink roses. After

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Furness of Fairville, favorites, and were the recipients of was married to William Buckley of a large number of wedding presents Clifton. The bride looked charming in A handsome china dinner set came a dress of moire trimmed in satin and from the employes of the McClaskey white lace, and she was attended by Manufacturing Co. The father of the her sister, Miss Emma Furness, while bride gave her a piano. Among the John Conboy did the honor for the other presents were: Case of solid silver cutlery from Mrs. Hargreaves, Norfolk, Va., sister of the bride; solid silver spoons, Mrs. Courtenay; cut glass water bottle from the grooms man; onyx topped table, divan and Morris chair from Mr. and Mrs. A. A. McClaskey. The groom's present to the bride was a diamond and pearl pendant, and to the bridesmaid a crescent of pearls.

Mr. and Mrs. McClaskey left last night on a trip through Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. On their return they will reside on Paddock

At the Free Beptist parsenage o Wednesday attornoon, Noble Blizzard, popular north end young man, was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Smith of Hampstead, Rev. David Long officiated. The newly married couple were the recipients of many presents. Mr. and Mrs. Blizzard left for up river on the steamer Hamp-

(Kentville Wedge, 20th.)

What is so rare as a day in June. If the weather clerk had made the day to order it could hardly have been finer than yesterday on the occasion of the marriage of Miss Gertrude, daughter of Rev. Canor Brock, of St. James's Episcopal church here, to Lee Raymond of Woodstock, N. B. Some time before 9.45 a.m., the hour fixed for the ceremony, a large number of relatives and friends of the contractrelatives and friends of the contracting parties crowded the Episcopal edifice. At the time appointed, the
groom, attended by C. A. Tufts, as
best man, entered the church. The
bride, leaning on her father's arm,
soon followed, and the bridal party
took the respect the choic rendering

took their places, the choir rendering appropriate music. The bride looked charming in a handsome electric blue serge travelling costume, with hat to match, carrying a beautiful bouquet of white pinks and roses. Her sister, Miss Edith Brock, who was bridesmaid, was attired in a very becoming suit of gray serge. The officiating clergymen were Rev.

Mr. Raymond, rector of St. Mary's church, St. John, brother of the groom, and Dr. Brock. The impressive Episcopal service was used in tying the nuptial knot.

The church was beautifully decorated with hawthorne blossoms and other flowers, wreaths of hawthorne being tastefully suspended from the electrol-

ier near the pulpit.

Prof. Leicester presided at the organ, and manipulated the keys in his usual artistic manner. The choir sang very harmoniously. The ushers were Frank Cochran and William Starr.

After the ceremony and hearty con gratulations from some of the contracting parties' most intimate friends, the happy couple entered J. D. Moore's carriage, drawn by his handsome grays, and after doing the town, were driven to the depot, where they boarded the 10.17 express en route to their future home in Woodstock, amid copious showers of rice and exploding rockets, and with good wishes Miss Brock received a very large

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Safe to use. No arsenic. Kills potato, squash and cucumber bugs, current and tomato worms.

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************************************* number of costly wedding gifts, attesting to the general love and esteem in quaintances. The Wedge joins with other friends in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Raymond a long period of conjugal felicity and happy wedded life.

Mrs. W. H. Tuck left Wednesday on her trip to the Pacific coast. It is expected that Miss F. E. Murray and possibly one or two other members of the St. John Local Council of Women will Join Mrs. Tuck in attending the National Council convention in Victoria in July.

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FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT, containing about 190 acres. The Major Balcom farm, in the Parish of Musquash, a few minutes walk from Prince of Wales station, on the Shore Line Railway. The dyked marsh of about 45 acres cuts from 45 to 69 tons of hay. The upland, about 25 acres, is of superior quality and under proper cultivation can be made very productive. The balance consists of pasture and woodland. A good house and two barns. Can be purchased on reasonable terms. Apply to J. J. CONNORS, 5 Sydney street, St. John, N. B., or inquire of MR. JOHN WILSON, Musquash.

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PROVINCIAL NEWS

MILLTOWN, June 13 .- A very pretty doing took place tonight at the me of the bride's father, W. Fletcher Furner, Milltown, when his daughter Addie A., and Henry Whiney Hill, sor of George Hill of this place were united in marriage. The more immediate friends of the young couple were present, and Rev. W. J. Kirby officiated. Guy Hunter by the groom, while Hattle Hill, sister of the groom, was bridesmald. Eddle Cochrane, late in the employ

of B. H. Kerr, was buried today in the R. C. cometery. He had been ill for some few weeks and succumbed to

consumption. Farmers say that the hay crop is go ing to be unusually light this year, large amounts of the meadows badly winter killed. Grain also is no very promising. Fruit has the appear ance of being plentiful, and roots as far as they are advanced give premise

of good yields. HOPEWELL HILL, June 14.-W. J. McAdam, granite worker, has left the employ of J. A. Tingley; and will start business on his own account at Hills

William Smith, a respected resident of Demoiselle Creek, died on Wednesday. He was over 80 years of age, and

leaves a wife and four sons.

Adelbert C. Read, who has been liv ing in Bridgeport, Conn., for a number of years, is visiting his mother, Mrs

Amos Read, at the Cape. Whooping cough is very prevalent among the juveniles.

Miss Fannie Read, who was seriously ill with hemorrhage of the stomach, is now able to go out.

GASPEREAUX STATION, Queens Co., June 14.—Daniel E. Smith has a crew of men working on the Harrison bridge. James Monehan has gone to Island Falls for the summer.

Star of Boyne L. O. L., No. 36. intends holding a local celebration at Patterson settlement on July 12th. The members will parade, a dinner and tea will be served, addresses delivered by prominent persons and some sports

provided. A large number of persons from St. John have gone to the lakes in this vicinity for fishing and other sport. Thomas D. Bell has purchased a new

buggy. Rev. O. N. Mott intends holding series of revival services at Clarendon

station in the near future. SUSSEX, June 15 .- The fine farm owned by the late J. Murray McLeod. situated in Plumweseep, was sold at auction today to satisfy a mortgage held by Geo. A. Hendricks and Conrad Hendricks of the Sussex salt works. It brought \$1,750, Ora P. King being the purchaser.

John Watson is erecting a cottage to be occupied by him, near the Sussex station.

Frank F. Lansdowne, W. H. Culbert George H. Barnes and C. W. Stockton, who spent the week on Arnold's Lake in search of trout, returned home today well loaded with trophies of their success, which they liberally distributed among their friends, your corhaing one of th

A piece of land was sold at auction by the wardens of Trinity church to James Arnold today for \$2,200. Arnold recently carried on the blacksmith business, but concluded that

farming suits him best. BERWICK, Kings Co., June 15.-Jas. Hornbrook of Mount Middleton reccived a serious shaking up through the breaking of a breaching strap as he was driving one day this week down the hill at the cheese factory.

A pie social was held in the hall at Apohagui on Tuesday evening under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor. An excellent programme was present ed and light refreshments were served. J. A. Teakles was director of ceremonies

Neat and substantial wire fences are being built around the parsonage and church grounds at this place. Joseph Folkins of Moncton is doing the work under the direction of committees of the trustees.

The Foresters in this section of country will parade to the Methodist church, Snider mountain, on Sunday morning, the 24th inst. The pastor of the church, who was requested by the order to take charge of the service, has secured the Rev. Silas James of Hillsbero, Albert Co., to preach on the occasion.

A new roof is being put on the Epis copal church at Apohagui. The work is being done by Isaac Gamblin. A. B. Jones of Jones Bros. at Apo-

haqui is preparing the foundation for a fine dwelling house to be erected forthwith on the lower side of the lot on which the store stands.

Mrs. Goodwin, who spent the winter

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ith her daughter, Mrs. Stebbi is now a guest at the Meth

parsonage here, rry H. Hamilton university last year, is canvassing the

Thursday morning from Carleton, Some John, where he had been attending the annual meeting of the district.

Horace Folkins, who has completed

his second year with honors in the medical course at McGill university returned to his home on Pleasan Ridge a few days ago.

ST. ANDREWS, June 16.—The tria of the cause Andrews v. the Ontario Accident Insurance Co. resulted las

the amount claimed.

The Algonquin will be opened on the 30th inst. E. Maxwell, Mrs. Maxwell, a lady guest and servant arrived yesterday at the cottage, Beer road. HAVELOCK, Kings Co., June 15 .-The at home given at the parsonage on Thursday was largely attended and

About thirty-two dollars were realized in aid of the parsonage fund. John Ryder of Salem and Miss Gertie Kierstead, daughter of Harding Kierstead, were married at the Baptist

a most enjoyable evening was spent

parsonage, Havelock, Wednesday even Bennie Chapman of Kennier settle tent was badly injured last week by

being thrown from a wagon. Dr. Wm.
Price is in attendance.
Posters are out announcing the horse
race which will take place on Havelock trotting park on Monday, July 2nd. The track is in excellent condition, and a good purse is offered. There will be four events: Free-for-all one mile trot or pace, three minute class. colt race, and half mile running race. Entries close on Monday, June 25th. A special train will be run for the accommodation of parties wishing to at-

tend the races. Miss Sarah Keith is very ill. FREDERICTON JUNCTION, June 15.-George Mott of Three Tree Creek died on Monday after an illness of

some twelve years. Henry Miller of St. Paul, a former resident here and of Fredericton, is revisiting the scenes of his former activ-

The dwelling house of Wm. Rogers was totally destroyed by fire yesterday. None of the contents saved and no insurance on the structure.

S. D. Alexander, merchant, has purchased a new horse from Sid. Mullin. Ben Tracy and John McClosky fished Leyon stream this week with excellent success.

RICHIBUCTO, June 16.—The separator, which has been placed in the Beaches hotel building, commenced operations a few days ago. Theodore Vantour is in charge, and Wm. Wathen, jr., has the contract of taking the cream to the butter factory at St. Louis, seven miles north.

Rev. D. Fraser, pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Kingston, has gone to Nova Scotia, to be absent a fortnight. He is accompanied by Mrs. Fraser and son.

A number of fishermen started in drift nets.

The two topmast schooner Patriot arrived yesterday. The two topmast schooner Kalavala sailed this morning for Boston with lumber. Two Norwegian brigs sailed this morning for Liverpool. Four vessels are completing their cargoes outside:

Preparations are being made for a big celebration here of Dominion day. Wilmot Brown of the K. N. Ry. left by a special train last night for Ottawa to join his brother, John C. Brown. who has been there for the past week. FREDERICTON, June 16.-Francis

Andrew Henry Stratton, ex-judge of probates, died this morning at an early hour. Disabilities of old age were the cause of death, he being 83 years of age. He was born at Gibraltar in 1817 and was the son of a British captain of artillery. His parents died at St. Kitts, West Indies, in 1819, and the crphaned boy was brought to Fredericton and reared by an aunt. He studied law with the late supreme court judge, G. A. Street, with whom he was in partnership for a number of years. In 1856 he was appointed clerk of the executive council, and in 1885 appointed judge of probates for York county, both of which positions he resigned in 1899. He was twice married to Sarah Jane Bliss in 1842 and to Augusta, daughter of Benjamin Lester Peters of St. John, in 1866, who survives. Three sons and three daughters are living. Funeral on Monday at

2.30 o'clock. A letter received here today from member of the Yukon military force states that the force expects to leave Dawson for home the middle of June. Privates Walsefield and Patchell have obtained their discharge from the company, and purpose remaining in the

CAMPOBELLO, Car. Co., June 18 .-The members of the junior sewing circle held a sale in Flagg's hall on Wednesday evening in aid of the Sunlay school house. Upwards of \$29 net were raised. The sale consisted of fancy articles made by the young ladies of the circle and various kinds

of refreshments.

