

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1903.

GOVERNMENT'S RAILWAY POLICY HAS 46 MAJORITY.

Hon. Mr. Blair Votes Against the Main Question.

Mr. Casgrain's Amendment to Postpone Action Also Voted Down—Vote on the Resolution Was 117 For, and 71 Against.

Ottawa, Sept. 2.—(Special)—The house agreed on amendments of Mr. Boyd to Mr. Pattee's amendment at 2 a. m. Mr. Pattee's amendment was for government ownership and operation of railways, and Mr. Boyd's was to strike out government ownership and operation and to extend the system of government railways. Mr. Boyd's amendment was defeated by 63 for to 119 against.

materials to be used in the transcontinental road were to be admitted free of duty. A meeting of the executive of the manufacturers was called and protested against this. There was, of course, no truth in these statements, and now that the manufacturers know of this they ought to call another meeting and protest against a policy such as Mr. Borden proposes, as no materials would be required, no laborers or artificers employed as railroads were to be purchased that were already built.

Blair and Tarte voted with the opposition, Pattee also voted for Casgrain's amendment and against the main motion. Among the conservatives who voted against Mr. Pattee's amendment were Gasco, Morin, Haggart, Cochran, Rose, Oakey, Wilmet, Bennett, Ward, Wilson and McInnis. Pattee's amendment was defeated by 50 for to 133 against majority against it.

Mr. Paterson, who followed Mr. Fowler, and who was greeted with cheers, said that the trade of the country was growing at a marvelous extent. We had not yet reached the crest of the wave. Every year our manufacturers had some instances they had to call in their travelers for a few weeks, as they were not able to supply their orders. For the past few months of the fiscal year the customs revenue was \$1,200,000 greater than for the same time last year. That being the state of business, it was natural to suppose that additional railway facilities were required. The government realized that these facilities were needed and consequently it was decided to have a national transcontinental railway.

As to government ownership there were to be 1,800 miles built by the government, from Montreal to the city of Winnipeg, so that if it was found desirable the I. C. R. trains could be run as far as Winnipeg, and by running rights over the other portion of the road go as far as the Pacific and back again to the Atlantic.

Mr. Oiler's Criticisms Attended To. Mr. Paterson took up Mr. Oiler's criticisms on the financial questions. The minister of customs thought that the member for West Toronto ought to have got a hearing from his remarks on the I. C. R. railway to again make so extravagant and incorrect statements. He (Paterson) was to be the finance minister of the Conservatives, should they ever come into power. Mr. Oiler's financial criticism was not only fallacious and misleading, but malicious.

Mr. Paterson quoted E. F. Clarke, when in the west, declaring for three or four transcontinental railways, and now he was offering the west a stone instead of bread. Mr. Paterson then discussed the contract, taking up what the country would get and what it would cost to get this. Every province of the dominion would be benefited.

Mr. Paterson pointed to the expenditure of \$40,000,000 in the last seven years on the improvement of transportation facilities, without much addition to the debt. He said that the surplus the government had been able to show.

Mr. Borden's Amendment. In the house tonight Mr. Monk stated that Mr. Borden was confined to his room from illness since Friday evening and therefore he requested him to give notice of an amendment to be moved on a second reading of the resolution now before the house or otherwise at the earliest opportunity.

This amendment outlines Mr. Borden's alternative policy. It says that there is lack of information before the house to justify its entering into proper contract, especially the eastern section; that a commission was promised to first investigate the matter; that no such inquiry or investigation as promised was held; that the government system of railways should be developed and improved in the province of Quebec and maritime province, and should be extended from Montreal to such point or points as will enable it to transport to Quebec at two and 68-100 cents the bushel, and adding 10 cents for profit, the rate from Brandon to Quebec would be four and 2-100 cents a bushel, a very much lower rate than could be had by water.

vice and assistance before seeking to commit the country to expenditure upon any national transportation scheme or project. Amendment to Redistribution Bill. Lieut.-Colonel Tisdale has given notice of a motion to refer the redistribution bill back to committee to frame a measure on the following provisions:— That a commission, to consist of the chief justices of the highest courts in each of the provinces and of the house of commons in each province of Canada, and to determine the number of members to be elected for each constituency in accordance with the following provisions:— That such commission, in so doing, shall consider the distribution of population, according to the latest census of Canada and the public interest and convenience, and shall particularly have regard to the principle of representation by population, geographical compactness of position, and also to such other factors as may be deemed to be of importance in the distribution of seats in the house of commons. That such commission shall be appointed as soon as possible after the passing of the bill and complete their work with all convenient speed.

Another long discussion took place in the senate on the railway commission bill. The Grand Trunk Pacific charter bill was read a third time. On motion of Mr. Watson, the choice of a Canadian port on Lake Superior was subject to the approval of the governor-general-in-council. Oakes, Sept. 2.—(Special)—What order would take about three days to accomplish under the rules of the house was adopted last night for the transcontinental railway.

Mr. Monk, on referring to the resolution, proceeded to speak of the bill, when it was pointed out that the bill was not before the committee. Mr. Monk suggested, and Mr. Monk agreed, to permit the resolution to go through all its stages and go on with the bill in committee. This was done, so that all that is required now is to give the third reading.

Col. Hughes suggested that the Grand Trunk railway run over the Canadian Northern. Mr. Fitzpatrick said that the location of the line would be better, if he were the government, to permit the approval of the governor-general-in-council. Until the government did approve not a cent of aid would be given.

