

HIGH CLASS DEPARTMENT STORE Charlotte Street.

Without doubt the very best and most fashionable published...

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A LONG SEPARATION.

Brother and Sister Separated for Fifty-five Years.

It is Quite a Romantic Story That Wm. Robinson of Gibson Told a Gleaner Reporter.

He and His Sister Alice Parted When Children and Knew Not the Whereabouts of Each Other Until Last Winter.

(Frederick Gleaner.)

Fifty-five years ago Wm. Robinson of Gibson arrived in St. John from Great Britain with his mother and sister. William was then 8 years and his sister 15. She arrived in St. John...

HAVE A SISTER ONCE UPON A TIME.

Mr. Clark went on to relate to Mr. Robinson that the girl had been brought up by an uncle named Garrett Ross, and that she had also told him of another uncle, John Robinson.

THIRTY-SIX LODGES HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED.

Thirty-six lodges have been organized during the year, and the order in every way has been most progressive.

COPPER CAN BE WELDED TO IRON.

Three Men in Pittsburg Said to Have Discovered the Lost Art.

Pittsburg, Aug. 11.—George Cromley, Cornelius Shay and John Ryan, iron workers, have discovered the lost art of welding copper to iron or steel.

HIDES OF 100 STEERS FOR ONE BELT.

Hartford, Aug. 15.—The largest belt in the world has recently been made by the Jewell Belting Company of this city for the Washburn & Mien Manufacturing Company of Worcester.

CIGARETTES AND CRIME.

A cigarette smoker need not necessarily be a criminal, but the experience of the police in charge of the station house goes to show that nearly the first thing that a criminal does after being locked up is to buy a cigarette.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The Case of Michael Daley, Who is Elected to the Commons.

Dr. Tanner Complains of the Conduct of Hon. A. J. Balfour.

Lord Rosebery Speaks in the House of Lords on the Irish Question.

ROYAL TEMPLARS.

Meet Last Week in Annual Session at Amherst.

Amherst, Aug. 13.—The Maritime Grand Council of the Royal Templars of Temperance opened here yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in Royal Temple hall.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

The Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Ripon, Earl Spencer and Baron Tweedmouth, were present when the Duke of Marlborough moved the address in reply to the Queen's speech.

THE CHINESE AT HOME.

Their Women are Extremely Modest in Dress and Behavior.

There are many Chinese, or many kinds of China, but the only one I expect to find here is the one I did know.

NEVER FLINCHED.

The earthquake a few days ago in Charleston destroyed much property and some lives.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House of Lords adopted the address in reply to the royal speech.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons adopted the address in reply to the royal speech.

PRACTICAL POLITICS.

Republican and Democrat Help Each Other.

A Characteristic Story of Senator Gorman of Maryland.

Illustrating the Methods of This Consummate Politician, Who Never Forgets a Friend.

A WHIM OF THE TIDES.

An Incident which Demonstrates that Truth is Stranger than Fiction.

In September, 1882, the daughter of the blacksmith in Canna, an island of the Hebrides, was wandering on the shore, gathering driftwood for fuel.

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**IF THEY SAY SO.**

Shall women ride the bicycle—wear bloomers and all that?  
 Why, certainly, good people, if they say so!  
 Shall their coats be cut clamhammer-shall they wear a heavier hat?  
 Why, certainly, good people, if they say so!  
 Shall they get there if they say so—  
 That's flat!

There ain't no use to pray so—  
 For editors to brag so;  
 They'll wear 'em if they say so—  
 That's flat!

Shall women ride the bicycle and leave the men at home?  
 Why, certainly, good people, if they say so!  
 Shall their husbands take the biscuits—keep the children's hair in comb?  
 Why, certainly, good people, if they say so!

No use to block the way so—  
 For all the world to brag so—  
 They'll get there if they say so—  
 That's flat!

Oh, women, lovely women! Are they running this old world?  
 Why, certainly, good people, if they say so!  
 Will the husband's dug of freedom be in kitchen corners fagged?  
 Why, certainly, good people, if they say so!

No use at all to brag so—  
 To block their future way so;  
 They'll get there if they say so—  
 That's flat!

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**TIM AND BEAUTY.**

She was at once the wildest, most daring and most reckless little sourette to be found in any of the bohemian studios of Paris. No gathering was complete without the music of her laughter, the light of her black eyes. Scarce a picture was deemed complete until she had passed upon it her own merciless criticism. For Tim, with all his boldness of vulgarity that was yet her greatest charm, was still an apostle of the beautiful, and the true, and the dramatic in the highest and best sense of the words.

No one knew from whence she came, or what her origin might be, or even what her full baptismal name had been. They knew her only as Tim and were content to accept her in all things as she was. She was fierce in her hatreds, strong in her friendships, strongest of all perchance in her loves. She knew no abiding moral law, in the conventional sense of the term, and was in all things, moral and otherwise, as irresponsible as a bird. So only that laughter and music and light and friendly vulgarity were with her, she also was as naive.

Penance there came a time when her moral and social being underwent a change, and the change came to the advent of the beauty.

There, in a society where all received a nickname, he had been dubbed the "Beauty" from the first moment of his appearance among them, and the name, by reason of its appropriateness, clung to him. It could scarcely have been a misnomer, unless given in a satirical spirit from lips of an artistic circle.

Certainly there was no satire in it. Tall and well proportioned, with long, straight features and clustering brown curls about his well shaped head, the man they dubbed the Beauty was handsome indeed. Perhaps the chief glory of the man lay in his eyes—great, soft, dark eyes—with a wondering expression in their depths like that seen in the pictured eyes of some of Millet's children.

He had come to Paris to work—Paris, the wonderful, the great—where life was life indeed, and art was art. His name was Cecil Brandt, and he came from the remote town in the west of England. All the world, all fame and greatness, lay before him, to be grasped by an effort, and the effort was there and was put forth. He worked as few men worked. All the livelong day he was before his easel; only when darkness fell he rose with a sigh and laid aside his brushes and joined the men who were his friends and who eagerly welcomed him. And there among them he often met Tim.

She was very silent when she first saw him. She seemed to gaze at him wonderingly, as at some rare creature that was different from anything else she knew. They twitted her afterward about it, saying she was unnaturally quiet. One was even audacious enough to suggest that it was a case of love at first sight, and that the mighty Tim's wings were singed at last. But she broke away from them, and shut herself in her room, and flung herself on the floor there, and cried the night away, weeping, perchance the first bitter tears that her reckless life had known, tears of an undefined feeling in her breast that there was something wanting in her, some womanly attribute that she had never caught and perhaps might never reach now.

Thereafter came the change in her. She was in all things the same reckless, merry-headed Tim of old days. Yet with all this there was a subtle alteration. Her dress was neater and quieter, her touzled hair was smoothed more often. She would creep up to his studio sometimes and stand there timidly watching him. He painted as well as he did everything else; there were a power and dramatic force about it that were lacking in the work of most of the men of the schools.

"You love your work?" she asked suddenly one day as she stood near him.

"Love it?" he exclaimed. "Yes, indeed. What would my life be without it, Tim?"

"You paint well!" she said, with a decisive nod of the head.

He laughed quickly.

"Who made you a critic, little one?" he asked, turning to her.

She shrugged her shoulders.

"They all show me their work. I know the style of each one of them. Some take to it as a baby to its mother's milk. But they all ask me. I am no critic, but I know when trees are trees, and when figures and faces live. My father was an artist here in the Quarter."

"An artist? Have you ever painted?"

She laughed, showing all her white teeth.

"Painted? Never. I have all my work to do to live. There is no time for that, even if I could. I assist my dame. I run errands, I—I am many things. But my father was clever. He would have been a great artist had he lived."

"How long has he been dead?" he asked idly, still painting steadily.