The congregation of the F. C. Baptist church on Tuesday evening enjoyed a hearty and impressive sermon delivered by Rev. Mr. Sherwood of

Lubec. Me. Alexander Calder, sr., and Mrs. Abagail Butler were married last week. Mr. Calder is a resident of this place and Mrs. Butler, previous to her marriage, lived at Deer Island, West Isles. Both parties are considerably advanced in years. Their many friends wish them a prosperous and happy

The help for the Tyny-Coed hote have arrived and are putting the house in order for summer visitors. Mr. Pell and family of New York have taken possession of their beautiful cottage here, and their yacht Petrel

can daily be seen plying these waters

ion of their counsel, H. F. McLe

Attorney General Emmerson was Only one civil cause, a non-jury case, was entered for trial, Dougald McCatherine v. Mered Brewer. It is an action for goods sold and delivered, in which plaintiff claims between \$500 and \$600. The trial will be proceeded with tomorrow. F. St. John Bliss for plaintiff, F. B. Carvell for defends inary examination of Joh on on the charge of sh Fred Mitchell was begun before Police Magistrate Marsh this morning. O. S. Crocket appeared as counsel for the defendant. Mitchell was the only witness examined, and at the close of his cross-examination further hearing was adjourned till Friday morning. The boy's story was that he was employed by Louis Lavine, a Hebrew unk dealer, to steal rubbers from Webber's junk shop, and that he had broken into the shop on two different nights before the shooting. Lavine, he said, told him how to get in, and the first time Lavine stood on the street watching while he did the work inside. The second time Mitchell went at work alone, while Lavine went to keep Webber engaged at his boarding house. On this occasion Mitchell said that Lavine informed him early in the evening that Webber had fastened the window down with a spike, but that he (Lavine) had been in and loosened it; that Lavine then gave him a jackknife and told him to cut out one of the panes of glass from the upper sash and draw the spike. This Mitchell did, and thereby gained his entrance the second time. The third time he had a young lad named Rowe with him to stand on the corner and watch. They visited the shop shortly before 11 o'clock and raised the window sash. They then walked round the block and

after standing on the corner for a few minutes to see that all was clear, Mitchell started in the window. He immediately heard Anderson's door open and a voice call out, "Do you see what this means?" At this Rowe ran away and Mitchell pulled himself into the shop to hide. He could not see the man, and was not able to identify Anderson in court this morning. The man then called "Bert," and at this Mitchell jumped out of the

window, turned the corner of Campbell street as fast as he could go. When about twenty feet from the corner, and running in a crouching position, he heard a pistol shot and instantly he felt his right shoulder begin to burn. He did not scream or utter any cry, but kept right on "paddling" home. He

never looked back after turning the corner and the only sight he got of the man was while turning the corner, and he could not tell who he was. Lavine paid him \$2 for the first job and \$5 for the second. The second time he brought away about 80 pounds of rubbers in a bag and carried them down Queen street to Sheriff Sterling's alley, where he delivered them to Lavine.

Miss Isabelle N. Babbitt of this city and Walter Scott McLaughlin of Minneapolis, formerly of St. John, were this week to catch mackerel with united in marriage at the residence of flag pole over his mill. Henry Chestnut, this city, today. The bride was attired in a white satin dress, with bridal veil and wreath of orange blessoms, and carried a bouquet of white roses and lily of the valley. She was attended by Miss Jennie McLaughlin, sister of the groom. Rev. J. D. Freeman performed the ceremony, at the conclusion of which a

luncheon was served. The happy couple left on the four o'clock C. P. R. express for a bridal tour to Roston. New York, White Mountains and other places of interest, after which they will go to Minneapolis to reside. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful gifts, that of the groom being a diamond brooch. Mr. and Mrs. Mc-Laughlin will be followed with the heartiest and best wishes of their

many friends

Pte. Harry Fradsham, one of Fredericton's heroes in the South African war, arrived home tonight, and was given a great reception. He was net at the station by a band and detachment from the R. R. C. I., of which he is a member, and an immense crowd of citizens. The enthusiasm was intense, and as the big fellow stepped from the train he was lifted to the shoulders of some of the crowd and cheered repeatedly, while the band played patriotic airs. A triumphal procession was then formed and escorted the warrior from the station to the barracks, where a reception was held. Big crowds were on the line of march and were not slow to make themselves heard. Harry looks in good trim despite his wound, and everybody is proud of him. Owing to the absence of the mayor from the city no special civic reception had been arranged, but the citizens themselves stepped into the breach and ably seconded the R. R. C. I. in making the reception a rousing one. Tonight's demonstration was but a forecast of what will happen when our other boys return.

WOODSTOCK, June 18.-Elisha Baker of Bloomfield met with a serious and painful accident on Saturday. He was working on a barn belonging to a relative, Amaziel Baker, when he slipped and fell, with a board in his hand, some sixteen feet, sustaining a fracture of the shoulder blade and be-

ing etherwise badly shaken up. Two St. John men, W. H. R. Sadleir and Brook Sadleir, came to Woodstock on their wheels from St. John making the trip in three days. While here they were the guests of Mr. and

Mrs. R. B. Jones. Prof. Bailey of the U. N. B. is working in this county on a geological survey. At present he has his headquarters at the Aberdeen. He expects to e in the reighborhood all summer.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., June 18.—Arrivals by C. P. R. today, Miss Mary VanHorne and two maids, from Montreal, also J. F. Slate: Jackson, M. D., of the McGill college faculty, Montreal, to join the party of scientists at the Biological station. He is, with the other members of the party, staying at Kennedy's

can daily be seen plying these waters under the management of J. A. Calder. FREDERICTON, June 18.—The June sitting of the York nisi prius court opened this morning, the chief justice presiding.

An indictment was presented to the grand jury against James Haney, and Samuel Gorman for stealing \$130 from James D. McKay's store a few weeks ago. His honor in his charge expressed the opinion that there was not sufficient evidence against either prission of soft coal at the Point. If they do so, B.

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lieware of acid flesh-eating substitutes and insist on having the geniume Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor. signature of senume with min. 10 Polsonto

Sold by all druggists and dealers. That no remedy in the market affords such prompt relief in toothache, neuralgia and rheumatism as Nerviline, and its action in cases of cramps, coile, etc., is simply marvelous. Remarking this to a physician of experience, he stated that from his knowledge of the composition of Nerviline no remedy could surpass it as a family remedy, and that in every household a bottle of Nerviline should be available for emergent demands. Readers of this paper should try Nerviline.

F. DeWolfe will put a donkey engine on his wharf to facilitate its discharge from the barges to the C. P. R. coal wagons.

C. T. Buptill, wife and family, of Scarboro, Me, are located in the Harrington Cottage, which they will occupy for the season. Mr. G. will, as he did last summer, engage in the shipping of clams to Boston, Portland etc.

Portland, etc.

Lamb & Billings are shipping eight barrels of clams weekly to a Boston firm. They, with Mr. Guptill, distribute a good deal of money amongst the boys whom they employ as diggers.

Miss Edna Clinch arrived home on Saturday last from Boston, and was heartily

day last from Boston, and was heartily welcomed by her numerous friends.

John M. Peacock, golf expert, returned from St. John on Saturday. He is now get-ting the links at Joe's Point in order for the scason's play.

T. R. Kent, artesian well borer, is sinking a well for Holt & Co., at their canning fac-

A party of fifteen gentlemen from East-port arrived here Sunday afternoon by the steamer Gold Mine. They registered at Kennedy's, where they supped, previous to their departure for home. HAMPSTEAD, Queens Co., June 18 -Dr. M. H. MacDonald is having his house painted.

L. A. Belyea and family of St. John are at F. C. Stults's. W. H. Perry preached an able ser mon in the Central Hampstead church yesterday afternoon for the anniver sary service of the Foresters of Court

Woodville, No. 1.842. Hedley Watson, who has been living in Boston for about fifteen years, is here now to make a short visit. Harry Hammond of the city market H. B. Alward and Mr. Stanton of Stanton Bros. are at the Woodville house John W. Slipp has erected a fine

HARVEY STATION, June 19.—Dr. S. T. Whitney, dentist, of Calais, Maine, is having a few days fishing in Oromocto Dake, Tweedside. Thomas Robinson has had two teams engaged for some time hauling lumber from McMurray's mill, Lake George, to this station. Mr. McMurray sends the lumber to a Ecston firm, which has contracted for 100,000 feet.

The post office, which has been undergoing receives for some time has been undergoing.

repairs for some time, now presents a fine appearance. This department, which formerly occupied one side front of Miss Giendenning's store, has been removed to the rear of the building. It has been fitted up in the most modern style and will be a great convenience to the general public great convenience to the general public. The board of school trustees have engaged H. F. Alward and Miss Emma Hunter as teachers for the Superior school, to take the places of F. C. Jewett and Miss Annie Pin-

places of F. C. Jewett and Miss Annie Finder, resigned.

Rev. Mr. Campbell of Greenwood, B. C., stopped off here one day last week, on his way to the Presbyterian general assembly.

Rev. F. W. Barker took train on Saturday for Connecticut and will be absent a couple of weeks. Miss Emma Black of St. John is visiting Mrs. James Patterson of Tweedside. Miss Black formerly taught the Tweedside school.

Tweedside school.

R. P. Grieve, section foreman, of this place, saw a large black bear last Saturday, a short distance above here. This is some A gang of twenty men commenced work this morning laying steel on the C. P. R. road near here. The work will occupy, it is said, the greater part of the summer.

SUSSEX, June 19.—The dedication of St. Francis's church took place here this morning. The service began at 10 o'clock with a blessing of the church by Bishop Casey of Fredericton, and consisted of a procession around the church, during which Psalms were recited by the assistant clergy, after which the service was concluded in the church. His Lordship Bishop Casey was the celebrant of Mass; Rev. J. J. Ryan, St. Mary's, deacon: Rev A. J. O'Neill. St. John, sub-deacon Rev. F. X. J. Michaud. V. G., high priest; Rev. E. Savage, master of ceremonies. The visiting clergymen were

Coughlan, Byine, Bourgmann, C.SS.R. Sabay, Belliveau (formerly of Sussex). Father Bourgmann, the preacher, took his text from the following words: "Behold the tabernacle of God with men, and He will dwell with them, and they shall be His people." The rev. father spoke very elequently and was listened to with intense inter-

Fathers Dufour, O'Donovan, Walsh,

est throughout the discourse. During the service Bishop Case spoke briefly, congratulating Father Savage upon the erection of such an edifice, and exhorting the congregation to help their pastor in the undertaking. This afternoon at 3 o'clock there were vespers and benediction when Father Belliveau celebrated, assisted by Fathers Dufour and Byrne. The weather is all that could be desired for the occasion. The attendance was exceptionally large, full eight

services. Appropriate music was rendered by the choir of the church. The building is situated on Church avenue, commanding a picturesque sight of the town. It is in size 100x42 feet, H. H. Mott of St. John being the architect; the builder, Mr. Myles: the painter, Geo. Whitenect.

hundred people being present at the

Father Savage has been in charge of the parish for the last four years. and much credit is due to him for the great progress made. Most of the visiting clergymen left on the afternoor trains for their respective homes

Ignorance is a man's idea of how much sugar it takes to sweaten cranPRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY

Settlement of the Central India Missionary Difficulty.

leport on the Proposed Manuel of Services for Use in Outlying Districts Adopted.