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Nature's Cure for Diarrhea, Cramps, Cholera and all Summer Complaints of children and adults. Fuller's Blackberry Cordial. For over 25 years the standard remedy for hot weather ailments. Sold by all Druggists. THE BARRIE CO., Limited, Proprietors, TORONTO, O.N.

LONELY SEAL ISLAND.

Scene of Many Wrecks—Home of Mother Carey Chickens. To those who go down to the sea in ships the Seal Island light station, with its range light and fog whistle, is no doubt a familiar spot, but there are few fishermen who are acquainted with it or its history.

The lonely isle of the group of dangerous rocks lying to the southwest of Grand Manan. It is probably a mile in length, and slopes gently upward from the sea towards the centre, where the light and fog station are erected. The island is the property of the United States but under the terms of the Ashburton treaty the British government was permitted the use of the island for light purposes.

Ever since 1822, a light has been maintained on the island. Capt. Pendlebury, grandfather of the keeper of the St. Andrews light, was the first light keeper. He was succeeded by Mr. Conley, father of Mr. Obadiah Conley, of St. Andrews. During Mr. Conley's term of office, a fog alarm was erected and given in charge of Mr. Alex. Eddy, of St. John, who lived on the island for some time. He was succeeded by Mr. Webster and others. Charles Seely, of St. John, was keeper there for 16 years. He left the island about a year ago, being succeeded by Colin Ingersoll, son of Capt. John Ingersoll, of the Grand Manan steamer. He is in charge of all the works on the island.

While the station is a very lonely one, and far removed from the shore on every hand, keeper Ingersoll and his energetic wife have had the island for some time, so that the large number of workmen employed about the island have kept them bustling from morning till night. There is enough grass on the island to support a small flock of sheep, but for the most part the island is composed of immense granite boulders, which have been scattered about by the sea in great profusion. These boulders would weigh hundreds of tons. For several hundred feet along the shore of the island every vestige of earth has been swept off the rocks, giving it a most desolate and forbidding appearance.

Where the earth does exist the soil has been honeycombed by sea-birds, who maintain their nests in the soil. It is a favorite resort of the "Mother Carey chickens"—the weird little sea-bird which is held in such superstitious awe by the sailors. These birds have their nests just beneath the sod and for the most part within easy reach. The birds remain concealed during the day, but at night they desert their nests in great numbers, and their cries are heard in every direction. Before the erection of the light station many wrecks occurred and many lives were lost. These birds have their nests just beneath the sod and for the most part within easy reach. The birds remain concealed during the day, but at night they desert their nests in great numbers, and their cries are heard in every direction.

THE RELIANCE WON DECIDING RACE.

(Continued from page 1.) of the beaten challenger, outspinning and outfooting her at the same time and passing to windward of her. When they tacked off Seabright, heading seaward, the American boat had gained a quarter of a mile straight to windward of the British craft. On this new tack Captain Wringe again gave his boat a good full and she cut through the sea like a wedge, but she was not to be outdone. Pinned into the wind with a rap full the Shamrock was hopelessly outdistanced and when at 3.15 both boats headed off to the mark six miles away, the Reliance was a good mile ahead and gaining. The boats were gaining in speed with every mile and the Shamrock III was a long mile astern when the Reliance whirled about the mark and towering stretches of canvas broke and bellied out from her spinnaker pole and over her lean bow. The homeward stretch had begun.

The boats were timed at the turn as follows: Reliance, 3.40.35. Shamrock, 3.51.45. The Reliance had gained 11 minutes and three seconds in the stretch to windward. Shamrock Lost in the Fog. As the boats started the run homeward under spinnaker and balloon topsails a split about three feet long appeared in the foot of the Reliance's spinnaker, but as it drew well, Captain Berr continued to carry it. For three-quarters of an hour the only variation was a slow gain by the Reliance. At 4.20, however, the Reliance came to be sailed, a thick bank of fog came rolling in before a southeast wind and enveloped the Shamrock in a thin grey mist that shut her out of the vision of the feet as though she had been wiped from the surface of the sea. The Reliance ran along for five miles longer with the sun glinting upon her sails until the fog bank reached and rolled over her and she too disappeared from sight. As it caught her she felt also a heavier wind from the southeast, and the wind fell as a swift pace like a dim ghost through the grey mist.

The two crews sailed in that dangerous fashion at top speed for an hour. Meantime the Navigator, carrying the regatta committee, hunted for the lightship to establish the finish line. It was 4.20 when the lightship started and the feet began to gather about her. All was a blank veil of fog. Ten minutes they waited. Then the Reliance, heeling low before the wind, came boldly sailing and the feet began to drag upon the spiritrail, burst through the veil of fog. Hardly had the spectators recognized the familiar features of the Reliance when she was again hidden by the fog. The Reliance was again hidden by the fog. The Reliance was again hidden by the fog.

TORIES RESORT TO OBSTRUCTION.

(Continued from page 1.) been dealt with by Mr. Charlton, than when said the premier, no man in the house was a better authority and the member for North Norfolk showed that what could be carried by the new line was a profit. Mr. Brock, of Toronto, said that the line would injure Canada's credit as the money markets of the world. Mr. Heyd charged the Conservatives with obstruction and wasting the time of the house. In the senate in the railway commission, the bill was amended providing that an appeal shall lie from the board to such authority upon any question of law upon which the board or, in event of the refusal, to two judges of the court. R. L. Borden intends going to Caledonia Springs for a week for the benefit of his health.

MOLLY MAGUIRES ACTIVE?