"Soon after I was born. It was asbthe that killed him. I do not remember him. I was a baby. But

they told me, and he was very clever. Since—she shrugged her shoulders—carelessly again, "I have been here as long as I can remember. Every one has been good to me."

He felt a vague and tender pity for the girl and showed it perhaps in many little ways, and Tim's grateful heart went out to him in a love and loyalty that she had never felt for any man yet.

He was engaged at that time upon a picture for the Salon—the picture that afterwards appeared upon its walls and drew all artistic Paris, all the artistic world, in fact—to gaze upon it in wonder and admiration—the picture that brought fame and fortune to the beauty in one short, glad, triumphant hour. It has scarcely been forgotten even now. It was called "Hunted," and represented a slave girl, with wild, haggard eyes and a frightened face, tearing through the thorns that were in the torn and tattered and stumbling over the broken ground of a dreary landscape.

The lurid light of the setting sun was behind her, topping the dark line of hills, and the figures of her pursuers could be discerned far away, black against the flaming sky.

The Beauty was very poor at that time and was working with redoubled energy on the picture, for it must be finished by a certain date, and there was much yet to do. Perhaps insufficient rest and want of exercise and hard work all told upon a frame that was never of the strongest. Certainly the Beauty fell ill one evening, fainting as he laid aside his brushes, and was in the torments of a high fever for many weeks. The friends who heard of it and came to see him found Tim, with a white face, installed as nurse. She promptly ordered them away.

"Get to your work, boys," she said as she thrust them out of the door. "He wants a woman here, I've nursed some of you before; leave me to it now. I'll tell you if I need help. But it is a little thing."

Surely Tim was never watched and tended on this sorrowful earth before nor since as Tim watched and tended the Beauty. In all his worst ravings she never left him. To the kindly doctor who suggested that she must rest she held out a firm young hand, and with all her eyes in the appeal begged that he would test her pulse.

"I am firm and quiet and strong," she said steadily. "What more would you want?"

And the doctor looked perplexed, but patted her cheek and left her with the Beauty.

She found that all her patient's ravings took but one turn. Wherever they might begin they came back all ways to one point, and that one point was his unfinished picture. Now it was finished, he thought, and had been accepted. Again he would cry bitterly that the days were passing and that they were holding him back from it, and that the picture would never be completed in time, and he would struggle to get out of bed, even in his awful weakness to reach the picture.

"Tim well knew that the time was short, and he thought with despair of the unfinished canvas, and of all that it was to have done, and of all that it would never do now. She had had a half formed hope in her mind at first that he might sometimes in his delirium cry her name, and she listened eagerly, but he spoke always of the picture."

At last one day, when it wanted but a week to the time when the picture must be sent in, he suddenly cried her name, and she ran to him and bent over him.

"Tim—Tim," he whispered, scarcely knowing her, "the picture, the picture! Will it never be done—will it never be done? O God, how they hold me back! Will no one help me? It is my life—my life!"

He exhausted himself presently and lay quiet, and she stole away, with tear-bedimmed eyes, into his studio and uncovered the great picture. So near and yet so far, she thought. If she could but get it now, the picture might be completed.

She went softly back into the room again and found him apparently sleeping. Gradually she slipped down beside the bed on her knees and raised for a moment his face, and a prayer stole out of her careless heart, the first that her abandoned life had known.

"O God, or fate," she whispered, "that rules the stars and men, grant this my prayer! I love him! I love him! I love him! O God, if it be possible, grant that I, for his dear sake, may take his power and finish that which he has left undone. Take thou my soul if thou wilt—God or devil—and cast it out utterly, so only that this thing may be done. Kill me, do what thou wilt afterward. Grant only this."

She knelt there for a long time, with her face hidden, then rose quietly and pressed her lips to his and went out to the studio, as one walks in a dream, with a new, strange light on her face, and took up the brushes and palette fearlessly and set to work.

Day after day she painted without hesitation, kissing his lips always before she started, telling no one, but keeping the studio locked from all eyes.

She grew thin and weak and ill. All the bright and buoyant young life of her seemed to be absorbed in her work. With a dreaming wonder, that was in itself the greatest wonder of all, she saw the picture grow under her hands until it was finished.

They had missed her a couple of days, and seeking her found her lying peacefully at the foot of the easel. The Beauty was better and convalescent, and knew them, and inquired for her. At first they thought she was asleep from exhaustion, but on trying to rouse her they found that she was dead. The doctor said that it was heart trouble, and she had died in her sleep.

The Beauty never knew. In his delirium he had joined so often the real and the unreal that he came to believe he had completed the picture himself. At all events it made him famous—True Flag.

**MANITOBA CROPS.**

**Bulletin Issued as to Condition of Crops and Live Stock.**

**Farm Hands in Demand and Fair Wages Being Paid.**

**The Dairying Industry Has Made Rapid Strides—Brilliant Prospects.**

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 14.—The information contained in the Manitoba bulletin as to the condition of the crops and live stock, the probable yield per acre of the various kinds of grain, and the quantities of land broken for the first time this season, etc., is summarized from returns received from the regular correspondents of the department made under date of August 10th.

The farmers have this year confined their operations to the work done by themselves, hiring as little help as possible. With the magnificent crops almost ready to cut, the fact that they are not able single handed to harvest the same forces itself upon them, and a general demand comes from all parts of the province, for men to help in the harvest fields.

It will be a serious loss to the province if this demand cannot be supplied. Farmers are willing to pay fair wages, from \$25 to \$30 a month, but will not, however, pay fancy prices of from \$3 to \$4 a day. The laborers' excursion from the east, leaving on the 13th and 20th August, it is hoped will supply the demand.

The dairying industry in Manitoba has made very rapid strides during the present year. There are now nineteen creameries in the province, most of which are operated on the co-operative plan. Twelve of these commenced operations this year.

The smallest output from any one creamery is 200 lbs. per day, and the largest is 1,000, the average being about 450. There are also a number of private dairies, where the centrifugal separator is used for separating the cream from the milk. There are forty-two cheese factories in the province, and of these twenty were established this year. Their daily output is from 200 to 1,000 lbs. for each factory, the average being about 450.

It has been known and published in the press of the province for some time that the crop prospects are very brilliant. Noted visitors from the east and the west and the south have expressed astonishment at the immense amount of grain growing on our prairie. The reports of crop correspondents from all parts of the province report heavy yields lodged, and in some cases wheat is being harvested with difficulty. It is experienced in harvesting the same. If favorable weather continues the yield will exceed the estimates given. Though hail has partially injured the crops, it is safe to estimate that not one per cent. of the entire crop of the province has been so partly injured. Smut in wheat is reported in a few instances.

**MARVELS OF THE EIDOLOSCOPE.**

Unlimited Range of Usefulness in Professor Latham's Invention.

Eidoloscope is one of the wonders of the age. It is as marvelous today as the telescope and microscope were in the days of their first invention. The kiteoscope combined would have been a quarter of a century ago.

It is the invention of Woodville Latham, a Mississippian by birth, who has long been known in scientific circles as one of the highest order of attainments. He held the chair of physics and chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania for five years. He was professor of chemistry in the University of Mississippi at Oxford for five years, and has held various other positions in different parts of the country. He has always been an investigator and experimenter, and many of the most useful inventions in everyday life originated with him.

But the eidoloscope, as it is called, is his latest and greatest achievement. Its possibilities are beyond all computation. In its present stage of development it reproduces all moving objects and their every motion like life and with absolute fidelity. It is a marvelous thing, and no motion picture is so perfect as this. It is really consists of two instruments—the eidolograph, which is capable of taking 120 pictures perfectly in a second, or 7,200 a minute, and the eidoloscope, which projects them life sized upon a screen of canvas.

It will take a great horse race, with every movement of horses, jockeys, judges, and the crowds on the grand stand and field, so that the whole race is absolutely before the eyes of the spectator as distinctly and vividly as if he were on the ground.