HALIFAX, June 18.—In the Presby

rian General Assembly an important atter came up that concerned home ission work in New Ontario, the orthwest and British Columbia. The papers in the matter were: An over-ture from the synod of British Columia, an overture from the presbyter of Algoma, and a memorial from the ome mission committee, western secsupporting the overtures. These isked that it should be made a law of the church that students in theology, either during the course or after graduation, should be required to spend one year in home mission work before being eligible for a call to be settled in a congregation. There is a great paucity in the supply of home missionaries in Ontario, the Northwest and British Columbia for the supply of mission fields, especially in the winter season and it is hoped that by means of such an arrangement something in the shape of an adequate supply of stuent missionaries could be obtained.

Rev. Dr. Finlay, superintendent of nome missions in Mashoka, Nipissing, Algoma and Perry Sound, and Rev. James Adamson supported the overture from Algoma presbytery. Dr. Robertson supported the overture from the synod of British Columbia, Dr. Warden spoke for the home mission committee. and Rev. Mr. Fetter, German missionary, spoke generally for the work among the Austrian and Russian Ger-

mans in the Edmonton district. The four first named detailed the gravity of the situation owing to the scarcity of home missionaries for the fields named-men who are physically able to undertake the pioneer work required in those widely extended new fields-and pointed out the danger of many people being lost to the Presbyterian church unless the mission work referred to is overtaken by adequate reinforcements. Dr. Robertson made the somewhat startling statement that there were in the western field 150,000 English speaking people without any

religious services. Principal Grant opposed the overtures, and they were referred to a committee, whose finding is to be presented to this assembly. The meeting place of the next as-

sembly was then brought up. Dr. Wharen presented an invitation from Torento presentery to meet in Bloor street Presbyterian church in that city. Rev. Dr. Herridge presented an invitation from the Presbyterian ministers of Ottawa to meet in St. Andrew's

church in that city. Rev. Dr. McVicar, seconded by Rev R. McLeod, moved for Toronto, while Rev. Dr. Moore, seconded by Rev. Principal Grant, moved for Ottawa. Ottawa was chosen by a majority of 28. One of the objects of meeting in Ottawa is said to be with a view of bringing moral influences to bear on the politicians likely to be assembled there at that time. Dr. Herridge promised the assembly a "warm" recep

HALIFAX, N. S., June 19 .- The Presbyterian General Assembly today adopted a resolution for co-operation with the Anglican or other church to secure religious teaching in the public

schools. The Central India missionary diffi culty was taken up on the report from the judicial committee, to whom the matter had been referred. The report was in the nature of a compromise which, it was noped, would restore harmony among the missionaries in India. The deliverance adopted sustained the reference of the Presbytery of Indore, regretted that Mr. Wilkie, owing to imperfect information, had made statements reflecting on his brethren, which he had now withdrawn, expressed the belief that he had not intended to deceive; recommended that the college and high school remain under the control of the foreign mission committee, and that Mr. Wilkie attend the meetings of the presbytery and co-operate with his brethren in its work and duties.

A long discussion took place on questions of procedure, which finally resulted in the deliverance being referred back to the committee with a view to ascertaining if the parties in the case acquiesced in its findings. Later, on behalf of the judicial committee, Dr. McKay stated that some revision and emandations had been made in the report, and that the parties in the case, Mr. Russell representing the presbytery, and Mr. Wilkie had acquiesced in its findings. The report was unanimously adopted, after which Dr. Caven led in a prayer of thankfulness for the settlement of what threatened to be a very serious

Rev. Dr. Herridge presented the re port or aids to social worship-that is, the report on the proposed manual of services for the use of the people in outlying districts where regular gespel ministrations are not available. John Grierson denounced read pray-

ers as unscriptural and un-Presbyterian, and regarded this book as the entering of the liturgy wedge for the Presbyterian church, and moved that it be set aside. Principal Grant spoke earnestly and

at some length, and gave instances from his own experience in his early years as a minister of how useful such a manual might be. It was designed for a specific purpose and for no other. After some discussion the motion to adopt the report was carried on a vote of 89 for to 36 against. At tonight's sederunt, report on the

augmentation and French evangelization funds were received and adopted tion funds were received and adopted.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 20.—The Presbyterian general assembly concluded its Halifax session at 11 o'clock tonight. In the forenoon the special committee report on home mission work in the Northwest, dealing with the scarcity of agents, elicited a long discussion. The assembly refused to allow students serving sixteen months in a mission field there to get off on that account with a two years theological course.

Loyal addresses to the Queen ond governor general were adopted. A resolution of congratulation to the Free and United Presbyterian churches of Scotland, on their approaching union, was adopted.

Rev. Dr. Moore, from the committee on uniformity of worship, reported progress

and was authorized to draw on the assembly fund for \$100 to meet the expenses of printing the first dratt of a manual of prayers for family worship. Adopted.

Dr. Scrimger's motion to eliminate responsive and literary services from the manual, "Aids to Socialsaip," was taken up. Dr. Sedgewick moved in amendment that the committee be instructed to have due regard to the mind of the church as ascertained through presbyteries. After a viscous the committee be instructed to have due regard to the mind of the church as ascertained through presbyteries. After a visorous debate the vote was taken, resulting in 30 for Dr. Sedgewick's amendment and 52 for Dr. Scrimger's motion.

On motion of Principal Grant, \$100 was appropriated to defray the expenses connected with the preparation of the manual.

An overture regarding the term eldership was laid on the table.

In future oyertures addressed to the assembly, received prior to the first of April, shall be published in the printed advance reports for the assembly.

CHATHAM.

114 .1 A Town Where Wheels of Fortune Do

a Great Business General News. CHATHAM, June 19.—Beautiful summer weather during the day, with cool nights and frequent showers, have forced the crops along wonderfully. The grass promises to yield a large return this year again, and if this prospect is verified it will be the third year in succession for a large hay crop, a condition heretofore unknown in this part of the country. The grass on the public square was cut this week, and the result showed quite a respectable bulk when it was gathered

Some of the lobster factories on the coast have already closed for the season, the catch being much below the

Salmon have been quite plentiful, but the price now appears to be controlled by the Boston market. So we have to pay more for a cut of salmon now than we had a week or two since. The government engineer, Mr. Day, is still with us. He inspects the work now in progress here on the custom house wharf, as well us at the wharves at Bay du Vin and Burnt Church. The work on the wharf here is of a very substantial character, the side now near completion showing a close face of squared timber with projecting tie ends, and has the appearance of a graving dock. Mr. England, the foreman of the work, appears to be the right man.

Mr. Mowatt has begun work on the warehouse on this wharf, and in due time we will have a presentable property.

The excavation for the new school building on the Station road is progressing, and work on the foundation will soon commence. The new church building for St.

John's congregation, for which ten-

ders have been asked, is to be erected

at the corner of Cunard and Wellington streets. It is to be quite a modern structure, and will combine some new departures in the building line. George Dickson of Napan is about erecting a fine residence at Gilead

Cove. Napan, the frame for which is being prepared at the factory of John The butter factory at Napan is progressing rapidly under the skilful handling of Wm. Scott, who has the contract for erecting the building. It

is to be hoped that the proposed pulp factory will materialize. Mr. Mowrowitz, the promoter is a practical man as regards the technical work of this production, and it will be a pity if he cannot interest enough capitalists to carry forward his projects. This town appears to have been selected as the dumping ground for the gambling devices which the authorities of other places have driven from within their borders. Several most decided "wheel of fortune" machines have been instituted in very public places and under the noses and

in full view of the authorities, and whilst they are in daily and nightly operation no notice appears to be taken by our police authorities, and the poor sheep continue to be shorn. Of course the time of the police is so much taken up hunting cut and closing down liquor dives that perhaps they have no leisure to devote to the "wheels of fortune," but still the condition of affairs is that the dives remain open and at the same time give habitation to the 'bunco game," which things appear anomalous in the face of the "ultimatum" delivered by the policemen to the police committee and wherein they dictated their own terms, which were

conceded. Many expressions of regret at the untimely death of Captain Harrison have been made by his friends in the county. We all deplore his demise and commisserate with his widow and family in their sad bereavement.

ENGLAND TOO MEEK?

England is not aggressive enough in China, and it seems content with trade. Those who have the best opportunities of studying Sir Claude Macdonald's work close at hand are not satisfied with it. We can only hope that as soon as Great Britain is free from the complete the state of the state her complications in South Africa her statesmen will adopt a radical change of policy towards China.—Overland China Mail, Hong Kong.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. J. H. MORRISON HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Only. 163 GERMAIN STREET. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 26, 1895, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful, to the exclusion of all others, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

Br. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA CAUTION.—Genuine Chlorodyne. Every bottle of this well known remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIARRHOEA, etc., bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor—

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 11/d., 2s. 9d.

J.T. DAVENPORT 33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

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PARLIAMENT.

The Emergency Ration Committee Unearths Startling Facts.

Dr. Borden's Two Dollar Per Pound Food for Soldiers No Better Than Ordinary Wheat

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A Cabinet Minister Puts William Thomson & Co. of St. John in a Very Selfish Light-Halifax Harbor Not a Safe Port

OTTAWA, June 18.-The emergency food committee met today for organization, and elected Mr. Belcourt, M. P. for Ottawa, to the chair. Orders were issued for persons and papers.

Hon. Mr. Blair introduced a bill to

give effect to the contract between the department of railways and the government of Prince Edward Island respecting Hillsboro bridge.

Sir Charles Tupper gave notice of motion that the house is of epinion that the Yukon should be governed by an executive council, partly elected and partly appointed by the crown; also, that the district should at the earliest possible time be represented on the floor of this house. This motion, he said, would be proposed in no spirit of hostility, as he hoped the government might see its way clear to

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he was open to argument, but he had not been able to see that the Yukon should be allowed representation in parliament until after the next census. It was the policy of the government to have the Yukon represented in the council of the Northwest Territories.

The premier explained to the house that Mr. Costigan had occasion to leave Ottawa for a lime, and desired to be relieved from attendance on the emergency food committee. He moved that Mr. Campbell of Kent !e appointed in his place.-Adopted.

Dr. Montague gave notice that the house would expect when the next exhibition estimates came up full returns of the cost of the buildings at Paris. He mentioned this because persons who had seen the buildings thought they should not have cost \$20,000, instead of \$120,000.

The house went again in committee Fielding met certain criticisms on the clause permitting the government to where the new clerk takes the place of alent to two dollars per pound." a second class clerk, or is recommend- Mr. Pineault swore that Hatch's lettechnical qualifications. Hon. Mr. brought to his attention. Fielding also proposed that third class

Hon. Mr. Fielding moved the house in supply, when Sir Charles Hibbert miner had to pay promptly. The corthe officers in the Yukon did not know how much Macdenald owed at this time or afterwards; that no accounts or statements were kept, and that the accountants who finally settled the accounts made up a balance by some sort

of estimate on data which could not goods. be found in any records and which the officials wrote that they could not find. (The correspondence which Sir Charles Hibbert read today was withheld last year by the minister as "private" correspondence. F. C. Wade crops up in this affair, too, as an official advisor of Walsh in the Macdon-

ald matter, while as he testified in another proceeding he was the paid solicitor of Macdonald.) Sir Hibbert closed his statement with a motion calling for an independent audit of the Macdonald accounts.