Tamaqua, Pa., Sept. 3.—The continued criminality in the anthracite fields of Northern Pennsylvania has only aroused a feeling of insecurity among the residents, while the authorities are very much puzzled over the mystery surrounding the numerous murders committed. It is evident that Molly Maguireism is creeping on again. Police and detectives declare that the infamous brotherhood is numerously active in certain localities as during the early seventies. Five murders have recently taken place in Schuylkill county. All the victims were inoffensive, industrious and deserving miners. They received "coffin notices," but paid no attention to them. The Schuylkill County Commission has offered a reward of \$3,250 for the arrest and conviction of the criminals.

As They Say Down South.

Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, speaks with the soft Southern accent the novelists always give to their Blue Grass sermons. "Can you tell me, suh," he asked of one of the doorkeepers at the senate last March, "whether Senator Hoar is on the floor?" Senator Frye, a great chum of Blackburn's and an inveterate tease, came by and heard the question. "No, suh," he replied, "Senator Hoar is not on the floor. He went out that do' at half-past fo'."—Saturday Evening Post.

It is never worth while arguing about religion you haven't got.

THE TELEGRAPH'S PULPIT.

The Hand of God in All That Befalls Man, Whether Adversity or Prosperity—A Lesson of Faith in the Almighty—Rev. B. N. Nobles' Sermon.

Ruth 1: 20—"Call me not Naomi, call me Mara, for the Almighty hath dealt very bitterly with me." The Book of Ruth has its place in the Bible between the Book of Judges and the first Book of Samuel. It is indeed fittingly located for the Book is a sort of sequel to the Book of Judges and an introduction to the history that follows. It is supposed to have been written by Samuel, the prophet, but as a matter of fact nothing is surely known regarding its authorship. The story, which recites particulars as to how Ruth, a Moabitess, became the wife of Boaz, an ancestor of David, and so, of Christ, belongs to the times when the judges ruled in Israel. The prominent personages in the narrative are Naomi, the widow of one Elimelech, Boaz her kinsman and Orpha and Ruth her daughters-in-law. It is to a study of Naomi as she is brought to light in this narrative that I invite you this morning.

You who are familiar with the story will recollect that on account of a famine which prevailed in Canaan she, with her husband and two sons, emigrated to the land of Moab. But though they escaped the suffering in that land, great trouble awaited Naomi in this land of strangers for first she was bereaved of her husband and later of her sons. In all this however she recognized the hand of God. Listen to her lamentation—"The hand of the Lord has gone out against me. . . . The Almighty hath dealt very bitterly with me. . . . The Lord hath testified against me." At another time when entreating her daughters-in-law to remain in their own country and among their own kindred she says: "The Lord deal kindly with you. . . . The Lord grant that you may find rest each of you in the house of her husband." Thus do we see that Naomi recognized the fact that the hand of God is in all that befalls men, whether of prosperity or adversity. She seems, however, to have looked upon her afflictions as direct visitations of Jehovah in punishment of her sin, and herein she may have greatly erred.

It is a fact that God, on occasions, has visited upon transgressors distinct and definite punishment which sometimes has taken the form of prosperity and sometimes adversity. Not however as punishment nor as reward should we regard God's providential dealings in general, but rather as discipline. Much of the good and much of the ill that befalls men are distinct altogether from their doing. The affliction of inherited physical and moral weakness, the curse of vicious and pauper surroundings, the blessing of religious environment, poor blood, good constitution—what accountability attaches to children for these things? Surely none whatever. Contagion lurks in the atmosphere. My body becomes my prey, and I am prostrated. But health officers become vigilant, the germs of disease are confined or destroyed and you escape infection. What have your good and my ill to do with your escape and my sickness? Nothing whatever. The events of life come to pass in the nature of things and should be looked upon not as reward or punishment but rather as God's means of discipline. By these does He seek to awaken conscience—in form and educate the mind, and induce to the surrender of ourselves in our entirety unto Him for all that we need, be it pardon, peace, life, holiness or whatsoever. Such seems to be the Scriptural view of God's ordinance relation to each in prosperity and adversity, in joy and sorrow, in sickness and health, in good fortune and misfortune, in disappointment and bereavement. Let us not be unmindful of this comforting thought, but let us guard against Naomi's judgment that God's appointments and permissions which thwart our purposes, demolish our plans and distress our hearts, are punishment for personal sin. They may or they may not be this.

Did you mark Naomi's testimony? "The hand of the Lord is gone out against me. . . . The Almighty hath afflicted me." Do you doubt that there is no word of unbelief? In what marked contrast does this serve them those who with sorrow and affliction come, the explanation of which is hidden, assume the reason of the skeptic and express their doubt concerning God and religion. Not so did Naomi. Though husband and sons had been laid to rest in a strange land and Ruth her daughter-in-law, was left to her, yet no thought of unbelief crossed her mind. Jehovah is still a great reality unto her—indeed she judges her afflictions as being from his hand. Surely it is wiser thus to trust Him, though his ways be past finding out, for what can doubt and unbelief afford us in our trials. Tell us a better one on who to lean. Paine, Voltaire, Hume, Bradlaugh, Ingersoll—ye great men among unbelievers, tell us, if you can, a better one to trust. Point us to sweeter fountains, richer bounty, more reasonable faith than that which our religion offers. You cannot.