It will give a prize fight, with every movement and look of the fighters, and their attitudes, and the crowd of lookers-on as true as life, as if the whole were reflected in a vast mirror. Every feat and blow, every dodge and clinch, every movement of the referee, and every wave of the towels and flags, and the crowd of lookers-on as true as life, as if the whole were reflected in a vast mirror. Every feat and blow, every dodge and clinch, every movement of the referee, and every wave of the towels and flags, and the crowd of lookers-on as true as life, as if the whole were reflected in a vast mirror.

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Eidoloscope is one of the wonders of the age. It is as marvelous today as the telescope and microscope were in the days of their first invention. The kiteoscope combined would have been a quarter of a century ago.

It is the invention of Woodville Latham, a Mississippian by birth, who has long been known in scientific circles as one of the highest order of attainments. He held the chair of physics and chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania for five years. He was professor of chemistry in the University of Mississippi at Oxford for five years, and has held various other positions in different parts of the country. He has always been an investigator and experimenter, and many of the most useful inventions in everyday life originated with him.

But the eidoloscope, as it is called, is his latest and greatest achievement. Its possibilities are beyond all computation. In its present stage of development it reproduces all moving objects and their every motion like life and with absolute fidelity. It is a marvelous thing, and no motion picture is so perfect as this. It is really consists of two instruments—the eidolograph, which is capable of taking 120 pictures perfectly in a second, or 7,200 a minute, and the eidoloscope, which projects them life sized upon a screen of canvas.

It will take a great horse race, with every movement of horses, jockeys, judges, and the crowds on the grand stand and field, so that the whole race is absolutely before the eyes of the spectator as distinctly and vividly as if he were on the ground.

It will give a prize fight, with every movement and look of the fighters, and their attitudes, and the crowd of lookers-on as true as life, as if the whole were reflected in a vast mirror. Every feat and blow, every dodge and clinch, every movement of the referee, and every wave of the towels and flags, and the crowd of lookers-on as true as life, as if the whole were reflected in a vast mirror.

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screen magnified, if need be, a million times, so that every movement of the wonderful mechanism of its air-pump legs and feet can be examined.

Instances of his wonderful powers and possibilities might be multiplied to fill columns of space, but it may all be briefly summed up by saying that there is no object or motion on earth, in air or sea that it is not capable of reproducing absolutely true to nature and of world-wide fame stand as much amazed before it as children or untutored bumpkins. It is worthy the attention of every one who has an interest in the world's advancement and enlightenments, and the infinite possibilities that lie within the reach of human genius, aided by science.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

**BOOK REVIEWS.**

**THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.**

Dr. J. G. Bourinot has given us one more book about Canadian institutions. "How Canada is Governed," is a popular treatise, containing an account of the executive, legislative, municipal and judicial institutions of the country. This book is not intended to take the place of the late Dr. Todd's more elaborate work on the Canadian constitution, or Dr. McMillan's own treatise on constitutional history, or treatise on parliamentary practice. It is rather a handbook for beginners in the study of our methods of government, than a book for more advanced students. It has little to do with theory or philosophy, although it does treat on the history of administration. What Dr. Bourinot aims to do is to explain in the simplest way the actual methods by which people of this country are governed, or rather the process by which they govern themselves. The first part is historical; the second deals with the imperial government; the third with the dominion; the fourth with the provinces; the fifth with municipal institutions; the sixth with school government; the seventh with territorial administration. The imperial, federal and provincial governments are each discussed under the head of executive, legislative, and judicial powers. An account is given of their financial systems, and of other details of administration. Such subjects as the sources of provincial revenue, the constitution of municipal councils in the various provinces, judicial procedure in criminal and civil matters, the various school laws and many other matters which are the subjects of the manual. It is certainly a handy book to place in the hands of a young man desiring to become familiar with the system of government which he is about to assume as a citizen. It is an intelligent performance of the duties of citizenship.

**CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT.**

Father Alfred Young, of the Paulist congregation, takes issue with those who compare Protestant and Catholic countries to the disadvantage of the latter. He maintains that in civilization, popular happiness, general intelligence and morality the superiority is with the Roman Catholic people, and in support of this thesis presents a mass of evidence drawn largely from official, judicial and educational, all drawn from Protestant sources. From the testimony of Charles Edward Lester, an American traveller, author of a work called "The Glory and Shame of England," Mr. Young draws largely for his somewhat ghostly picture of Protestant civilization in that country. Mr. Lester's evidence is supplemented by testimony from General Booth, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Ruskin, and many others, in reference to the condition of the poorer classes in the mining and factory towns. He devotes some chapters to the oppressions and persecution of Roman Catholics in Elizabethan days, to Protestant government in Ireland, and to the disabilities of the latter that India has been degraded by Protestant civilization. The author rather starts us by praising the social conditions of Spain and Portugal as compared with that of Protestant Europe, and by quoting Guizot and other writers in support of the claim that the Italian people under papal rule were peaceful and happy, whereas under conditions begotten by "the spirit of the world" they have lost their old individuality and have become a mass of miserable victims of monopoly and oppression. There is an indignant chapter about Mexico, whose government has nationalized religion and education to the great damage, so Mr. Young argues, of the people. Mr. Young's record book on Mexico and one by Mr. David A. Wells, with which our author is not so well pleased, furnish evidence for his use. An interesting quotation is given from a review article by the Protestant canon of York, in which Catholic and Protestant missions to the heathen are compared. Father Young will have many Protestants with him in his claim that the peasantry of Catholic countries have better manners than Protestant nations. It may be that what he attributes to religion, is partly an incident of race, but the pleasant gift of courtesy is not generally supposed to be so characteristic of the Englishman as of the Latin peoples. We have Cobbett, Goldsmith and many others cited in support of the statement that the people enjoy more happiness in Catholic countries, and in the same connection an interesting witness, Professor Ukita, a Japanese professor, of Tokio, is summoned. On the question of Catholicism and liberty, Father Young says that Pope Gregory declared against slavery, that Locky credits the church with softening slavery to serfdom, that Galzot pays a like tribute, Froude a much stronger one, in which he says that the church is essentially democratic, and Dean Farrar has said almost the same. Our author claims that Catholicism was tolerant in Brazil and other countries when it was dominant, and that Protestantism has never been tolerant. Mr. Young asserts that "neither the United States nor England started in to undertake

the work of popular education until long after Catholic Austria, France and Belgium. He shows that in Ireland popular instruction by the church was long forbidden by the government, a fact which another writer better known in this province, Professor Hyde, has discussed in connection with reflections on the illiteracy of Ireland. Our author admits that the foreign born population of New England is more illiterate than the native population, but he points out that the reverse is the case in the southern states. Further to refute the charge of ignorance, Mr. Young gives an account of the great Catholic universities and libraries of ancient and modern times, and of the service of the church to the fine arts and to the sciences. He contrasts the land laws of Protestant England with those of Catholic countries, contending that Protestant nations are the most drunken, and Catholics the least given to most kinds of crime. Statistics of infanticide, suicide and illegitimacy are furnished supporting this position. The statistics in respect to illegitimacy in Sweden and Denmark are startling enough, but not more so than the quotations given from Protestant clergymen as to social immorality in Wales. The statistics of prostitution in the papers less reliable and may be made to prove many things, but they are a part of Mr. Young's argument. The work is one which is calculated to impose a healthy check on the religious pride of the Protestant and is a strong presentation of Mr. Young's case.

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BUSINESS MEN CONFER.

Maritime Board of Trade in Ses- sion at Halifax.

Mayor Robertson Elected President and Ira Cornwall Secretary.

Discrimination in Freight Rates and Tele- graph Monopoly in P. E. Island.