Hcn. Mr. Sutherland opposed the motion and accused Sir Hibbert of making a great fuss about trifles. He had no doubt that full statements were made by Macdonald and were the basis of the settlement. Sir Charles Hibbert asked him if he

knew that such was the case. The minister said he did not know, but he still had no doubt in regard to the matter. Six o'clock.

After dinner Hon. Mr. Sutherland receeded to say that the Yukon officials bad been prosecuted by the member for Pictou, and argued that the officials must have been honest and careful, because they collected as much :evenue two years ago as they have since. If Walsh violated the law in extending the time for Macdonald's payments it was a technical offence. Mr. Sutherland repeated that he was sure Macdonald had accounted for everything, though the department had no reports or statements to show it.

On further inquiry Hon. Mr. Sutherland admitted there was a discrepancy between the amounts claimed and the amounts paid, but the minister said he was unable to account for the want of agreement.

Mr. Borden of Halifax saw no reason why Mr. Sutherland should continually complain because members wanted an accounting of Yukon collections and payments. If Mr. Sutherland and his officers did not know whether Walsh violated the law Borden thought he had better find out. Here were documents showing that Ogilvie reported Macdonald as \$70,000 in debt, while Walsh reported him as \$41,000 behind, the government finally settling the whole matter by accepting \$34,000. The motion asked for an accounting.

but the minister called it prosecution. The discussion was continued by Fraser, Clarcy, Foster and Fielding. A vote was reached shortly after eleven o'clock, when the amendment was defeated by a vote of 63 to 33, a

majority of 30. The house went into supply, and on mounted police census, no less than but the chief engineer of the depart-

the vote for interior department officials Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper moved to strike out the salary of Chief Clerk Ryley, of the mines and timber branch, who is charged with preparing an incorrect memorandum for the minister of the interior to controvert Sir Charles Hibbert's charges. Sir Hibbert showed that the statements put in the minister's hands were incorrect and mislanding

Sir Charles Hibbert continued until 1.55 a. m., when it was agreed that the committee rise, so the hon. member might continue with his Dominion Creek charges at the next sitting. He concluded by reading a couple of in-teresting letters detailing the admis-sions of Frank Burnett, formerly a grit organizer in Manitoba, in which it was set forth that the later knew Phillips was acting for Mr. Sifton in these leases; that he had given an interview to that effect to Mr. Richardson of the Winnipeg Tribane, who, according to Senator Kirchoffer, the writer of one of the letters, "said he had sent two copies of this interview to two individual members of the government, and expected it would lead to Sifton's immediate retirement;"

that "one of the ministers had replied saying he did not think it wor wise for the government to take any notice of the matter. As, however, if it were quoted they would know from whence it came, Richardson did not wish to give me the copy, thus furnishing us with ammunition against his own party," wrote Senator Kirch-

The house adjourned at 2 a. m. NOTES.

Among the visitors at the capital is Prof. Weldon of Dalhousie, who is warmly welcomed by his old friends He went up the Gatineau today. Mr Ralston, proprietor of the Yarmouth Times, is also in the city.

Old members of the press gallery were grieved to hear today of the sudden death this morning in the hospital, of George Owen of Charlottetown. Mr. Owen was a sessional clerk. In former sessions he represented the Charlottetown Examiner in the press gallery. Later he wrote more or less for the Patriot. He went to hospital two or three days ago with rheumatism of the heart, and died at any early hour this morning. His body will leave by the Canada Atlantic, tomorrow morn-

A cable despatch from Tarte, received today, says that the minister will leave tomorrow for Canada. He should therefore be nere in a fortnight. OTTAWA, June 19 .- The emergency food committee met this morning and examined Deputy Minister Pineault. He produced the analysis of the inland revenue department, hitherto withheld by the minister though sev eral times siked for.

Analyst McFarlane reported that on the civil service act. Hon. Mr. the goods supplied contained only 16 per cent. of proteids. 'He adds: "Since the average percentage of proteid in start the new junior second class at wheat is 12 per cent., it does not ap-\$800 a year in certain cases. He pro- pear that this proteid powder is a posed to amend the bill by providing very concentrated food, or is entitled that this salary shall only be paid to its name, or has a food value equiv-

ed by the deputy as having special ter of warning to the minister was not cil had carried on operations, espe-

This afternoon Mr. McGill, analyst clerks now in the inside service shall of the inland revenue department, teshereafter be known as junior second tified. He said he would not consider a food containing only 16 per cent. of proteids a concentrated food. A food containing 89 per cent. would appear Tupper brought up the matter of to him to have five times the nutritive Yukon gold royalties. He showed that value. The food sent to Africa had Commissioner Walsh gave exceptional less nutritive value than beef, peas or concession to the Klondike king, Mac- beans. The witness agreed with Chief donald, who was allowed six months' Analyst Macfarlane that the food value time to pay royalty while every other of the food bought was not two dollars per pound. Very fat beef dried conrespondence, he said, went to show that tained 35 per cent. of proteids, and lean beef dried 87 per cent.

Customs Commissioner McDougald testified that he gave no order for free entry of the goods. Orders for free entry were usually made by the head of the department purchasing the

A despatch from Collector White of Montreal stated that the emergency rations were brought in by haggage and delivered to Dr. Devlin on produc-

tion of an order from the militia department, pending entry. A customs entry of 900 pounds of vitaline entered at Montreal, and now there in warehouse, was produced. The Mr. Borden held to be the safest on declared value was thirty cents per

pound. Mr. Casgrain suggested to Collector McDougald that as Vitaline was bought by the government at two dollars per pound, the department ought to seize these goods for fraudulent under-valuation.

OTTAWA, June 19.-On motion to go into supply, Sir Charles Tupper made his motion about parliamentary representation for the Yukon. He showed that the reople of Dawson had demanded this right, and protested against taxation without representation. The district pays a twenty-fifth part of the revenue of the country. The population of Dawson alone was over 5,000, including over 1,100 qualified voters. Sir Charles did not see any good reason why the Yukon should wait for representation until after the census of next year, seeing that a census of the district had already been taken. He had intended to move also that the Yukon council should include a certain number of elected members, but he had struck out this part of the motion as the premier had promised to issue at once a proclamation giving effect to this requirement. He therefore moved "that in the opinion of this house immediate provision should be made for the representation of the

Yukon territory in the parliament of Canada." Sir Wilfrid Laurier said there could be no question as to the right of the Yukon to representation, but a reform of this kind must move slowly. The elective feature of the local council would go into effect next month. As for parliamentary representation, he thought it would be time enough to attend to this after the census, which would be taken early next year.

Clarke Wallace-How early? The premier-It will be sufficient for this purpose to say it will be early, perhaps in January, certainly not later than April. The Yukon was only four years old, and the people there could hardly complain if they had to wait another year. He would therefore ask and Capt. Douglas, and these officers the house not to agree to Sir Charles

Tupper's motion.

PAVORTE PRESCRIPTION Weak Women

Strong. Sick Women Well.

A TRUE TEMPERANCE MEDICINE. Contains no Alcohol, Opium, or other Narcotic.

16,000 people in the district, of whom over 4,000 were qualified electors by the Northwest laws. Mr. Foster said that if these people had been represented here the last two years we should have known a good deal more about affairs there than we did. A quarter of a million dollars of local revenue was collected and expended by the Yukon council, every member of which was appointed and paid by the dominion government. But there was no audit either of the collection or the expenditure, and the officers were not responsible either to the people of the Yukon or the parliament of Canada. The council sat secretly, the Yukon press was excluded from meetings, and neither at Dawson nor at Ottawa was there any possible check or means of investigation. The people of Dawson had held meeting after meeting. They had sent petition after petition, receiving no answer and no notice until they sent one straight to the governor general, who sent it to the government, with the remark that it seemed to him to be serious. Mr. Foster went on to speak of the irresponsible and unsatisfactory way in which the cour cially in regard to liquor permits and liquor licenses, and legalized vice in other forms. Under the circumstances we should not delay a single moment giving the Yukon the right to be heard here by one of their own people chosen

by themselves. After Mr. Putte of Winnipeg had argued that his city was entitled to another member, the vote was taken and the motion was defeated by a straight party vote of 72 to 46.

DANGEROUS HALIFAX HARBOR. Before supply was resumed, Mr. Borden of Halifax brought to the attention of the government the protection of navigation in Halifax har- las of Stanley; Grace Fisher, daughter bor. He quoted Capt. Pye on the of W. S. Fisher; Constance Marsh of

bomb service at Sambro, and urged the necessity of a lightship service. Mr. Borden said some complaint might be made in respect to other Mayor Dickey of Amherst was one of harbors in Canada. The government ought to pay more attention to our exquisitely rendered, suiting admirably coast facilities, more especially since insurance companies discriminated dresses were delivered by Bishop against Canadian routes and Canadian ports. It was intolerable that

a harbor like Halifax, v. hich the American coast, should be exposed to this insurance discrimination. He did not mention Halifax harbor in the way of disparaging other ports. There were many other good harbors, such as Sydney and St. John, but he wanted the minister of marine to provide facilities and protection for them all, and also to take some action to obtain justice from the insurance companies.

Mr. Kaulback confirmed Mr. Borden's statement as to the need of a lightship at Halifax harbor. The port of Lunenburg was next to Halifax the most important port on the Nova Scotia coast, and needed a bell buoy at the entrance of the harbor. He had brought up the matter repeatedly, but got nothing more than an acknow-

ledgement to his letter. Sir Louis Davies said the Lunenburg bell-buoy matter would receive attention, but the opinion of his officer at present was that there was no immediate need of it. The minister explained that Hon. Mr. Dobell had tried to reason with Lloyds, but the insurance people excused their action on the ground of the imperfect light

service on the St. La vrence. Mr. Borden asked whether the high rates of insurance to Halifax was excused by the condition of the St. Law-

rence. Sir Louis Davies said it was, An-St. John had told him (Davies) that he had no complaint to make on the score of insurance, but objected more to the proposed restrictions about lumber cargo. As to Halifax harbor Sir Louis said whatever was necessary must be done, but he must go by the opinion of his officers and proceed slowly.

Mr. Borden said if the marine officials did not agree with sea captains and others at Halifax, a departmental investigation might be held.