Brothers be assured unbelief affords no explanations, no God like Him we worship. I cannot exactly recall a story told of Henry Ward Beecher, but it was something like this: In what marked contrast does this serve them those who with sorrow and affliction come, the explanation of which is hidden, assume the reason of the skeptic and express their doubt concerning God and religion. Not so did Naomi. Though husband and sons had been laid to rest in a strange land and Ruth her daughter-in-law, was left to her, yet no thought of unbelief crossed her mind. Jehovah is still a great reality unto her—indeed she judges her afflictions as being from his hand. Surely it is wiser thus to trust Him, though his ways be past finding out, for what can doubt and unbelief afford us in our trials. Tell us a better one on who to lean. Paine, Voltaire, Hume, Bradlaugh, Ingersoll—ye great men among unbelievers, tell us, if you can, a better one to trust. Point us to sweeter fountains, richer bounty, more reasonable faith than that which our religion offers. You cannot.

Brothers, like Naomi of old, let us maintain our faith in God amid all the events and vicissitudes of life. I have read of one in olden times, when his servants had been slain by the sword, and his flocks and herds driven off by the plunderer, and his sons and his daughters lay dead; worshipped and said: "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." And later, when rotting with small pox, his life a burden, and his wife bidding him curse God and die, he cried out amid his distresses: "Though he slay me yet will I trust Him." Faith maintained. May the Lord help us that we may triumph over unbelief in whatever form, rest in the Lord and wait patiently for Him. Listen: "Thou shalt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on Thee. . . . Trust ye in the Lord for ever, for in the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength."

TRURO WOMAN SOLVES THE BURGLAR PROBLEM.

Truro, N. S., Sept. 1.—(Special)—Mrs. Robt. Williams, a sister of Station Master Ross Cummings, had an exciting encounter with a daring burglar today. On coming into the house from the garden just before noon she heard an unusual noise upstairs and on going up found a burglar had been at work and located him hiding in a clothes press. Mrs. Williams forced the burglar into a corner and made him give up many stolen articles. She then took his watch and held it as security against his escape while she made further investigations, and this search revealed a gold watch missing and a bracelet finally gave it up to her and she talked to him till he broke down and sobbed. On escaping from Mrs. Williams the burglar made a hasty exit from the town. He gave his name as Mason, from Halifax, and was about twenty-five years old.

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OUR COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

FREDERICTON.

Fredricton, N. B., Sept. 1.—(Special)—Considerable business of an important nature was transacted at the monthly meeting of the city council tonight. It was announced that the Gas Light Company had accepted the city's offer to purchase their light plant for \$13,850, and now the light committee, composed of Aldermen Clark, Farrell and Edwards, was appointed in accordance with the act of assembly.

Two miles on Crystal Brook, Nepisiguit river, to J. H. Barry at \$9 per mile. Four and a half miles on Nevens Brook, Canaan River, to T. B. Winslow, for Alfred West, at \$82 per mile. Two miles at head of Gibson Brook, to A. H. F. Randolph, for Geo. W. Mansons at \$15 per mile. Two miles south of Shediac river, to J. H. Barry, upset price. Two miles on Salmon river to David Duffy at \$17 per mile. Three miles on north branch Oranecto, to Smith Bros., at \$82 per mile.

St. John. The capital stock is \$100,000, divided into 1,000 shares of \$100 each. Six timber berths were sold at the crown land office at noon today, as follows: Two miles on Crystal Brook, Nepisiguit river, to J. H. Barry at \$9 per mile. Four and a half miles on Nevens Brook, Canaan River, to T. B. Winslow, for Alfred West, at \$82 per mile. Two miles at head of Gibson Brook, to A. H. F. Randolph, for Geo. W. Mansons at \$15 per mile.

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NERVOUS PROSTRATION CURED BY PERU-MA.

of Miss Florence Lovitt Guest, eldest daughter of Geo. H. Guest, sheriff, to Edwin A. Ellis, of St. John, took place at 8 o'clock today at the home of the bride. About fifty guests were present. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Heertz, assisted by Rev. W. G. Lane, a double ring service being used. The girls were numerous and valuable. That of the groom to the bride was a gold spray brooch set with pearls and diamonds. The happy couple left by the train en route to Fredericton, and will reside in St. John.

GARDNER'S CREEK. Gardner's Creek, St. John county, N. B., Aug. 21st.—Laying in this vicinity has been very much retarded by the poor weather during August. But owing for the past few weeks the people have succeeded in getting it all in. Oats and other crops are looking well.

DEER ISLAND. Deer Island, Aug. 31.—A ghost supper was given by the young ladies of the Methodist church in Moss Rose hall on Saturday evening last and there was a good attendance. The sum of \$35 was realized.

GAGETOWN. Gagetown, Sept. 1.—One of the best temporary lectures lectured in a long time was delivered by Prof. John A. Nichol, of Massachusetts, in the Temperance hall here Friday evening last. Rev. S. James (Methodist), and Rev. James Spencer (Episcopalian) were present, and were very complimentary as to the lecturer.

ST. MARTINS. St. Martins, Aug. 31.—Andrew Miller and family have returned home to Rescues. L. W. Sanford, of Boston, spent Sunday here. Mr. and Mrs. Goodfellow, child and nurse are at the Kennedy House.

ST. STEPHEN. St. Stephen, Sept. 2.—Some of the weavers in the Milltown cotton mill have been made happy this week by the notice of a raise of 12 1/2 per cent in their wages. The increase affects only the expert or better class of workers.

SHEDIAC. Shediac, N. B., Sept. 2.—A pretty wedding was solemnized in the Methodist church this morning, the happy couple being Miss Sallie E. daughter of D. S. Harter, to Dr. Frank Allan, professor of physics in Cornell University.

WHITE'S COVE.