Halifax, Aug. 13.—The delegates from the maritime boards of trade met in conference today. Besides the repre- sentatives from Halifax there were present: Hon. David Laird, Charlottetown; Westmore Merritt, W. Frank Hatheway, George Robertson, H. A. Drury, St. John; W. S. Loggie, Chat- ham; E. W. Beck, Canning; J. W. Big- low, Wolfville; F. H. Eaton, Kentville; Hon. L. E. Baker, Yarmouth; E. C. Hanrahan, Sydney; James R. Rudolf, W. N. Zwickler, J. D. Eisenhauer, Lunenburg; Allan Tupper, Queens county; James Eastwood, New Glasgow; Dr. D. H. Muir, G. A. Hall, Truro.

There are other places where the trustees have rented buildings for school purposes. He saw no sign of religious instruction at the convent schools. He came to Bathurst to judge for himself of the state of affairs, and found a tendency on the part of the pupils to crowd into the convent schools, and his object in writing the letter was to prevent the trustees from indefinitely sending scholars to one school and have so many sent to each, but in every town there is to be found a favor- ite school. The grammar school could contain about 50 per cent. more pupils than were in actual attendance at his visit. He had knowledge that one room in the grammar school building was unoccupied. He did not think that the teaching of religion before and after regular school hours is a violation of the regulations of the schools in any way sectarian. The schools everywhere throughout the province have been and are used for religious, temperance and political meetings, and he did not think it his duty to interfere so long as the trustees consent to it.

NEW BRUNSWICK'S GLORY.

A Trip on the Steamer May Queen to Grand Lake.

First Families—Summer Homes—White Rob- erts—The Deceptive Jemseg—The Martello Tower.

Have you ever seen the Grand Lake? If not you have never seen one of the chief glories of fair New Brunswick. The writer had an inspiration to arise and visit Chipman, which he did via the Grand Lake and Salmon River. Either of these would be material baffling the descriptive powers of a ready writer; therefore in our weakness and insufficiency we shall blend them together. First, however, as to our chariot and charioteers. Need we say the first was the favorite steamer May Queen, and the second were the ever popular Captains Babbitt and Brennan, Mate Weston and Clerk Geo. Brennan. This quartet of excellence deserves great credit for the management of the vessel. Everything is done so quickly, the hands of the steamer are orderly and attentive; no rough language is heard, the freight receives as much care as the passengers, and all seem to act as if they were in the service of the vessel. Everything is done so quickly, the hands of the steamer are orderly and attentive; no rough language is heard, the freight receives as much care as the passengers, and all seem to act as if they were in the service of the vessel.

HOW HE CHOSE A CLERK.

Told a Lot of Boys a Story and Found a Born Lawyer.

A lawyer advertised for a clerk. The next morning the office was crowded with applicants—all bright, and many suitable. He bade them wait until all should arrive, and then arranged them in line. He noted their comments, and judge from that whom he would choose. "A certain farmer," began the law- yer, "was troubled with a red squirrel that got in through a hole in his barn and stole his seed corn. He first would tell the squirrel at the first opportunity. Seeing him go in at the hole one noon he took his shotgun and fired away. The first shot set the barn on fire. 'Did the barn burn?' said one of the boys. 'Yes,' said the lawyer, 'and the farmer seized a pall of water and ran to put it out.' 'Did he put it out?' said another. 'As he passed inside, the door shut to, and the barn was soon in flames. When the hired girl rushed out with the water she said, 'Did they all burn up?' said another boy. 'The lawyer went on without answer: 'Then the old lady came out, and all was noise and confusion, and everybody was trying to put out the fire.' 'Did anyone burn up?' said another. 'The lawyer said: 'There, that will do; you have all shown great interest in the story.' 'But observing one little bright-eyed fellow in deep silence, he said: 'Now, my little man, what have you to say?' 'The little fellow blushed, grew un- easy, and stammered out: 'Would you give me what became of that squirrel; that's what I want to know.' 'You'll do,' said the lawyer; 'you are my man; you have not been switched off by a confusion and barn burning, and the hired girls and water pails. You have kept your eye on the squirrel.'—Tact in Court.

THE GRAND TRUNK.

Arrival of Sir Charles Rivers Wilson in New York.

New York, Aug. 14.—Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, the new president of the Grand Trunk line, arrived in New York on the Majestic this afternoon. His arrival has been looked forward to with considerable interest, not only by the Grand Trunk line, but by the railroads in general, as he comes just in time to attend the meeting of the executive committee of the Grand Trunk line association Friday, Aug. 16th. Sir Charles was asked for his views on this particular meeting, as well as about the general purpose of his visit to this country and his ideas on the pressing problems of the day. "The meeting to consider rates," he said, "is of the greatest interest to the Grand Trunk line, as it is to all the railroads. The matter of rates is a matter of life and death to the carrying interests. The best solution of the question would be a pooling bill, but in the absence of that the best course is to do with what we can to reach an agreement in a meeting of this kind. You know of the many former experiments that have been made and of their lack of success. The presi- dents get together, form agreements and promptly break them. Whether an agreement can be reached now, and whether it will be lived up to with more probity, I cannot tell. My part in the conference will be a slight one."

DENTISTS FRATERNIZE.

Meeting of the Knights of the Forepaws at Sussex.

A New Brunswick Dental Society at Sussex on Tuesday, Aug. 13. Meeting was called to order by the president, Dr. Somers of Moncton. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the secretary, Dr. W. P. Bon- net of St. John. Reports of the coun- cil and different officers were read, which the several committees of their reports.

THE MORA CLAIM.

Washington, Aug. 13.—A "fraud or- der" has been issued by the post of- fice department against the European Specialty company of Bridgeport, Conn., and against J. W. Adams, its proprietor. The company advertised to sell a razor, brush, strop, soap and cup for twenty-five cents. To those sending the money it forwarded a stone an inch or two square, with instructions to rub dry on the face until all the hair was gone. As the adver- tisements were misleading the depart- ment decided to issue the order.

THE PRESBYTERY OF ST. JOHN.

A meeting of the St. John Presby- tery was held in St. Andrew's church on the 13th inst. Three calls were received, one from St. James' and Scotch Ridge, one from Boca and Wauwig, and one from St. Andrew, now of Fairville, and one from St. George for Rev. W. J. Fowler. The calls were sustained and the clerk instructed to notify the clergy- men of the same. Rev. Mr. McDonald, who was present at the meeting, will take a month to consider which call he will accept. Mr. Fowler was not heard from. In re the Mullin case notice will be sent to the rev. gentleman and to the congregation in due time to appear before the Presbytery when it meets in September. Rev. Mr. Corbett of South Rich- mond, who met with injury some time ago by the discharge of a bullet from a gun, applied to the Presbytery for partial supply. The Presbytery expressed sympathy with the rev. gentleman and resolved to ask the clergymen in his neighbor- hood to assist Rev. Mr. Corbett, and on motion ordered to be paid.—Adjourned.

THE MORA CLAIM.

Madrid, Aug. 13.—The cabinet min- isters today decided to pay the Mora claim in a lump sum in September without interest. Washington, Aug. 13.—The Mora claim was for about \$1,500,000. The interest amounted to about \$800,000. It has been a subject of dispute between the United States and Spain for many years, and grew out of the confiscation of the Cuban estates of Mora, a natu- ralized citizen of the United States. Secretary Olney vigorously pressed the claim on the Spanish government and insisted on an early settlement of it.

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CROPS RUINED IN KANSAS.

DROUGHT AND DROUGHT HAVE PROVED FATAL TO THEM.

Opoka, Kan., Aug. 7.—Dispatches receiv- ed here today from Logan, Thomas, and other counties in northwestern Kansas state that black rust is ruining hundreds of acres of spring wheat, especially in Logan and Thomas counties. The crop will do no harvest, and the loss is estimated to do not entirely destroy it. The drought in the counties of north central Kansas and in central Nebraska continues. There is not more than a sprinkle of rain since May 10, although the counties most about it have been deluged with rain. There is no wheat, whatever and corn is not amount to anything. In Logan district comprises the counties of Washington, Republic, Cloud and parts of DeWitt, Dickinson, and Lincoln. The counties of Thayer, Jefferson and Gage are parts of Phillips, and Lincoln and Nebraska, in all comprising 10,000 square miles. In this district there will be neither corn or any other field crop to amount to anything.