Sir Louis Davies said he had caused a report to be made from Mr. Hutchinson of the light service, Capt. Smith did not consider a lightship necessary. They think that if a lightship were es-Mr. Fester said there were, by the tablished it should be near Sambro,

ment was of opinion that it should be placed well out on the safe course. It was recommended that the department procure a new kind of automatic buoy, which gave several distinct kinds of blasts, and the engineer was obtaining information. Sir Louis had requested the minister of public works to do some the minister of public works to do some ging on the middle ground. Mr. Kaulrack protested against the minister taking the opinion of his offi-cers against that of men who had

much better opportunities to know what was needed. Hon. Mr. Dobell had great sympathy with Halifax, but he was informed that a lightship would not hold at the entrance of Halifax harbor. If it should drift it would be worse than nothing. As to insurance, Mr. Dobell learned that the trouble was mainly with deck loads. The custom was to stow lumber on the deck very care- Scott Act Matters Once More. The lessly, and as soon as rough weather came, away went a part of it. The matter could be settled by inspection of deck loads. The objection to this came from St. John, and almost wholly from one firm, that of Thomson & Son. Other St. John firms were willing to have the change, but the Thomsons resisted it. He (Dobell) held that it would be much better to endure this much less than to suffer the larger loss in insurance. He hoped that legis-lation next year would deal with the

matter of deck loads. Sir Charles Tupper was sorry Hon. Mr. Dobell did not deal with the insurance discrimination against Canada. The rate of insurance was not fixed by Lloyd's committee, but by the firms who had desks at Lloyd's, as he found when he enquired into the matter in London last year on behalf of Sydney. He hoped the subject of insurance discrimination would be vigorously dealt with by the government. If British Lloyds would not be just, he would think it would be possible to establish Canadian Lloyds.

The house was in supply all evening on supplementary and main estimates, largely Yukon expenditures. The items of \$20,000 for the Digby, N. S., post office, and \$10,000 for a post

and the house adjourned at 2.20 a. m. WINDSOR.

office at Springhill, N. S., were passe

Closing of the Church School for Girls.

Geraldine Coster and Bertha Schofield of St. John, Top the Prize Winners - Edgehill Never Had a More Prosperous Year.

WINDSOR, N. S., June 9.-The closing of the Church School for Girls took place today. Parents of students have been gathering since Friday. Windsor presents a mass of beauty, and Edgehill itself never looked prettier, being surrounded with white and rink hawthorn trees in full bloom. The was exceedingly sunny, bright, but not too warm.

The closing exercises commenced at 10.30 this morning in the concert hall. An interesting programme, consisting of vocal and instrumental solos, with choruses by the school, was rendered and was brought to a close with the cantata, "Lagita," by J. L. Roeck. Those from New Brunswick taking a leading part were Bertha Schofield, daughter of Geo. A. Schofield; Winifred Barker, daughter of Judge Barker; Jean and Geraldine Coster, daughter of Geo. C. Coster, and Miss Chandler of Dorchester, whose singing was particularly admired. Among others from New Brunswick are Esther Black of St. Stephen; Elsie May Doug-Fredericton; Sara E. Miller and Alice Schofield of St. John. The vocal solo by Miss Mary Dickey, daughter of the gems of the programme, and was the sweet voice of the singer. Ad-Courtney, Bishop Kingdon, Judge Fitzgerald of Charlottetown, and Judge

Hanington. The lady principal, Miss Lefroy, presented her report, showing that the school was filled to its utmost capacity, and that applications for next year already received left but few vacancies. Good work had been done in all departments. Three vacancies would occur on the staff, as Miss Gildea, Miss Loban and Mlle. Sutton intended returning to England. Their successors would be chosen by Miss Lefroy while in England this summer.

Geraldine Coster, who received the gold star last year, this year receives prize as head of form six, also for holiday reading and certificate. will continue her studies at Cheltenham, England.

Bertha Schofield of form five received the language prize. Mary Shives, daughter of Kilgour Shives of form four, receives prizes for languages and having made over 70 per cent. Miss Alice Morine, daughter of Hon. A. B. Morine, St. Johns, Nfld., took seven prizes.

This afternoon there was an exhibition of drawing and painting, with inspection of the rooms and schoo buildings.

A lawn tennis tournament followed by tea in the dining room were the main attractions and crowds were present. Pupils are here from Manitoba. Massachusetts, Newfoundland, Quebec, and the maritime provinces, Among the visitors present were G. A. other reason was the way Canadians Schofield and wife, Dean Partridge, loaded deals. A leading shipper at Mrs. W. S. Fisher, Mrs. Kilgour Shives, Rev. Messrs. Wilkinson, Schofield, Scovill and many others from New Brunswick, while Nova Scotia sent a great many.

A BUNDLE OF NERVES.

Nerve force is the very life of man and every organ of the human body is dependent upon it. Just as soon as the blood gets thin and watery and fails to supply nourishment to the nerves there comes a train of nervous disorders, nervous prostration, paralysis, epilepsy, insanity and death. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food rebuilds and revitalizes the nerve cells wasted by disease, overwork and worry. It is beyond doubt the world's greatest restorative. Recommended by your family physician. All Druggists recommend and sell it.

CARLETON CO. COUNCIL

J. Chipman Hartley Unani mously Elected Secretary-Treasurer.

An Attempt to Abolish the Sale of Paupers by Auction to the Lowest Bidders.

Law Not Enforced in the Town of Woodstock, Says One Councillor-General Business.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., June 19 .- The county council met this morning, Warden Cronkhite of Wicklow in the chair. The councillors were all preent. A committee composed of Couns. Atkinson, Caldwell and Saunders were named to wait upon a committee of the town council with the view of coming to a satisfactory agreement as to the enforcing of the Scott Act in the future. The town claims moneys paid for the past several years to the county treasurer, claiming that the moneys should have been paid to the town treasurer.

A communication was read from Wendall P. Jones, secretary treasurer, resigning his position. The motion was accepted, and on motion of Coun. Gillmore, seconded by Coun. Kearney, J. Chipman Hartley was unanimously appointed secretary treasurer. Jones's letter was as follows: "I hereby tender my resignation as secretary treasurer of the municipality of Carleton. If the county council will relieve me of the duties of the office at this session, I will give all information possible to my successor as to what has been done on the year's work, and I will furnish any other assistance

that may be required." The recommendation of the grand jury at the last court was submitted. They recommended that there be two closets put in the court house to be placed by the judgment of the building committee, and other necessary repairs be made.

Coun. Kearney introduced a motion

regarding the care of the poor in this county. Suppose, he said, a Sam Slick came to the county and found that the poor were sold at public auction, what would he say? What, he said, takes place at these sales? A human being is offered for sale, for his support. The auctioneer tries to get the smallest bid for this human being. If it was a sheep or a cow, he would try to get a high price. It is the object of someone to buy in this poor man and Coun. Shaw's resolution. make him do the chores. The poor in this county suffer, they suffer ellently, enforced in the town of Woodstock. and this county is to blame for it. Over All a man needed was 50 cents to get the border, they have a superior man- a bottle of rum. poor. Every county over the lines, in Ontario, in Nova Scotia, has a poor was spent for the poor at last session. Take that and we could buy the best 100 acres in the county. Would not this be a better plan than that we now follow? Buying such a farm, putting on a good overseer and having the poor thereon, would be surely a more civilized way of dealing with them than the present unhappy system. A competent authority told him that in a few years this farm would be self-supporting. The poor we would have always with us. They were God's poor, and while he did not expect to get some of the old councillors to go with him, he looked for support from the new board. He moved that a committee be appointed to devise ways and means of improvement on the present system of looking after the poor, and report at next January meet-

ing. Coun. Gilimore seconded the resolution. than formerly. In his parish they had sold the poor.

Coun. Gid. Phillips agreed with this. plause). He knew an old man who was on the parish, who hoed potatoes all day on the Scott act was ever in such a mudhis knees. He was asked how many dle as today. It was true the town pancakes he wanted for supper, and was after Inspector Colpitts, but they he said "twelve." "Darn your old were after him to dismiss him. soul," was the reply, "you can't have The amendment was then p half that, old man."

lowing committee appointed: Couns. Kearney, Gillmore and Cheney. On motion of Coun. Foster, Coun. Saunders and Balmain were added

to the building committee. Coun. Atkinson submitted the report to wait on a committee of the town with regard to the difference over the enforcement of the Scott act. The tion on the lives of three of the boys committee recommend that as a final settlement the county council of the county hand over to the authorities of the town the administration and er.forcement of the Scott act, and recommend that this be agreed to, the town to drop any claim against the county. Coun. Shaw moved that the report

of the committee be received and laid over till the January session. Coun. Foster seconded the motion. Coun. Caldwell did not believe in postponing the matter. The town would not agree to wait till January. The motion will upset the whole agree-

ment, and if it is carried the town will

prosecute their action at once.

Coun. Saunders said that his name did not appear on the report. He did not agree with Coun. Caldwell, but thought the matter should be laid over till January. He had been informed that the town did not have the legal right which they claimed to have.

Coun. Atkinson spoke of the case of St. Stephen and the municipality of Charlotte. They had had a contest, and the county was supported by the decision of the supreme court of Fredericton. The supreme court of Canada, however, overruled the decision of the supreme court of New Bruns-

One councillor-It is not a parallel Coun. Atkinson-You will find it a parallel case when you get in the courts.

Coun. G. Phillips thought the Char-

lotte case was different from ours. In the former the county wished to make the town join in with them. In this case the town wished to go out. We engaged the inspector for one

Coun. Caldwell said there was no intention to dismiss the inspector at all. He thought now we had the prospec of making an honorable settlement By doing so we get clear of paying a large sum of money to which the town lays claim and which we may have topay through account.

Coun. Gillmore said he thought the town authorities wished an inspector who would enforce the law. He was told by a town man that his sons came home drunk, that liquor was soid on all sides in the town and that every one knew it, that there was something rotten in the state of Denmark. A man named Allen Greer had told him that a man was given \$8 to give evidence in a Scott act case, and he was present in court when the same man swore that he had not got anything for swearing against rum sellers.

Mr. Colpitts, the inspector, being neard, said that he did not know of any such case as Mr. Gillmore spoke of. He said it was false that he carried out or tried to carry this out as a license system. This had been charged against him, but it was false. Coun. Carvell-Have you made a trade with Daniel Thompson at the boundary line by which you are paid

so much to leave him alone?
Mr. Colpitts—I have had many offers since I have been in the business, but they have not yet reached my price. I have no such arrangement with Mr. Thempson or anyone else.

Coun. Bailey moved as an amendment that the matter be dealt with at once. He did not agree with Coun. Saunders that the people of the town were against separation. Last year there were 48 convictions, and 35 of them were made in the town. Last year there was paid for lawyers' fees \$327. The town thought they could enforce the law as well as its done by, Mr. Colpitts. The town was made to pay the bills, and it seemed to him that whenever they were a little behind in the county a sally was made

on the town for moneys. Coun. Foster thought we had now a man who could not be bought. This was an affair got up by a small clique in the town of Woodstock. We should

move slowly. Coun. Saunders thought if the town really had a good claim against the county they would not surrender it soeasily. They would be after the uttermost farthing.

Coun. Tompkins favored deferring the motion. Coun. Atkinson said upon those who-

voted for postponing the matter lay the question of answering for a big bill of costs. Coun, Shaw wanted to know what

was the hurry in this matter? The town was no more anxious to go to law with us than we with them. There would be no law costs.

Coun. D. Phillips would support Coun. Gillmore said the law was not

ner of supplying the wants of their Coun. Carvell thought the town was in for a bluff and a good one. If the town wants a lawsuit he was sure the farm. Four or five thousand dollars parish of Wilmot would back him in meeting it. The town could well wait

till next January. Coun. Balmain (Woodstock) would support Coun. Shaw's resolution. He did not think a majority of the town-

was in favor of separation. Coun. Cluff agreed with the former speaker. He thought Mr. Colpitts had done all that any man could do. Coun. Caldwell said that the town

claimed they had been asking for this two years and were tired of waiting. Coun. Saunders said the mayor was here this morning. He told him (the speaker) that he would not entertain any motion to name a Scott act inspector.