White's Cove, Queens county, Sept. 2.—The place was shocked on Tuesday last week, when it was learned that George Kelly, a much respected resident of White's Point, while laying on the Morrs Scroop interval opposite Gagetown, had dropped dead. The deceased and another man were engaged in mowing away hay in a barn and while Mr. Kelly was leaning for a few moments upon his fork, he suddenly fell forward and expired without a struggle.

HOPEWELL HILL. Hopewell Hill, Sept. 1.—Mrs. Anderson and daughter, of New Zealand, and Mrs. Fenwick Smith, of Cornwall, visited relatives here last week. Mrs. W. T. Robinson returned a few days ago from a trip to St. John and Fredericton.

MILLTOWN. Milltown, N. B., Aug. 31.—The St. James Presbyterian church annual Sabbath school picnic was held at Bartlett's Settlement last Saturday afternoon. It was largely attended by old and young. The Milltown Cornet Band furnished music on the grounds.

SALISBURY. Salisbury, Sept. 2.—Mrs. A. Gross and children, of Moncton, are visiting Mrs. G. Taylor. Miss Aggie Wilton, of Petitcodiac, is spending some time at her home here. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hastings of Bannockburn, spent Sunday in Salisbury, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. V. E. Goward.

HALIFAX. Halifax, Sept. 2.—(Special)—It is understood that Prof. Godey, of Wycliffe College, Toronto, has written a letter to Bishop Courtenay declining the presidency of Kings College. The letter will be presented to a meeting of the alumni next Monday night.

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HAL P. DENTON.

Mr. H. P. Denton, Chief Department Publicity and Promotion of National Export Exposition, writes: "I had a kind of a nervous prostration... I finally yielded to his advice. After using one bottle I was completely cured. I am in perfect health to-day and owe everything to Peru-MA."

HAL P. DENTON. If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peru-MA, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice free.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio. I employ management—somewhat strained since the strike was sprung. Mrs. George E. Sand is confined to her home with a very severe sprained ankle.

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CASTORIA logo and introductory text.

What is CASTORIA? Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Peppermint, Drops and Sore Throat Syrup. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance.

struggle. The blow came heavily upon the wife and family as they had just retired for the night and the news was broken to them but a few moments before the arrival of the corpse. Mr. Kelly was 67 years of age.

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A Cure For Rose Cold, Hay Fever and ASTHMA. A prominent New York lawyer in an unpoliticized journal says "I have used all remedies—Hirrod's Cure is the best. It never failed."

THE BELLEISLE FAMILY IN RELATION TO HISTORY OF THE ST. JOHN RIVER.

Rev. Dr. Raymond Has Interesting Chapter of His Story of the Past—Paul Mascarene, the Gallant Defender of Annapolis Royal—The Indian Treaty.

W. O. RAYMOND, LL. D.

CHAPTER X. (Continued).

INCIDENTS IN KING GEORGE'S WAR.

Paul Mascarene, who so gallantly and successfully defended Annapolis Royal against the French and Indians, was born in the south of France in 1684. His father was a Huguenot, and at the revocation of the edict of Nantes was obliged to abandon his native country.

In view of the fact that the Belleisle family lived for a considerable time on the St. John river, where their name is preserved in that of Belleisle Bay, it may be well to trace the lineage in fuller detail.

An Old St. John River Family.

The eldest daughter of Charles la Tour by his second wife, the widow of d'Anjou Charnay, was Marie la Tour, who was born in St. John in 1654. She married when about twenty years of age Alexander le Borgne de Belleisle, who was eleven years her senior.

In spite of the supposed hostility of Alexander le Borgne de Belleisle to British rule in Acadia, he came before the governor and council at Annapolis and took the oath of allegiance. He also presented a petition requesting the restoration of the seigniorial rights of his father as one of the la Tour heirs.

After a time the la Tour heirs got into litigation among themselves, and one of their number, Agathe la Tour, who had married an officer of the garrison, Edouard Campbell, seems to have overlooked the other heirs and to have succeeded in selling the rights of the la Tour family to the English crown for three thousand pounds.

The majority was displeasing to Alexander le Borgne de Belleisle. He retired to the St. John river about the year 1730 and settled near the mouth of Belleisle Bay. He had a son Alexander (the third of the name), who married Marie Le Blanc and settled at Grand Pre, where he died in 1744.

Mid d'Algie—The Eagle's Nest. Alexandre le Borgne de Belleisle was living on the River St. John as late as 1754 and was regarded by the Nova Scotia authorities as "a very good man."



From the Canadian-Savary History of Annapolis, by permission of the Hon. Judge Savary. Jean Paul Mascarene, Governor of Nova Scotia.

married Pierre Robichaux. The wedding took place at Annapolis Royal, January 16, 1757, the officiating priest being St. Ponce de Laverne. The contracting parties are described in the old church register as "Pierre Robichaux, aged about 24 years, son of Francois Robichaux and Madeleine Terriot, and Madeleine Françoise de Belle Isle, aged about 22 years, daughter of Sieur Alexandre Le Borgne de Belle Isle and Anastasie de St. Ostin of the Parish of Ste Anne."

How the Belleisle Got Its Name. The brothers Robichaux settled after their marriage near their father-in-law on the St. John river and it was from them that the little settlement of Robichaux, above the mouth of Belleisle Bay, derived its name.

Francoise Belleisle Robichaux went to Paul Mascarene early in 1741 respecting her claim to some property in dispute with her relatives at Annapolis. The governor in his reply gives her some information and advice, adding, "I think you

*Marie la Tour, widow of Alexander le Borgne was living at Annapolis Royal in 1753 at the age of 75 years.