BATHURST SCHOOLS.

Trustees John E. O'Brien and Alex. Doucett Give Evidence in the Matter.

The Hearing of Arguments Will Take Place on September 24th in St. John. At the afternoon session, Alexander Doucett, at the request of the trustees testified that religious instruction or prayers were not to his knowledge given in school hours, but were given before and after school hours with his consent. With reference to reading the Bible in the schools he had given no direction whatever, as that was optional with the teachers. As a trustee he was well pleased with the manner the convent schools were conducted. Mrs. Bessele Bishop stated that she was the wife of Henry Bishop; that she was a Protestant, and decidedly preferred to send her three daughters to the school taught by the sisters. Her children were not her own; she was ever asked to attend religious instructions at the school. On one or two occasions her children had attended a children's service at the R. C. church with her consent. As a Protestant of the lowest order she was not dissatisfied with the employment of the sisters as teachers, nor had she found that the religion of her children had in any way been inter- fered with by their attendance at the convent school.

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MATRIMONY AS A LAST RESORT.

(Atholton Globe).

"I'm about to be married," writes a girl this office, "and instead of receiving congratulations I am aware that I need a de- sultory and take this means of making it. I am 27 years old, enough to know better do better, but I have no choice. The girl is a widow with one child. He liked a first wife better than he does me; I liked man years ago better than I like him, so we are quits on that. He wants a housekeeper; I want a home. I was brought to sing a little and play a little, but have no trade. My parents were glad to see me married. I would be happier earning 50¢ a week and taking care of myself, but it is not taught how. There are thousands of women in my posi- tion. Every man who brings up a girl without starting them with the means of earning a livelihood is responsible for such a mischief. He shall make next month."

LEARNING YANKEE TRICKS.

(Chester Herald).

The Japanese are meeting with great suc- cess in imitating English goods. The im- itations are so good that it is no wonder that they are becoming known as the Yankees of the east. The territory comprising Western Australia, according to the latest esti- mation, covers nearly one million square miles, and constitutes about one-third of the Australian con- tinent. The area of this single colony is larger than that of eight leading countries in Europe combined.

McLEAN'S VEGETABLE WORM SYRUP.

The original and genuine Worm Syrup. A safe, pleasant and efficient remedy for Worms in Children and Adults; for 25 years it has been the most successful remedy known. Beware of spurious Worm Syrup. It follows that the genuine, obtain McLEAN'S VEGETABLE WORM SYRUP only by every dealer in Medicine. 25 cents a bottle.

NICE GRUEL.

A missionary's wife, Mrs. Paton, had been very ill on a lonely island in the Pacific, and when she recovered she graciously wrote to her friends at home she thus described one of her experi- ences: "When I was able to take an intelli- gent view of my surroundings this is what I first remember seeing: John (her husband) sitting by my bedside, with an old straw hat on his back, and a huge tin basin between his knees of what tasted like yellow rain, sweet porridge, with which he was feeding me lovingly out of the cook's long iron spoon. He assured me that it was water gruel; that he had got into the way of making it nicely now, but that he could not get a clean dish on the premises to put it in. He was so proud of his cooking that I asked for the recipe, and you have it here: Equal parts of meal, sugar and water—a cupful of each for one dose; boil all together till there is a smell of singeing, whereby you know it is sufficiently cooked!—Youth's Companion.

STRANGE DELUSION OF A YOUNG MAN AT ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 8.—There is now in the county jail, awaiting a vacancy in the Penitentiary, a young man who imagines he is a train of cars. He was brought here from Milan and gives his name as Walter Rogers. He says his home is in San Francisco, whence he made a remarkably fast run, in grade VIII, throughout the city, was won by Chas. Montgomery, son of John Montgomery, principal of the Albert school, Carleton, with a percentage of 71.2 marks; Miss Emily McAvity stood second with 69.2 per cent. Miss Ethel Emery led the class in geometry, making 92 per cent., standing high in other subjects. There were in all 39 competitors, representing eight schools, and 25 of the graded over 50 per cent. The examina- tion papers were prepared by Prof. Bridges of the university, and the examiners were Dr. A. A. Stockton, Dr. Silas Alward, G. F. Matthew, A. H. DeMill, A. I. Trueman, E. H. McAlpin, A. W. Macrae and D. P. Chisholm. The governor general's bronze medal for the highest rank in grade IX, was completed for by seven students, and representing the Grammar school, the Victoria and St. Vincent's schools, and resulted in a victory for Thomas Lun- ley, with Miss Nellie Reid of St. Vincent's second, with 79.12 per cent. An interesting fact is that the pup- ils winning the medals in the Xth, Xth and VIIIth grades live in Carle- ton.

HOW A HUNGARIAN FAMILY IN PENNSYLVANIA TREATS ITS DEAD.

Greensburg, Pa., Aug. 7.—The Mount Pleasant Brewing company received an order for three kegs of beer from a Hungarian who is healthy, but whose driver, here is, arrived at the Hungarian shanty with the beer he was invited into the kitchen, where the remains of a small child were lying on a table. The body was decorated with fancy streamers, and the driver, who had three kegs of beer, was brought into the room and tapped, but instead of drinking it the driver proceeded to bath the dead body of the child with the beverage, prepar- ing a drink, which was drunk by the child, who had been dead three days.

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LEGAL NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office...

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the miscarriage of letters...

THE WEEKLY SUN

Is the most vigorous paper in the Maritime Provinces—16 pages—\$1.00 a year in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY,

ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 21, 1895.

MR. KILLAM.

(From the Daily Sun of 14th inst.) It cannot be said that the grit party in Westmorland has shown a strong regard for principles in yesterday's nomination...

grounds. They study up the assailable points of each neighborhood. They appeal to all sorts of local and class and individual feeling...

THE POET AND HIS CRITICS.

Rev. W. W. Campbell, a poet, whose noble verse is its own vindication from all manner of crude critics, still bears through Europe to the Boman shore, The pageant of his bleeding heart.

ONE OF MR. LAURIER'S COMRADES.

Hon. Charles Langeller, one of Mr. Laurier's leading lieutenants in the province of Quebec, was the chief orator at the French Canadian convention at Rivetside, Rhode Island.

more important reason for giving better opportunity for long distance practice in Canada. The Hamilton Spectator puts it thus: "The position of the statesman who leads the grit party: Q. Mr. Laurier, if you were premier, would you do in the Manitoba school question?"

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

It Was Read in Parliament Thursday by Lord Halsbury. The Trouble in Armenia—No Legislation of Importance to be Presented This Session.

A PROTECTED INDUSTRY.

A shipment of iron has been made from Ohio to England. The quantity sent seems to have been 1,000 tons, and it is said that this is the first consignment of a considerable quantity that will be forwarded.

WOMEN AND SCALES.

"You would be astonished," remarked a stout middle-aged dealer yesterday, "the number of people who come here to get weighed in the course of a week, and at the comments they make if the number of pounds is not up to their expectation."

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ATHLETIC.

The Visit of the Englishmen. London, Aug. 13.—At a meeting of the representatives of Cambridge and Yale today it was decided that the Cambridge athletic club after arriving at New York will go direct to New Haven, Conn., where a house has already been engaged for the accommodation of the English athletes.

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fine showing. He played a faultless innings and ran up a score of 51 without giving the King's fielders or bowlers a single chance. At last he was bowled by Bailey, and then came the feature of the whole day's play. Bailey took Windeler's stump and with the two succeeding balls he cleaned bowled Estabrook and Gray. The King's bowler was warmly applauded for this feat, he having taken three wickets in three successive balls.

THE WHEEL.