Coun. Cheney thought Mr. Colpitts had done his best, and the Scott act was a success. He would support Mr. Shaw.

Coun. Kearney said, although he was: prejudiced against Mr. Colpitts when We had slavery still in this he first came here, he now believed wecounty, only it was in a different form | could not get a better inspector, and he would do better work if he were better backed by the county. (Ap-

Coun. Forrest did not believe that

The amendment was then put and lost, only Couns. Caldwell, Bailey, The motion was carried, and the fol- Gillmore and Atkinson voting aye. The amendment to postpone the decision of the matter till the January session was carried by the same vote reversed.

Coun. Balmain explained that of the money paid in premiums on a life inon behalf of the committee appointed surance on the members of the Woodstock quota to the second contingent they were not accepted as risks.

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DIVINE SYMPATEY

Dr. Talmage's Prescription for Anxiety and Worriment.

WASHINGTON, June 17.-Dr. Tal-mage, who has finished his tour in England and Scotland, where thousands thronged to hear him whereso-ever he preached, is now on his way to Norway and Russia, in which countries he is already well known through the publication of translations of his sermons. In the following discourse, which he has sent for publication this week, he gives a prescription for all anxiety and worriment and illustrates the divine sympathy for all who are in any kind of struggle. The text is Matthew xiv., 12, "And his disciples went

An outrageous assassination had just taken place. To appease a revengeful woman King Herod ordered the death of that noble, self-sacrificing prophet. John the Baptist. The group of the disciples were thrown into grief and dismay. They felt themselves utterly defenseless. There was no authority to which they could appeal, and yet grief must always find expres-sion. If there be no human ear to hear it, then the agonized soul will cry it aloud to the winds and the woods and the waters. But there was an ear that was willing to listen. There is a tender pathos and at the same time a most admirable nicture in the words of my text, "They went and told Je-He could understand all their grief and he immediately soothed it. Our burdens are not more than half so heavy to carry if another shoulder is put under the other end of them. Here we find Christ, his brow shadowed with grief, standing amid the group of disciples, who with tears and violent gesticulations, and wringing of hands and outcry of bereavement, are expressing their woe. Raphael, with his skillful brush putting upon the wall of a palace some scene of sacred story, gave not so skillful a stroke as when the plain hand of the evangelist writes, "They went and told Jesus."

The old Goths and Vandals once came down upon Italy from the north of Europe, and they upset the gardens, and they broke down the statues and swept away everything that was good and beautiful. So there is ever and anon in the history of all the sons and daughters of our race, an incursion of rough handed troubles that come to plunder and ransack and put to the torch all that men highly prize. There is no cave so deeply cleft into the mountains as to afford us shelter, and the foot of fleetest courser cannot bear up beyond the quick pursuit. The arrows they put to the string Ily with unerring dart until we fall pierced and stunned.

I feel that I bring to you a most appropriate message. I mean to bind up all your griefs into a bundle and set them on fire with a spark from God's altar The prescription that cured the sorrow of the disciples will cure all your heartaches. I have read that when Godfrey and his army marched over the hills, as the first flash of the pinnacles of that beautiful city, the army that had marched in silence lifted a shout that made the earth tremble. Oh, you soldiers of Jesus Christ, marching on toward heaven, I would that today, by some gleam from the palace of God's mercy and God's strength, you might be lifted into great rejoicing, and that as the prospect of its peace breaks on your enraptured gaze you might raise one glad hosanna to the Lord!

DISCIPLES COMMENDED.

In the first place, I commend the behavior of these disciples to all burdened souls who are unpardoned. There comes a time in almost every man's history when he feels from some source that he has an erring nature. The thought may not have such heft as to fell him. It may be only like the flash in an evening cloud just after a very hot summer day. One man to get rid of that impression will go to prayer another will stimulate himself by ardent spirits, and another man will dive deeper into secularities. But some times a man cannot get rid of these impressions. The fact is, when a mar finds out that his eternity is placed upon a perfect uncertainty and that the next moment his foot may slip, he must do something violent or else fly

Some of you crouch under a yoke, and you bite the dust, when this moment you might rise up a crowned conqueror. Driven and perplexed as you have been by sin, go and tell Jesus. To relax the grip of death from your soul and plant your unshackled feet upon the golden throne, Christ let the tortures of the bloody mount transfix him. With the beam of his own cross he will break down the door of your dungeon. From the thorns of his cwn crown he will pick enough gems to make your brow blaze with eternal victory. In every tear on his wet cheek, in every gash of his side, in every long, blackening mark of lacceration from shoulder to shoulder, in the grave shattering, heaven storming death groan, I hear him say, "Himthat cometh unto me, I will in nowise cast out."

"Oh," but you say, "instead of cur ing my wound, you want to make another wound-namely, that of convic-Have you never known a surease and then with sharp caustic burn it all out? So the grace of God comes to the old sore of sin. It has long been rankling there, but by divine grace it is burned out through these fires of conviction, "the flesh coming again as the flesh of a little child," "where sin abounded, grace much more abound-elh." With the 10,000 unpardoned sins of your ilfe, go and tell Jesus.

THE BROAD INVITATION.

You will never get rid of your sin in any other way. And remember that the broad invitation which I extend to you will not always be extended. King Alfred, before modern timepieces were invented, used to divide the day into three parts, eight hours each, and then had three wax candles. By the time the first candle had burned to the socket eight hours had gone, and when the second candle had burned to the socket another eight hours had gone, socket another eight hours had gone, men into the kingdom of God. What and when all the three candles were did the learned Dr. Johnson say of him?

************************* gone out then the day had pass Oh, that some of us, instead of calculating our days and nights and years by any earthly timepiece, might calculate them by the number of opportunities and mercles which are burning down and burning out, never to be relighted, lest at last we be amid the foolish virgins who cried, "Our lamps bears gone out!" have gone out!"

Again, I commend the behavior of the disciples to all who are tempted. I have heard men in midlife say they had never been led into temptation If you have not felt temptation it is because you have never tried to do right. A man hoppled and handcuffed, as long as he lies quietly, does not test the power of the chain, but when he rises up and with determination resolves to snap the handcuff or break the hopple, then he finds the power of the iron. And there are men who have been for 10 and 20 and 30 years bound hand and foot by evil habits who have never felt the power of the chain because they have never tried to break

your oars, but just turn around and try to go against the wind and the tide, and you will find it is a different matter. As long as we go down the current of our evil habit we seem to get along quite smoothly, but if after awhile we turn around and head the other way, toward Christ and pardon and heaven, oh, then, how we have to It is all folly for you to say to some

one, "I could not be tempted as you The lion thinks it is so strange are." that the fish should be caught with a hook. The fish thinks it is so strange will help. Go and tell Jesus. that the lion should be caught with a trap. You see some men with a cold, phlegmatic temperament, and you say, "I supopse that man has not any temptation." Yes, as much as you have. In his phlegmatic nature he has a temptation to indolence and censoriousness and overeating and drinking a temptation to ignore the great work of life, a temptation to lay down an obstacle in the way of all good enter-prises. The temperament decides the styles of temptation, but sanguine or lymphatic, you will have temptation. Satan has a grappling hook just fitted for your soul. A man never lives beyond the reach of temptation. You say when a man gets to be 70 or 80 assault. You are very much mistaken. A man at 85 years of age has as many temptations as a man at 25. They are only different styles of temptation. Ask the aged Christian whether he is never assaulted of the powers of darkness. If you think you have con- air is rent with farewells, and quered the power of temptation, you

are very much mistaken. POWER OF TEMPTATION.

to the throne, and having attained it well for me while I was looking for the sceptre of another that I should stoop, but now that I have found it, why should I stoop any longer?" and he threw away his crutches and was well again. How illustrative of the power of temptation! You think it is a weak the sepulchre our hearts are mangled and crippled influence, but give it a and crushed. chance and it will be a tyrant in your soul; it will grind you to pieces. No man has finally and forever overcome temptation until he has left the world. But what are you to do with those temptations? Tell everybody about them? Ah, what a silly man you would be! As well might a commander in a fort send word to the enemy which gate of the castle is least barred as for you to go and tell what all your frailties are and what all your temptations are. The world will only caricature you, will only scoff at you. What then must a man do? When the wave strikes him with terrific dash, shall he have nothing to hold on to? Is this counsel? Our text intimates something different. In those eyes that wept with the Bethany sisters I see shining hope. In that voice which spake until the grave broke and the widow of Nain had back her lost son the sea slept and sorrow stupendous woke up in the arms of rapture-in that voice I hear the command and the promise "Cast thy burden on the Lord, and he will sustain thee." Why should you carry your burdens any longer? Oh, you weary soul, Christ has been in this conflict. He says: "My grace shall be sufficient for you. You shall not be tempted above that you are able to bear." Therefore with all your temptations, go, as these disciples did, and tell Jesus.

Again, I commend the behavior of the disciples to all those who are abused and to the slandered and persecuted. When Herod put John to death, the disciples knew that their own heads were not safe. And do you know that every John has a Herod? There are persons in life who do not wish you very well. Your misfortunes are honeycombs to them. Through their teeth they hiss at you, misinter pret your motives and would be glad to see you upset.

SUFFERING PERSECUTION. No man gets through life without having a pommeling. Some slander comes after you, horned and husked and hoofed to gore and trample you. And what are you to do? I tell you plainly that all who serve Christ must suffer persecution. It is the worst sign in the world for you to be able to say "I have not an enemy in the world. A woe is pronounced in the Bible against the one of whom everybody speaks well. If you are at peace with all the world and everybody likes you and approves your work, it is because you are an idler in the Lord's vineyard and are not doing your duty. All those who have served Christ, however eminent, all have been maltreated at some state of their experience. You know it was so in the time of George Whitefield, when he stood and invited

He pronounced him a miserable moun-tebank. How was it when Robert Hall stacy of affection as Christ has shown stood and spoke as scarcely any unin-spired man ever did speak of the than the staff upon which you lean. spired man ever did speak of the glories of heaven? And as he stood Sabbath after Sabbath preaching on these themes his face kindled with the glory. John Foster, a Christian man, said of this man, "Robert Hall is only acting, and the smile on his face is a reflection of his own vanity." John Wesley turned all England upside down with Christian reform and not the Wesley turned all England upside down with Christian reform, and yet the meanest jokes in England were perpetrated about John Wesley. What is true of the pulpit is true of the pew; it is true of the street; it is true of the shop and the store. All who will live godly in Christ Jesus must suffer per-secution. And I set it down as the very worst sign in all your Christian experience if you are, any of you, at peace with all the world. The religion of Christ is war. It is a challenge to "the world, the flesh and the devil," and if you will buckle on the whole armor of God you will find, a great host disputing your path between this and heaven.

are assaulted and slandered and abused, as I suppose nearly all of you have been in your life? Go out and hunt up the slanderer? Oh, no, silly man! While you are explaining away a falsehood in one place 50 people will just have heard of it in other places. I counsel you to another course. While of setting yourselves right I want to tell you of one who had the hardest things said about him, whose sobriety was disputed, whose mission was scouted, whose companionship was denounced, who was pursued as a babe and spit upon as a man, who was howled at after he was dead. I will have you go unto him with your bruislay to the oars! You will have your ed soul in some humble, child prayer, temptation. You have one kind, you saying: "I see thy wounds—wounds of another, you another, not one person head, wounds of feet, wounds of heart. Now, look at my wounds, and see what I have suffered and through what battles I am going, and I entreat thee by those wounds of thine sympathize with me." And he will sympathize, and he