**See Transactions Royal Society of Canada 1896, p. 97.

too reasonable to expect any favor of me in what concerns my conduct as a judge; but in every other thing that is not contrary to my duty I shall have real pleasure in testifying to you the esteem I have for you. Let me have your news when there is an opportunity, freely and without fear."

When the war with France began, three years later, the sieur de Belleisle and his son Alexander took sides with their countrymen. The father evidently cherished a hope that in the course of events Acadia might revert to France, in which case he expected to obtain the recognition of his seigniorial rights.

With respect to the protection which you ask for your establishment on the river St. John, it is out of my power to grant it. We cannot protect those who trade with our declared enemies. Therefore you must resolve to remain on this [the English] side during the continuance of the present troubles, and to have no intercourse with the other. Should you come and see us here, you will find me disposed to give you all the assistance that you can reasonably expect.

The next glimpse we get of the name of Belleisle on the River St. John is in connection with a notable treaty made with the Indians in 1749. In the summer of that year, peace having been proclaimed with France, Capt. Edward How went to the St. John river in the warship "Albatross," and had several interviews with the Indian chiefs, who agreed to send deputies to Halifax to wait upon Governor Cornwallis and renew their submission to the King of England.

Great meetings have been the wonder of these children of the forest at the busy scene that met their eyes on landing at old Chignecto. A colony of two thousand five hundred persons had settled on a spot hitherto almost without inhabitant, and the town of Halifax was rising as if by magic, from the soil which less than eight weeks before had been covered by a dense forest.

Two days after their arrival the Indians were received on board the man-of-war "Beaufort" by Cornwallis and his entire council. The delegates announced that they were from Annapolis, Medouctie, Passamaquoddy and Chignecto, and that their respective chiefs were Francois de Belleisle, Nicholas de Medouctie, Nephine Akhachouk of Passamaquoddy and Joannes Pedonahshigh of Chignecto.

"The Articles of Peace concluded at Chignecto the fifteenth of August, 1749, with His Excellency Edward Cornwallis Esq., Capt. General Governor and Com. in-Chief of His Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and Acadia, and signed by our Deputies, having been communicated to us by Edward How Esq., one of His Majesty's Council for said Province, and initially interpreted to us by Madame de Belleisle Inhabitant of this River nominated by us for that purpose."

"We the Chiefs and Captains of the River St. Johns and pieces adjacent do for ourselves and our different Tribes confirm and ratify the same to all intents and purposes."

At first glance it would seem that the interpreter, Madame Belleisle, must have been Anastasie St. Ostin, wife of Alexander le Borgne de Belleisle, but as she was then more than sixty years of age it is possible the interpreter may have been her daughter, Francoise Belleisle Robichaux. That the latter had a position of some consequence with the Indians is shown by the fact that when the chiefs of the River St. John went to Halifax in 1749 (nearly twenty years later) they complained that the ornaments of their church "were taken by Francoise Belleisle Robichaux and carried to Canada by her, and that she refused to give them up."

The English colonial authorities congratulated Cornwallis on the treaty made with the Indians. "We are glad to find," they said, "that the Indians of the St. John river have so willingly submitted to His Majesty's government and renewed their treaty, and as they are the most powerful tribe in those parts, we hope their example may either awe or influence other inferior tribes to the like compliance."

Alexandre le Borgne de Belleisle was living on the River St. John as late as 1754 and was regarded by the Nova Scotia authorities as "a very good man." The site of his residence is indicated on Charles Morris' map of 1755 and there can be little doubt that a settlement of four houses in the same vicinity, marked "Robichaux" in the Morris map of 1768, was the place of residence of Francoise Belleisle Robichaux.



The name Nid d'Algie, or "The Eagle's Nest," is applied to this locality in Bellin's map of 1744, D'Anville's map of 1775 marked at the same place "D'Algie's Francoise," of French Settlement. The place is nearly opposite Evandale, the site of the well known summer hotel of John O. Vanwart. Here the St. John river is quite narrow, only about a five minutes paddle across. The British government during the war of 1812 built at Nid d'Algie, or "Wordens," a fortification consisting of an earthwork, or "half-moon battery," with magazine in rear and a block-house at the crest of the hill still farther to the rear, the ruins of which are frequently visited by tourists.

It is altogether probable that the name "Nid d'Algie" was given to the place by the sieur de Belleisle or some member of his family, and one could wish that it might be restored either in its original form, or in its Saxon equivalent, "The Eagle's Nest."

Colonel Moncton, by direction of Governor Lawrence, ravaged the French Settlements on the lower St. John in 1758, and in the report of his operations mentions "a few Houses that were some time past inhabited by the Robichauxs, who he burnt. It is possible that Francoise Belleisle Robichaux went with her family to l'Islet in Quebec to escape the threatened invasion of which they may have had timely notice, but it is more probable the removal occurred a little earlier. The situation of the Acadians on the River St. John in 1757, was pitiable in the extreme. They were cut off from every source of supply and lived in fear of their lives. The Marquis de Vaudreuil said that in consequence of the famine prevailing on the river, many Acadian families were forced to ply to Quebec and so destitute were the wretched ones in some instances that children died at their mother's

the name "Alexander" descended through at least two more generations, as I am informed by Lucie P. Grant, who is by all odds the best living authority in such matters. Alexander le Borgne de Belleisle, mentioned above, left at his death a widow and seven children, of whom six were transported with their mother to Maryland at the time of the Acadian expulsion. The remaining child Alexander Belleisle (the fourth) went to l'Islet in Quebec, where he married Genevieve Cloutier in 1775 and their first son, Anthony Alexander, was baptised the year following. W. O. R.