Ten Mile Record Broken. New York, Aug. 14.—The most notable achievement of the day at the Manhattan beach cycling events was the smashing of the ten mile bike record by Fred Titus. He started out in a ten mile match race with Harry Maddox, holder of the record or 21.39 3-5.

THE TURF.

Richbucko, Aug. 15.—About two hundred people witnessed the match race at the Kent driving park yesterday afternoon for a purse of \$75 between Lucy H., owned by A. C. Storer; John R., owned by Richard Herbert of Kingston; and Lady Wallace, owned by John P. Leger of Buctouche.

WEARS EAGLES WITH HIS COWL.

Trappist Monk a Colonel on the Governor of Kentucky's Staff.

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Louisville, Aug. 12.—Governor John Young Brown is perhaps the only state executive in the United States who has a Trappist monk on his staff, and the rank of colonel upon his staff, and Brother Reginald of Gethsemane Abbey is perhaps the only Trappist monk in the United States who occupies a position upon the staff of a governor.

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WROTE THE WAR SONGS.

George F. Root, the Famous Composer. Chicago, Aug. 7.—George F. Root, famous composer, died at Bailey's...

AFRAID OF THE TRADE ISSUE.

(Chatham Banner.) A liberal paper pretends to be anxious the next parliamentary election shall be on issues arising from the closing of the school question...

ALIFAX MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Next session of the College will open on Wednesday, October 2nd. All particulars apply to G. CARLETON JONES, M.D., Secretary of Faculty.

JOHN DYE WORKS,

36 PRINCESS STREET. Ladies and Gentlemen's Clothing CLEANSED or DYED at Short Notice. H. BRACKET.

Two Weeks Trial Free!

We offer two weeks trial on our Actual Business Course free of charge. The wise purchaser examines before he buys. This is the only safe rule, and by it we want our school tested.

100 APPLE TREES.

Healthy, Walbridge, Haas, Bon Davis, Tetofsky, Hyslip Crab, Etc., Etc.

SEXUAL

decline may be arrested before decay strength may be restored; powers when impoverished by youth's reckless overindulgence may be reinvigorated by our home treatment.

CONFIDENCE

never has its citadel in the breasts of those who have weak, unbraked, undeveloped or diseased organs. The evil that men do through ignorance in boyhood and errors of early manhood leaves wasting effects.

RESTORED

to vigorous vitality you might be successful in business, fervent in spirit. Our curative methods are unfailing. Write for our book, "PERFECT MANHOOD," sent free sealed.

ERIE MEDICAL CO.,

Buffalo, N. Y.

TRADER.

Just received ex schr. Trader, 31 Puns. CHOICE GROcery 28 Bcls. BARBADOS MOLASSES For sale at current rates.

W. F. HARRISON & CO., Myrtle Street.

FORESTERS IN LONDON.

Meeting of the Supreme Court in St. Martins Town Hall.

The Reports of the Chief Ranger, Secretary and Treasurer—Election of Officers.

Oronhyateka Charges the High Court of New Brunswick With Gross Unconstitutional Acts—Triennial Substituted for Biennial Sessions.

(Staff correspondence of The Sun.) London, Eng., Aug. 1.—The supreme court of the Independent Order of Foresters began its session in St. Martins Town Hall at ten o'clock this morning...

Those from the lower provinces are: Hon. Judge Wedderburn, John McAlister, M. P., F. P. Thompson, A. W. Macrae, LeBaron Coleman, George G. Scovill, Wm. Kinghorn and A. M. Belding from New Brunswick; W. B. Akeley of Truro and R. G. Munroe of Digby from Nova Scotia; and John M. Clark from Charlottetown.

After the court had been duly constituted, Judge McElfresh, on behalf of the high court of California, presented the supreme court with a large and beautiful flag. Dr. Oronhyateka responded, and on motion the flag was made the official flag of the court.

REPORT OF THE SUPREME CHIEF RANGER.

Chambers of the Supreme Court, London, Eng., 1st August, 1895.

Brethren—In accordance with the requirements of our constitutions and laws, I have again the pleasure of presenting my biennial report, giving an account of my stewardship as your chief executive officer, but before we proceed to the consideration of the various subjects to be submitted to you, let me invite your attention to the fact that we have made during the last two years, and at the same time, the proud position to which we have attained in the world of fraternal associations.

Since our meeting in Chicago the number of high courts has increased from twenty-one to twenty-seven; those of the Northwest Territories, Iowa, New England, Pennsylvania and Washington have been instituted, and successfully incorporated.

We closed the year 1894 with 70,005 members in good standing on our books in 1,738 courts, our cash balances had grown to the grand total of \$1,187,225. It will be gratifying to you to learn from the financial officers' reports that on the first of July the cash balance in supreme court had increased to \$1,345,428.55, with a membership of over 80,000. These are evidences of great prosperity which must be gratifying to us all.

To many of you the story of the secession from the order of the high court of Illinois in 1879 is familiar, or rather to put it more correctly, the rebellion of the high court, and the consequent revocation of its charter is known to many of you. More than one attempt has been made to affect a reunion between the seceding court and the "Right Worthy High Court of Illinois of the Independent Order of Foresters," as they called themselves after their separation from the I. O. F., but these praiseworthy attempts have proved futile. The last effort in this direction was made in 1893, and proceeded so far that the leaders on both sides reached an agreement or basis for the re-union of the two orders.

Your executive council, realizing the importance of having but one "Independent Order of Foresters," and feeling that our great order could afford to be generous, offered most liberal terms, and which were accepted by the executive of the Illinois order, but, unfortunately for them, their present high chief ranger and his friends succeeded in inducing their high court to reject the terms of amalgamation, principally on the ground that they proposed to change their court name and make them like our own, and thus make their order as good as ours without any help from us.

As a slight indication of the growth in the volume of the business of the office at headquarters, permit me to draw your attention to the fact that while the revenue of the whole month of July, 1893, was only \$22,582.00, in the first fifteen days of the same month this year I had already received from the various subordinate courts throughout the jurisdiction, with very many others to hear from, the sum of \$101,818.31, which in the course of the balance of the month will be very considerably increased, say by one-third.

During the term just drawing to a close, besides officially visiting many subordinate courts of the order, the pleasant duty devolved upon me of meeting with the brethren (in their respective high court assemblies) of California, Maine, Ontario, Prince Edward Island and Quebec, and also with the high standing committee of Nova Scotia, and I am glad to report that, in so far as have been enabled to judge, Forestry is in the very forefront of benevolent work in said provinces and states, as indeed in all other states and provinces where the work of the order has been planted.

In the schedules hereto attached will be found in detailed form, under various headings, what information I thought would interest you most in reference to the work, as the same appears upon the records of my office, and I particularly request that you note the following summary taken therefrom:

Membership, as per last report, 50,847. Initiated during the term, 37,836. Suspended or withdrawn, 8,549. Number dying, 681. Membership June 1st, 1895, 78,953.

Independent Forestry in this, the year of its 21st anniversary, has added to an already creditable record two years replete in useful work and devotion, and that too in the very best inter-

ests, not only of mankind as a whole, but more especially of the gentle women and little children found here in the homes alike of the obscure and of the great.

It would not be proper, perhaps, for me here to refer at any length to the work of the chief, which has throughout the whole period been most exacting, nor to that of the other members of the executive, but I cannot refrain from taking this opportunity of extending my thanks to them, and at the same time to the officers and members of the high and subordinate courts, for the many acts of kindness and of assistance that I have received at their hands from day to day and from year to year.

In returning to you the insignia of office, to me by you entrusted when last we met, I hope that it will be yours to receive the same again, untarnished and unsoiled by any act or word of mine, and may this conviction of me and brethren from beyond the seas, assembled here in the halls of the high court, be impressed in its actions only by the principles daily exemplified in the lives and conduct of the brotherhood, who have ever before them the lessons taught by the motto—Liberty, Benevolence and Concord, is the humble prayer and petition of

JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY. REPORT OF THE SUPREME TREASURER. Chambers of the Supreme Court, London, Eng., 1st Aug., 1895.