COMFORT FOR THE BEREAVED. Again, I commend the behavior of the disciples to all the bereaved. How many in garb of mourning? many emblems of sorrow you behold everywhere? God has his own way of taking apart a family. We must get out of the way for coming generations. We must get off the stage that others may come on, and for this reason there is a long procession reaching down all the time into the valley of shadows. This emigration from time into eternity is so vast an enterprise that we cannot understand it. Every hour we hear the clang of the sepulchral gate. The sod must be broken. The ground years of age he is safe from satanic must be plowed for resurrection harvest. Eternity must be peopled. dust must press our eyelids. "It is appointed unto all men once to die. This emigration from time into eternity keeps three-fourths of the families of the earth in desolation. tlack tasseled vehicles of death rumble through every street. The body of the child that was folded so closely to the mother's heart is put away in A man who wanted a throne pre-tended he was very weak and sickly, ter freezes to the girl's lip, and the and if he was elected he would soon be rose scatters. The boy in the harvest gone. He crawled upon his crutches field of Shunem says: "My head! My head!" And they carry him home to he was strong again. He said, "It was die on the lap of his mother. Widowhood stands with tragedies of woe struck into the pallor of the cheek. Orphanage cries in vain for father and mother. Oh, the grave is cruel! With teeth of stone it clutches for its prey. Between the closing gates of

Is there any earthly solace? None We come to the obsequies, we sit with the grief stricken, we talk pathetically to their soul; but soon the obsequies have passed, the carriages have left us at the door, the friends who staid for a few days are gone, and the heart sits in desolation listening for the lit-tle feet that will never again patter through the hall, or looking for the entrance of those who will never come again-sighing into the darkness-ever and anon coming across some book or garment or little shoe or picture that arouses former association, almost killing the heart. Long days and nights of suffering that wear out the spirit and expunge the bright lines of life. and give haggardness to the face and draw the flesh tight down over the cheek bone and draw dark lines under the sunken eye, and the hand is tremulous, and the voice is husky and un-

certain, and the grief is wearing,

grinding, accumulating, exhausting. Now, what are such to do? Are they merely to look up into a brazen and unpitying sky? Are they to walk a blasted heath unfed of stream, unshel tered by overarching trees? Has God turned us out on the barren common to die? Oh, no! no! no! He has not. He comes with sympathy and kindness and love. He understands all our grief. He sees the height and the depth and the length and the breadth of it. He is the only one that can fully sympathize. Go and tell Jesus. Sometimes when we have trouble we go to our friends and we explain it, and they try to sympathize; but they do not understand it. They cannot understand it. But Christ sees all over it and all through it. He not only counts the fears and records the groans, but before the fears started, before the groans began Christ saw the inmost hiding place of your sorrow, and he takes it, and he weighs it, and he measures it, and he pities it with an all absorbing pity. Bone of our bone. Flesh of our flesh. Heart of our heart. Sorrow of our sorrow. As long as he emembers Lazarus' grave he will stand by you in the cemetery. As long as he mbers his own heartbreak he will stand by you in the laceration of your affections. When he forgets his footsore way, the sleepless rights, the weary body, the exhausted mind, the awful cross, the solemn grave, then he will forget you, but not until then,

AN EVER PRESENT FRIEND.

Often when we were in trouble we sent for our friends, but they were far away; they could not get to us. We wrote to them, "Come right away," or telegraphed, "Take the next train." They came at last, yet were a great while in coming or perhaps were too late. But Christ is always near-before you, behind you, within you. No mother ever threw her arms around

stady of affection as Christ has shown toward you. Close at hand—nearer than the staff upon which you lean, nearer than the cup you put to your lip, nearer than the handkerchief with which you wipe away your tears—I preach him an ever present, all sympathizing, compassionate Jesus, How can you stay away one moment from him with your griefs? Co now Go him with your griefs? Go now.

power to relieve us. They would very much like to do it, but they cannot disentangle their finances, they cannot cure our sickness and raise our dead, even and on earth, and at our call he will balk our calamities, and at just the right time in the presence of an applauding earth and a resounding heaven will raise our dead. He is mightier than Herod. He is swifter than the storm. He is grander than the sea. He is vaster than eternity. And every word of God's omnipotence will leap from its scabbard and all the resources of infinity be exhausted rather than that God's child shall not be delivered when he cries to him for Suppose your child was in trouble. How much would you endure to get him out? You would go through any hardship. You would say, "I don't care what it will cost. I must get him out of that trouble." Do you think God is not so good a father as you? Seeing you are in trouble and having all power, will he not stretch out his arm and deliver you? He will. He is mountain and divide the sea and can extinguish the fire and save the soul. Not dim of eye, not weak of arm, not feeble of resources, but with all eternity and the universe at his feet. Go and tell Jesus. Will you? Ye whose cheeks are wet with the night dew of the grave; ye who cannot look up; ye whose hearts are dried with the breath of sirocco; in the name of the religion of Jesus Christ, which lifts every burden and wipes away every tear and delivers every captive and lightens every darkness. I implere you now, go and tell Jesus.

A little child went with her father a sea captain, to sea, and when the first storm came the little child was very much frightened and in the night rushed out of the cabin and sand: "Where is father, where is father?" Then they told her. "Father is on deck guiding the vessel and watching the storm." The little child immediately returned to her berth and said, "It's all right, for father's on deck." Oh, ye who are tossed and driven in this world, up by the mountains and down by the valleys, and at your wits' end want you to know the Lord God is guiding the ship. Your Father is on deck. He will bring you through the darkness into the harbor. Trust in the Lord. Go and tell Jesus.

ON THE UPWARD PATH.

If you go to him for pardon and sympathy, all is well. Everything will brighten up, and joy will come to the heart and sorrow will depart; your sins will be forgiven and your foot will touch the upward path, and the shining messengers that report above what arches of God resound with the glad tidings, if now, with contrition and full trustfulness of soul, you will only go and tell Jesus. But I am appressed as I think of

those who may not take this counse and may remain unblessed. I cannot help asking what will be the destiny of these people? Xerxes 2,000,000 men -perhaps the finest army ever marshaled. Xerxes rode along the lines, reviewed them, came back, stood on some high point, looked off upon the 2,000,000 men and burst into tears. At that moment, when every one supposed he would be in the greatest exultation, he broke down in grief. They asked him why he wept. "Ah." he said, "I weep at the thought that so soon all this host will be dead!" So I think of these vast populations of immortal men and women and realize the fact that soon the places which know them now will know them no more, and they will be gone-whither? whither? There is a stirring idea which the poet put in very peculiar verse when he said:

'Tis not for man to trifle; life is brief, And sin is here; Our age is but the falling of a lear. A dropping tear. many lives, but only one have we-

One, only one; How sacred should that one life ever

That narrow span!

NEW INVENTIONS.

Below will be found a list of patents recently granted by the Canadian and United States governments, through the agency of Marion & Marion, New York Life building, Montreal. The Inventor's Help will be sent to any address upon receipt of 10 cents:

Canada. 67,444--William Brandon, Kinsmore

Man, self-feeder and band cutter. 67.484-Celbert Ducharme, St. Lib oire, P. Q., seed planter. 67,490-Joseph Montplaisir, Montreal P. Q., railway car seal press.

67,492-Romuald Henault, Maskin onge, P. Q., hay press. 67,521-George H. Sheppard, St. Johns, P. Q., improvements in coats. 67,686-Alphonse Bernier, Lotbiniere, P.

Q., apparatus for cutting or shaving 67,675-Fred S. Maclure, Victoria, B. C., bank cheque book. 67,674-Joseph P. Bilodeau, Stoke Cen-

tre, P. Q., potato knife. 67,695-Victor Lahais, Montreal, P. Q., improvements in floors, wainscotting stairs, etc. 67,709-Louis Lefebvre, Montreal, P. Q., can opener.

67,696—Alex Petersen, Hallerup, Den

mark, improvements in locks. • United States. 650,410-Alcidas E. Morin, Montreal, P. Q., feeding mechanism for postal

cancelling machines. 650,659-M. J., B. J. Schmitt, Anticosti Island, P. Q., sound indicator. 650,631-Benj. F. Chapman, Wiarton Ont., horse collar. 651,693-Victor Berford, Tara, Ont., seat and desk.

651,437-Ulric Hebert, Rivie re Noire P. Q., coffin handles.

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SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

June 19—Str Cumberland, Allen, from Boston, W G Lee, mase and pass.
Coastwise—Barge No 5, 443, Warnock, from Parraboro; str Percy Cann, 55, Smith from Campobello, and cid; str Beaver, 57, Tupper, from Canning.
June 20—Coastwise—Str Centreville, 34, Graham, from Sandy Cove, and cid; schs Evelyn, 69, Tufts, from Quaco; Ina Brooks, Evelyn, 69, Tufts, from Quaco; Ina Brooks, 22, Brooks, from Freeport; Vesta Pearl, 40, Perry, from Westport; Emerald, 28, Lyda, from fishing; Thelma, 48, Milher, from Anapolis.

rom hands; Freima, 45, Miller, from Annapolis.

June 21.—Str. State of Maine, Colby, from Boston, W G Lee, mdse and pass.

Str City of Monticello, Harding, from Yarmouth, mdse and pass.

Coastwise—Scha Dora, 63, Canning, from Parrsboro; Forest Flower, 26, from Margaretville; Linnet, 14, Stanton, from Tiverton; Beacraft, 119, Bencraft, from Grand Manan; Maudie, 25, Beardsley, from Port Lorne; John and Frank, 53, Teare, from Quaco; Nina Blanche, 30, Morrell, from Freeport; Urbain B, 98, Llewelyn, from Parrsboro; Tethys, 9, Johnson, from West Isles, Little Annie, 18, Poland, from Campobello; Bear River, 37, Woodworth, from Port George.

Cleared.

June 19-Sch Annie M Allen, for Vineyard Haven f o. Sch Frank and Ira, Whittaker, for Bos-Coastwise—Schs John T Cullinan, Camer on, for Alma; Greville, Baird, for Port Wil June 20-Str Cumberland, Allan, for Bos

June 20—Str Cumberiand, Ahan, for Boston.

Sch Lotus, Granville, for Providence.
Sch D W B, Holder, for Boston.
Sch Progress, Flower, for Salem, f o.
Coastwise—Schs Friendship, Alexander, for Point Woife; Wanita, Apt, for Annapolis; Athol, Knowlton, for Advocate Harbor; I H Goddy, Cameron, for Meteghan: L'Edna, Siree, for Quaco; Union, Shields, for Alma; Vesta Pearl, Perry, for Westport; Margaret, Dickson, for Beaver Harbor; Evelyn, Tufts, for Quaco.

June 21.—Sch Three Sisters, Price, for New York.

York.

Sch Sarah Potter, Hatfield, for New York.
Coastwise—Schs Linnet, Stanton, for fishing; Tethys, Johnson, for fishing; Maudie,
Peardsley, for Port Lorne; Nina Blanche,
Mcrrell, for Freeport; Little Annie, Poland,
for West Isles; Thelma, Milner, for Annapolis; Bartboldi, Amberman, for Yarmouth;
Chapparall, Mills, for Parrsboro; Emerald,
Lyde for fishing.