**See Geograph. Soc. Trans. 1896, p. 97.

breast. The parish records of l'Islet show that Pierre Robichaux and his wife lived there in 1750. Francoise Belleisle Robichaux died at l'Islet January 28, 1791, at the age of 79 years, having outlived her husband six years. They had a number of children, one of whom, Marie Angeline, married Jean Baptiste d'Amour, de Chaufour, and had a daughter, Marguerite d'Amour, whose name seems very familiar to us. This Marguerite d'Amour married Joseph Dion, September 30, 1782, and her mother, who had been five years a widow, initiated her daughter's example four weeks afterwards by marrying Rene Denault, a widower.

The parish records at l'Islet give considerable information concerning the descendants of the families d'Amour, Robichaux and Belleisle, but the space at our disposal will allow us to follow them no further.

Sydney, Aug. 31.—The fishing schooner Minerva, Capt. Olynthus Abraham Cook, arrived here today from the Grand Banks and reports that on Sunday, the 23rd inst., while twenty-three miles north by west of North Cape (N. B.), during a heavy westerly gale she took off Captain Mackell and five of the crew of the schooner Queen of the Fleet, which was in a sinking condition with sails and main rigging carried away.

The Queen of the Fleet was bound from Bay Chaleur to Halifax with a cargo of shingles and lobster and left Bay Chaleur on the evening of Friday, the 21st. On Saturday evening the vessel encountered a gale which tore away her sails and did other damage. The Queen of the Fleet was an old schooner of forty-seven tons register and was owned by Captain Mackell himself, who also owned the vessel. There was no insurance on the cargo, and the captain and crew lost everything they had on board.

Captain Cook, of the Minnie M. Cook, said that when he rescued the crew of the sinking vessel the weather was so rough that he never had a thought of putting out a boat only to save human lives. Captain Mackell and crew belong to West Jeddore (N. S.) and the schooner sails from Lunenburg.

New Brunswickers Win in D. R. A. Match. Ottawa, Sept. 2.—(Special)—There was good shooting at the third day of the D. R. A. matches on at Rockcliffe rifle range. The first match shot was the Harold L. Borden memorial match. The weather was excellent, and there was a goodly number of spectators. Pte. S. C. O'Connell, 2nd Bn., 3rd Regt., got 84 with 33; Pte. G. H. Blair, 2nd Bn., 3rd Regt., got 84 with 33; Pte. S. C. O'Connell, 2nd Bn., 3rd Regt., got 84 with 33; Pte. G. H. Blair, 2nd Bn., 3rd Regt., got 84 with 33.

W. L. Scott's Sawmill at Springhill, N. B., Is Devoured by Flames. Rosau, Dominica, Sept. 2.—The British schooner I. V. Dexter, of Liverpool (N. S.), Captain Clements, which sailed from Port of Spain (Trinidad), on Aug. 15, bound to Antigua, is ashore on the Windward coast and will probably prove a total wreck. The captain and crew of the vessel were saved. Wreckers are salvaging the cargo.

Springhill, York county, Sept. 3.—(Telephone special)—Wm. J. Scott's mill, which was totally destroyed by fire, which broke out about half an hour before midnight, building machinery and a lot of cedar shingles in the lower part of the mill were burned, and it was only by hard work that two million feet of lumber and a million of laths near the mill building were saved. The cause of the fire is a mystery, but it means Mr. Scott estimates, a loss of at least \$12,000, and possibly \$15,000, while the insurance is but \$5,000.

Arthur Anderson, a night watchman, first saw the fire. He was making his rounds of the mill to see that all was right when he was alarmed to see a small blaze in the lower part of the building. He did his best to beat out the fire, but it spread despite his efforts, and he soon saw that he could do nothing single handed. He hurried to the mill whistle, and the shrieking alarm soon aroused the community. Quickly and all as the mill crew and residents responded, the fire had been quelled, and had the building in a grip which meant destruction. There was no fire fighting apparatus, but water was soon being hauled from the river and to work all went with a will. But the mill was doomed, for the fire burned fiercely, and in an hour had made the property but a heap of blazing ruins.

The mill was built four years ago and was well fitted for business, with the latest machinery. Work had been going on steadily all summer, about 2,000,000 of lumber had been sawn and there was yet another million to handle. Forty hands were employed. This was the only industry in the place and will hardly be replaced, as Mr. Scott and his brothers have recently bought the Victoria mills at Fredericton, and will probably devote their attention altogether there.

Nova Scotia Weddings. Halifax, Sept. 1.—The marriage of Mr. Wm. D. Finn, medical examiner, and Miss Emma Louise Grant, daughter of Duncan Grant, took place this morning at St. Mary's Oratory. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Moriarty. The marriage of Charles P. Fullerton, of the law firm of Harrington & Fullerton, Halifax and Sydney, and Miss Sarah Ethel Ferguson, daughter of Daniel Ferguson, took place at St. Andrew's church, Sydney, this morning. Grace and Greer Ferguson, sisters of the bride, were bridesmaids, and Harold Bailey, Halifax, was groomsmen.

The numbness of the tips of the fingers is due to defective circulation. Take plenty of walking exercise, and if circumstance are in favor of it perform some of your household duties each day.

Failed to Swim English Channel. Dover, Eng., Sept. 2.—Montague Holben, the English swimmer, has failed in his fourth attempt to swim the English channel. He left the water eight miles from Calais, after swimming seventeen hours and twenty minutes.

Use it ten years. It is the only eye medicine that has been used for over a century. It is the only eye medicine that has been used for over a century. It is the only eye medicine that has been used for over a century.