To the Supreme Chief Ranger, Officers and Members of the Supreme Court: Brethren—Once more it becomes my duty to give an account of my stewardship as your supreme treasurer.

For thirteen years I have had the honor and pleasure of discharging the duties of the office, and I have had less than \$2,000 in my treasury. During the past term as your supreme treasurer \$1,432,187.44 has passed through my hands.

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Since our meeting in Chicago the number of high courts has increased from twenty-one to twenty-seven; those of the Northwest Territories, Iowa, New England, Pennsylvania and Washington have been instituted, and successfully incorporated.

We closed the year 1894 with 70,005 members in good standing on our books in 1,738 courts, our cash balances had grown to the grand total of \$1,187,225. It will be gratifying to you to learn from the financial officers' reports that on the first of July the cash balance in supreme court had increased to \$1,345,428.55, with a membership of over 80,000. These are evidences of great prosperity which must be gratifying to us all.

To many of you the story of the secession from the order of the high court of Illinois in 1879 is familiar, or rather to put it more correctly, the rebellion of the high court, and the consequent revocation of its charter is known to many of you. More than one attempt has been made to affect a reunion between the seceding court and the "Right Worthy High Court of Illinois of the Independent Order of Foresters," as they called themselves after their separation from the I. O. F., but these praiseworthy attempts have proved futile. The last effort in this direction was made in 1893, and proceeded so far that the leaders on both sides reached an agreement or basis for the re-union of the two orders.

Your executive council, realizing the importance of having but one "Independent Order of Foresters," and feeling that our great order could afford to be generous, offered most liberal terms, and which were accepted by the executive of the Illinois order, but, unfortunately for them, their present high chief ranger and his friends succeeded in inducing their high court to reject the terms of amalgamation, principally on the ground that they proposed to change their court name and make them like our own, and thus make their order as good as ours without any help from us.

As a slight indication of the growth in the volume of the business of the office at headquarters, permit me to draw your attention to the fact that while the revenue of the whole month of July, 1893, was only \$22,582.00, in the first fifteen days of the same month this year I had already received from the various subordinate courts throughout the jurisdiction, with very many others to hear from, the sum of \$101,818.31, which in the course of the balance of the month will be very considerably increased, say by one-third.

During the term just drawing to a close, besides officially visiting many subordinate courts of the order, the pleasant duty devolved upon me of meeting with the brethren (in their respective high court assemblies) of California, Maine, Ontario, Prince Edward Island and Quebec, and also with the high standing committee of Nova Scotia, and I am glad to report that, in so far as have been enabled to judge, Forestry is in the very forefront of benevolent work in said provinces and states, as indeed in all other states and provinces where the work of the order has been planted.

In the schedules hereto attached will be found in detailed form, under various headings, what information I thought would interest you most in reference to the work, as the same appears upon the records of my office, and I particularly request that you note the following summary taken therefrom:

Membership, as per last report, 50,847. Initiated during the term, 37,836. Suspended or withdrawn, 8,549. Number dying, 681. Membership June 1st, 1895, 78,953.

Independent Forestry in this, the year of its 21st anniversary, has added to an already creditable record two years replete in useful work and devotion, and that too in the very best inter-

ests, not only of mankind as a whole, but more especially of the gentle women and little children found here in the homes alike of the obscure and of the great.

It would not be proper, perhaps, for me here to refer at any length to the work of the chief, which has throughout the whole period been most exacting, nor to that of the other members of the executive, but I cannot refrain from taking this opportunity of extending my thanks to them, and at the same time to the officers and members of the high and subordinate courts, for the many acts of kindness and of assistance that I have received at their hands from day to day and from year to year.

In returning to you the insignia of office, to me by you entrusted when last we met, I hope that it will be yours to receive the same again, untarnished and unsoiled by any act or word of mine, and may this conviction of me and brethren from beyond the seas, assembled here in the halls of the high court, be impressed in its actions only by the principles daily exemplified in the lives and conduct of the brotherhood, who have ever before them the lessons taught by the motto—Liberty, Benevolence and Concord, is the humble prayer and petition of

JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY. REPORT OF THE SUPREME TREASURER. Chambers of the Supreme Court, London, Eng., 1st Aug., 1895.

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TRILBY IN REAL LIFE.

A Girl Hypnotized by Her Father in a Tableau.

Bank President Howard Exerts a Remarkable Control of His Daughter's Will Power at a Summer Resort.

Richfield Springs, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Trilby's peculiar obsession by Svengali, the musical Jew, was reproduced here tonight in so realistic a manner as to throw this fashionable summer resort into a state of nervous excitement, which, however, has been reduced somewhat since the results obtained by a father over his only daughter passed away successfully, leaving no serious impressions.

George Du Maurier's pen portrayal of the character and Wilton Lackaye's representation dwindle into insignificance of themselves in the minds of those who saw the involuntary hypnotic influence exercised tonight by Frederick S. Howard, vice president of the Fourth Street Bank, of New York city, over his pretty and accomplished daughter, Annie Louise Howard.

In the presence of the assembled beauty, wealth and fashion of the spa a Trilby tableau was given as part of a programme arranged by the guests of the Grand Hotel, and the benefits of St. Joseph's Catholic church. The patronesses of the performance were: Baroness De Barrios, Baroness Von Westernhagen, Mrs. T. C. Crain, wife of the ex-chamberlain of New York city, Mrs. F. J. Kennedy, Mrs. Eugene M. Earle, Mrs. Fitzgerald and Mrs. Maher.

The role of Trilby was assumed by Miss Jennie Louise Howard. Svengali was the part assigned her father, who accepted it only after the repeated refusal of R. L. Crawford, who had at first been urged to accept the character. Fritz McGourkey, son of the late cashier of the Metropolitan Bank of New York, took the part of Little Billie, while the late cashier, who had the parts assigned W. J. Elias and J. Lee Taiter. During the dress rehearsal in the afternoon it was noticed that Miss Howard was unusually attentive to her part and her father still more so. He being a man of strong intellectual force, threw his whole mind into the part and so successfully carried out his character that it was observed his daughter seemed to be entirely and helplessly under his control, but it was generally thought she was only acting her part.

At the performance tonight, when the curtains were drawn aside upon the tableau, the set piece, its realism drew forth many plaudits from those assembled in the little summer theatre. But it was more realistic than it appeared to those in the auditorium. Mr. Howard had again thrown the entire force of his energies into the part, and he had not only relinquished himself so completely to the rendition of her role that she was completely hypnotized. Her facial muscles became contracted, the pupils of her eyes became fixed and staring, and her body became rigid. She was completely in the power of her own father, and as susceptible to his will as was Trilby to Svengali. This was not discerned, however, until after the play had dropped. The spectators applauded her wonderful acting and commented upon it as they left the theatre. Upon the stage, however, another scene was being enacted. Not knowing of the hypnotic power of Mr. Howard, of course, he was unable to break the spell which had overcome his daughter. Her distraught condition alarmed her father and her friends. Dr. Alfred Crain was hastily summoned, but his treatment of the patient in the tragic affair informed him as best they could in their excited condition what had befallen the young girl. He finally succeeded, after much work, in breaking the spell which held her enthralled and restored her to her normal condition.

It was then learned that Mr. Howard's influence over the will of his daughter was due to the fact that several years ago he practiced medicine and was able, by the exertion of his will power, to anesthetize his patients, although until tonight he was totally unaware that he possessed the hypnotic power to such a remarkable extent as he had exercised during the tableau.