DOMESTIC PORTS. Arrived.

At Fredericton, June 18, sch Luta Price, Cole, from New York. At Chatham, June 19, bark Hydra, Chris-tensen, from Hamburg. At Hillsboro, June 18, sch Adelaide, Baird, from Parrsboro; barktn Enterprise, Cal-houn, from Philadelphia; sch H R Emmer-son, Christopher, from Passamaquoddy Bay. At Hillsboro, June 19, str Battsberg, Han-sen, from New York. sen, from New York.
At Chatham; June 20, str Vizcaina, Mc-Lean, from Baltimore.
At Sydney, June 21, sch Fred H Gibson, Publicever, from St Pierre.

Cleared.

At Quaco, June 15, sch Silver Wave, Mc Lean, for Salem f o. At Hillsboro, June 16, bark John Proctor, Howard, for Norfolk. At Chatham, June 20, bark Syvetjerne, lansen, for Londonderry. At Bathurst. June 20, bark Sif, Wager, for Bowling, lumber. At Hillsboro, June 19, sch Adelaide, Baird, for Boston, Mass.

BRITISH PORTS.

Arrived.

from New York.

At Hong Kong, June 19, str Empress of India, from Vancouver. At Bermuda, June 11, sch Walleda, Kemp, ndia, from Vancouver.

At Preston, June 16, bark Handy, Chrisoffersen, from Richibucto.

At Hull, June 17, bark Invermay, Lamont. At Hull, June 11, bark Invermay, Lamout, from San Francisco via Queenstown.

At Bristol, June 21, ship Monrovia, Smith, from Hopewell Cape.

At Antigua, May 19, sch Mystern, Richards, from Guadeloupe; 22nd, bark White Wings, Kamp, from Barbidos (for New London).

From Bermuda, June 7, sch Kathleen, Morehouse, from Fernandina.
From Manchester, June 19, str Cunaxa, Lockbart, for Miramichi.
From Liverpool, June 21, stmr Platea, Purdy, for Miramichi.
From Barrow, June 17, batk Columbus, for St. John

FOREIGN PORTS.

Arrived.

At Providence, June 17, sch Ada G Short-land, McIntyre, from St John. At Mobile, June 16, str Middleton, Tales, from Hull, E; 18th, str Zanzibar, Robinson, At Delaware Breakwater, June 18, sch Etta. Stimpson, from Philadelphia for Forts-At Rouen, June 15, bark Strathmuir, Mc-Dougall, from Buenos Ayres. At Matanzas, June 13, sch Bontlorm, Jones,

Fernandina, Fla, June 18, brig Kath-At Fernandina, Fla, June 18, brig Rath-leen, Morehouse, from Bermuda.

At New London, June 20, sch Fraulein, from New York for St John.

At Cardenas, June 16, sch Joseph Hay,
Phipps, from Weymouth, N. S.

At Manili, June 13, bark Strathern, Flem-ing, from Norfolk via Batavia.

At Norfolk, June 19, sch Olivier S Barrett, from Hillsboro.

Cleared.

At Philadelphia, June 16, sch Etta A Stimpson, Hogan, for Portsmouth. At Havana, June 10, sch Bahama, Ander-son, for Mobile. son, for Mobile.

At New York, June 18, bark St Croix, Hites, for Savannah; sch E Merriam, Hatfield, for Yarmouth, NS.

At Macoris, June 4, brig Curacoa, Olsen, for New York (and sailed 5th). Sailed.

From New York, June 17, str Bratsberg, Hansen, for Hillsboro, NB (passed out 8 o'-clock Saturday night.); schs Onyx, McKin-non, for Halifax, NS: Fraulein, Spragg, for non, for Halifax, NS; Fraulein, Spragg, for St John. From Port Townsend, June 18, ship Queen Elizabeth, Fulton, for Iquique. From Stamford, June 18, bark Persia, Malcolm, for New York Im, for New York. oa, June 15, bark Due Sarello B, From Genoa, June 15, bark Due Sarello B, for Halifax.
From Havana, June 12, sch Helen E Kenriom tanas, and a series of the series of th Kingston, Ja. From Port Townsend, June 18, ship Queen Elizabeth, Fulton, for Calais.

MEMORANDA.

Passed Prayle Point, June 14, bark Belfast, Kverndal, from London for Miramichi. Passed Ponta Ferraria, June 14, str Hildalgo, Bull, for Laguna. Passed Cape Race, June 15, str Micmac, Meikle, from Antwerp for Pictou. Passed out at Cape Henry, June 15, str Viscaina, McLean, for Miramichi, NB-wind northeast; dight breeze: cloudy. Passed Sydney Light, June 18, strs Amasis, Woodfall, from Liverpool for Sydney; Banana, Sheldrake, from Chatham for Liv-

rpool; Daventry, Wilson, from Montreal for ored off Reedy Island, June 17, barls al, Larkin, from Buenos Ayres fo leinnia. sed Sydney Light. June 20, strs Ell Passed Sydney Light, June 20, strs Ell.
Lunn, from Placestia for Louisburg; Cameo,
Rowe, from Maderia for Sydney.
In port at Buenos Ayres, May 15, sch Preference, Trefry, for Brazil.
Passed Trefrey, June 9, barks Giuseppina,
Leonardi, from Alicants for Campbellton:
Vermont, Razeto, from Genoa for Bathurst,

NB.
Passed Cape Race, Nfid, June 16, strs Amasis, Woodfall, from Liverpool for Montreal: 17th, Lord Lansdowne, Harrison, from Cardiff for do; Manchester Commerce, Baxter, from Manchester for do; a Johnston liner, bound E; 18th, Wastwater, Stephen, from St John for Sharpness.

Ship Honolulu, Sprague, from Singapore for New York, May 4, 65 miles SW of Cape Natal (by bark Pronto, at Port Natal.)
Ship Machrihanich, Cain, from New York for Shanghel, May 9, lat 3 N, lon 31 W. Bark Adelaide, Matta, Marseilles, for Mirguichl, June 4, late 31, lon 33. Bark Adelaide, Matta, Marseilles, for Mirmichi, June 4, late 37, lon 33.

Bark Albertiua, Newman, from New York for Bahia Blanca, June 6, lat 31 N, lon 41 W.

Brig Electric Light, Edwards, from New York for Cape Coast Castle, June 7, lat 33, Bark Vermont, Razeto, from Genoa for Bathurst, N. B., June 14, lat. 35, lon. 13.

Bark Arizona, from Bristol for Mobile, June 11, lat. 49.30, lon. 14.52.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BOSTON, June 16—Two wrecks dangerous to navigation are reported by incoming vessels—the Charles P Notman, lying about six miles SE by E from Northeast End lightship, in fifteen fathoms of water, with her top-masts and sails set above the water, and the wreck of schooner Frank S Hall, which lies sunk off the Winter Quarter lightship. The United States revenue steamer Onondago has been sent to either blow up or remove these wrecks.

MARRIAGES.

ALLEN-WEEKS.—At McAdam Junction, June 19th, by the Rev. J. E. Flewelling, rector of Canterbury, Martin Allen to Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Weeks of McAdam, formerly of Woodstock, Ont.—(Woodstock, Ont., papers please Ont.—(Woodstock, Ont., papers please copy.)

ANNETT-McMULLIN.—At Woodstock, on June 19th, by Rev. J. Weeley Clarke, Archie D. Annett of Woodstock to Miss Maggle McMullin of Canterbury, York Co. COGSWELL-EROOKSHANK—At St. James' church, June 19th, by Rev. A. D. Dewdney, rector, Arthur Edward Cogswell of Hallfax Banking Co., Lunenburg, N. S., and Kate Macaulay, younger daughter of the late R. W. Crookshank.

DAVIS-STREET—At all Saints' church, Ashmont, on June 13th, by the Rev. Fr. Coavers, SS., J. E., Edwin Horace, son of Dr. Wesley Davis of Worcester, Mass., to Violet. Kendh, youngest daughter of Warwick W. Street.

DOHERTY-STOUT—On June 19th, at St. John, west end, by Rev. G. A. Hartley, D. D., Harry B. Doherty of Pleasant Point, St. John Co., and Miss Mabel A. Stout of Fairville, St. John, N. B.

EDWARDS-GILLESPIE—At St. Stephen's church, on June 16th, by the Rev. D. J. Fraser, LL. D., Mathew Boyde Edwards EDWARDS-GILLESPIE—At St. Stephen's church, on June 16th, by the Rev. D. J. Fraser, LL. D., Mathew Boyde Edwards to Margaret Nairn Gillespie.

ELLIS-CUNNINGHAM—At Fairville, June 19th, by Rev. G. A. Hartley, D. D., Benjamin Arthur Ellis of Lancaster, and Miss Edith Maud Cunningham of Fairville, St. John. N. B.

GROSS-GODDARD.—At Springdale, Kings Co., N. B., June 20th, by Rev. W. Camp, Richard Maitland Gross, telegraph operator at Maccan, N. S., to Miss Zora May, eldest daughter of Samuel Goddard.

SPEAR-PRIOD—At the home of the bride's brother, Hamilton Price, June 19th, by

DEATHS.

brother, Hamilton Price, June 19th, by Rev. W. Camp, assisted by Rev. Mr. Sutherland, Charles Heverly Spear to Miss El-frida May Price, both of the parish of Sussex, N. B.

LAMB—In this city, on June 19th, George, second son of the late John and Sarah Lamb, aged 25 years.

MAHONEY.—Suddenly, at New York, on June 18th, Neil Mahoney, eldest son of the late John and Julia Mahoney.

RECOVERED THE WATCH. When Chief of Police Clark became

the head of that important department he adopted a system of reports which keep him informed as to all the discoveries made by his men from day to day. The wisdom of this departure has again and again been demonstrated. Tuesday Wm. Gibson of Willow Grove called upon the chief and reported that a gold watch had been stolen from his house on the 10th or 11th inst. Looking up the reports, the chief found that on the 12th inst. a gold watch was sold to Kominskey & Williams. Detective Ring was given the case, and he lost no time in getting Mr. Gibson's watch for him. It is believed by the police that the watch was stolen by Patrick Slaven, who is in jail serving out a term for drunkenness.

Bark Robert S. Besnard sailed from New York for St. John Wednesday.

Bleeding Piles.

ninent Business Man Testifies to His Cure by Using Dr. Chase's Ointment. Not a day passes but many people volunteer recommendations of Dr. Chase's Ointment as an absolute cure for every form of piles. Mr. James Jackson, of the Laurie Spool Company, St. Alexis des Monts,

Que., writes: "You may put my name to any praise you can give to Dr. Chase's Ointment, for it has done me more good than any medicine I ever used. "I was troubled for two years with

that cruel disease, bleeding piles, and after using Dr. Chase's Ointment I can say I am entirely rid of it. It is a treasure to all suffering from pile I Dr. Chase's Ointment is guaranteed to positively cure any case of itching, bleeding, or protruding piles. It has never yet been known to fail, and certainly will not fail in your case.

For many years Dr. Chase's Oint-ment has stood alone as the only absolute and guaranteed oure for piles and itching skin diseases: 60 cents a tox, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has by far the largest sale of any remedy for throat and lung troubles. 25 cents a bottle.

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