THE OLD RELIABLE. And Most Successful Remedy Ever Discovered for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints and all Lameness. This is the unqualified remedy for all lameness and there is no other in this and other countries and there is no reason why you should not use it. Write them for your own satisfaction.

RHODES' GRASP OF EMPIRE PROBLEMS

Famous Englishman's Letter to Late Sir John Macdonald Made Public.

THE NATION'S FUTURE.

Distinguished South African Deprecates How Little English Politicians Understand of Reciprocity With the Colonies—C. P. R. Atlantic Service Doing Well.

Montreal, Sept. 1.—A Herald special cable from London says: "The Times today publishes a communication from Cape Town, enclosing an original letter written by Cecil Rhodes to Sir John A. Macdonald, consulting him on the results of the general election in 1891."

"Mr. Rhodes wrote as follows:—'I have read your manifesto and can understand the issue. If I might express a wish it would be that we could meet before our stern fate claims us. I might write pages, but I feel that I know you and your politics as if we had been friends for years. The whole thing lies in the question, can we invent some ties with the mother country that will prevent separation. There must be a practical solution, which will be of benefit to generations yet unborn. England's course lies in England's politicians, who cannot see into the future, and who think that England will always be the manufacturing centre of the world, but do not understand what a system of protection, coupled with reciprocal relations among the different parts of the empire means. I have taken the liberty of writing to you. If you honor me with a reply, will write again.'

"A post script adds: 'You may not know me. I am a prime minister of Cape Colony.' The letter was dated May 8, 1871. Sir John died on June 6. "A letter written by Mr. Rhodes to Premier Parnis, of New South Wales, is also published. Rhodes extends congratulations for the proposed Canadian movement in Australia, but indicated his dislike of the proposed man, Commonwealth, which suggested a desire for separation from the British Empire. He suggested instead that the term dominion be used. He recognized that if the colonies were to remain a part of the empire, they must receive special consideration from the mother country, including preferential treatment for colonial products.

"H. H. Clifford, Sir John's son-in-law, says: 'Rhodes was a Canadian high commissioner's office today. Afterward Mr. Sifton held a conference with W. L. Griffith and the other Canadian delegates. The Canadian journal counsel, T. C. Wade, K. C., C. L. Cull and N. W. Rowell, K. C., have arrived."

"A Star cable from London says:—'The Canadian Pacific railway opened today its traffic agency at Bristol, in charge of E. W. Foster, formerly Bristol manager of the Elder- Dempster Company's Bristol service. The Canadian Pacific's Atlantic liners are doing very well indeed, the whole service exceeding expectations despite the keen competition of the Morgan combine. "There was a meeting today of the high officials, whose business has been to watch closely developments in the fast Atlantic project."

D. R. A. MATCHES AT OTTAWA.

E. S. Farnen, St. John, Won Many Prizes—Other Winners.

Ottawa, Sept. 1.—(Special)—In the D. R. A. matches on Monday, winners were: A. Fleming, 1st C. A., 25; Capt. Blair, 78th, 32; Pte. Haywood, 63rd, 31; Sgt. Beer, P. E. 1, 31; Pte. W. Maclean, 78th, 30. In the 500 yard match, 500 and 600 yards, 510, Capt. Blair, 78th, 64; 510, Gr. C. E. Burns, 1st C. A., 64; 58, Pte. Steek, 3rd, 63; 88, Sgt. Baillie, 1st C. A., 65; 88, Sgt. Clouston, 74th, 63; 88, Pte. A. Fleming, 1st C. A., 62; 85, Gr. P. Hallett, H. M. S. Adriane, 61; 85, Capt. Wetmore, 74th, 60; 85, Pte. Justice, 74th, 60. In the McDonnell match at the Dominion Rifle Association today, the G. W. Russell, G. F. G., got cup and \$25 with 68 points; Capt. Blair, 78th, got 88 with 66 points; Private E. Haywood, 63rd, got 86 with 63 points; Capt. Innes, 32nd, got 85 with 63 points; J. S. Farren, St. John R. C., got 84 with 61 points; Pte. F. Stewart, 74th, won \$4 with 60 points; Capt. Blair, 78th, won \$4 with 60 points. In the 500 yard match, cup and \$30 were won by Pte. J. W. Hendrie, 77th, with 67 points; Lt. W. E. Purves, 73rd, got 83 with 64 points; P. M. S. McLeod, 74th, got 86 with 61 points; Pte. F. Stewart, 74th, won \$4 with 60 points; Capt. Blair, 78th, won \$4 with 60 points. In the 500 yard match, cup and \$30 were won by Pte. J. W. Hendrie, 77th, with 67 points; Lt. W. E. Purves, 73rd, got 83 with 64 points; P. M. S. McLeod, 74th, got 86 with 61 points; Pte. F. Stewart, 74th, won \$4 with 60 points; Capt. Blair, 78th, won \$4 with 60 points.

\$50,000 if Shamrock Won. New York, Aug. 31.—This morning before the yacht race started out from their anchorage, Sir Thomas Lipton paid a visit to the Shamrock III and had a brief interview with Captain Robert W. Wring. The baronet had in his pocket a check for \$50,000, made out to the order of his racing skipper. This he showed to Captain Wring, informing him that if he could win three races with the Shamrock, and thereby take the America cup, the check would be his, as well as an annuity for life of \$2,000 a year. "To the sailors of the Shamrock Sir Thomas promised a handsome cash bonus if the boat could be made to win three, and a much larger one if she took three." Boston Globe.