AN INVASION OF BLOOMERS. All the Lady Bicyclists in Toronto will Wear Them. (Toronto World.) Prepare for the bloomer invasion! The knickers are coming. Some fine morning conservative Torontonians will look out of their windows and see all the lady bicyclists in town riding about in the pretty and modest Turkish trousers. In the first place the bicycling craze has hit the ladies hard. It is a fact, attested by all the bicycle firms in Toronto, that they cannot import or manufacture enough ladies' wheels to keep abreast of the present demand, and in the second place the ordinary skirt is a dangerous and rather unmodest garment when used for wheeling.

Trustee Bell may sit in his corner and howl, but he cannot stop the triumphant march of the bloomer. It will be flaunted in his face, and he will be made to realize that in truth it came the sooner on his account, because it was the enlightenment spread by his attempt to suppress it that aroused awakened womanhood to the beauty and utility of knickerbockers.

As yet there have not been many bloomers seen in the streets, notwithstanding the fact that the ladies' tailors, when interviewed, stated that a great many Toronto girls have had their "kickers" made in readiness for the outbreak that is to come.

A World young man asked a lady cyclist what was being done with all these new-made garments.

"We wear 'em under our skirts," she blushing replied.

"What do you do that for?" "Well, I'll tell you all about it," said the maiden confidingly. "There was a picture in one of the papers the other day and that told the whole story. It showed seven girls in bloomers, and they were as plump as the cattle in Joseph's dream, and seven more with

the knickers, too, but they were lean enough to symbolize any number of years of famine.

"It's this way: there's one kind of girl who looks lovely in bloomers, and there's another kind of girl who looks simply can't wear them at all. Up to date the girls who can't wear bloomers, but would like to, have thrown up their hands and lifted their eyes and pronounced knickers shocking. They've raised such a scare about them, in fact, that we're afraid to drop our skirts just yet. And yet the bloomer is modest and pretty and nice. It's the most comfortable thing you can wear, and you are in danger of your life as long as you wear a skirt.

"You see a skirt in wheeling is so immodest that you have to keep it strapped down; otherwise it flies about and is awfully suggestive. This doubtless the danger on the crowded street. A man can spin in your wheel among the drays and the trolley cars, and if he strikes a snag he can jump or make a quick turn. But how's a woman encumbered with a skirt and straps to do that? Why, she simply can't. Her life in her hands every time she comes down town. If ladies are to continue to ride the bicycle, the bloomer is bound to come, and I don't think they will stop wheeling because a lot of badly nourished women pretend to be shocked.

"Just now, of course, I'm wearing my knickers under my skirt, but that won't be long. As soon as the first surplus rags of you put under your body wearing them. We've all got our garments ready, and we're only waiting. The bloomers will all bloom together some morning, and in a week the public won't see anything to wonder at or be shocked about in them at all."

THE BEST PAVEMENT.

The Pioneer Press of St. Paul bears strong testimony to the superiority of asphalt over wood as a material for paving the streets of a city. The wooden blocks in that city were laid by the foundation decayed before the blocks were worn out, and the pavement became uneven and was broken in many places. The Pioneer Press is so disgusted with the wooden pavement that it looks upon it as a survival of bygone barbarism. Here is what it says about the asphalt pavements:

Seeing is believing. The asphalt pavement laid in this city on Summit, Dayton, Portland, Holly and other residence streets eight or nine years ago have practically settled the pavement question for this city. At the time they were put down the property owners on Laurel and Ashland avenues concluded that cedar or pine blocks on plank was good enough for them. Today their wooden pavements are all going to pieces with the rottenness of the pits and furrows they make in the asphalt pavement. The asphalt pavement is as good as new. They will soon have to renew their pavements. So that in the end they will have paid dearly for the small saving they made eight or nine years ago in laying a cheap pavement. That asphalt pavements laid on "Seventh street and in process of being laid or about to be laid on Sixth, Fifth, Fourth, St. Peter and Wabash streets will change the whole aspect of the business district of the city. So far as the work has progressed it gives such complete satisfaction that the opinion seems to be nearly or quite universal that asphalt is superior to any other kind of pavement for ordinary streets. It is safe to say that except in the wholesale district or on heavy grades asphalt will be preferred to any other material by the property or business owners. Of course, wooden block pavements are greatly improved by being laid on an indestructible foundation of cement. But after seeing the new cedar block pavement on Third street after a year's wear, where the iron corks of the horses' shoes are gradually grinding the blocks into cones, and comparing it with the bright, smooth, clean asphalt of Sixth and Seventh, the property owners on other streets are not likely to hesitate long in the choice of material for paving. Seeing is believing, and every new street laid with asphalt is a cumulative argument for paving the next one in the same way.

A WARNING TO SMOKERS.

For some time past certain dealers have been selling inferior brands of tobacco when "T. & B." is asked for, thus not only trading on the reputation of the manufacturers, but injuring the sale of the article.

The Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co., of Hamilton, have taken the matter in hand and intend prosecuting the offenders.

Smokers should be careful to see the "T. & B." stamp on each plug, as to gain extra profit, unscrupulous dealers tear the tag on other brands and say it is "T. & B." and "just as good."

France's great military port at Bizerta, on the Tunis coast, has been formally declared open. By connecting the great lagoon with the sea by an artificial channel a harbor has been obtained large enough to hold the whole French fleet and as safe as if it were an artificial basin in the centre of France.

BEACH'S

Are the Ideal Family Medicine in Pills. Small, sugar-coated, and therefore easy to swallow. Do not stain the teeth, but prompt and safe Laxative, restoring the

STOMACH AND LIVER

Beach's Stomach & Liver Pills. Small, sugar-coated, and therefore easy to swallow. Do not stain the teeth, but prompt and safe Laxative, restoring the

PILLS.

To healthy action; thus curing Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Bloating, Distress, Painful in operation. Hold your tongue, and get all details.

Beach's Stomach & Liver Pills

Small, vegetable Sugar Coated.



TELEGRAPHIC.

Villiers told another story. He told you about the time I saw a Russian battery all alone. It was a crazy horse that I did it, and I stayed with it. This was in the Russo-Turkish campaign, at the battle of the...

ENGLAND IN THREE DAYS.

Propeller Boat is Expected to Do It. The model of a propeller boat designed to make 38 knots an hour and to cross the Atlantic in three days was exhibited in London...

Stock company with a paid-in capital of \$3,000,000. The model represented 638 feet long, capable of carrying 2,500 passengers, 400 officers and 5,000 tons of coal...

The model of a successful trial of the board of naval construction engineers at Philadelphia, gave the assurance of Chief Engineer...

The Canadian jockey club is shortly to apply for letters of incorporation. The promoters are Toronto, Montreal, London, Hamilton and Quebec horse owners...

The newly constituted dominion customs board held its first session today. Sir A. P. Caron addressed a large meeting of the Dominion legislature...

Contracts have been awarded for the construction of 160 platform cars, 75 box cars and 40 hopper cars for the Intercolonial railway...

Montreal, Aug. 14.—It would not be surprising if the Banque du Peuple resumed payment in September. Of the \$900,000 in circulation...

Quebec, Aug. 14.—The steamer Dracena, which left Middlesboro, Eng., Aug. 4th, went ashore this evening seven miles below Fane Point Light...

Montreal, Aug. 14.—The funeral of the late Rhoda K. Stewart took place at 6.30 this evening. It was very largely attended...

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Ottawa, Aug. 13.—Minister of Militia Dickey will be nominated to the senate of Toronto university, of which he is M. A., to represent the graduates in arts of his district...

Ottawa, Aug. 13.—The thirty superannuations in the department of customs made on the 12th of July did not complete the programme of retrenchment...

Ottawa, Aug. 13.—The Rev. Dr. George Cornish, for nearly forty years professor of classical literature and honorary librarian of McGill university...

Ottawa, Aug. 13.—The Dominion statistician has analyzed the revised voters list of 1894 for this year's book. The result shows that 1,353,735 persons are entitled to vote...

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WESTMORLAND.

Tarte, Blair, Davies, Carleton and Fielding on the Stump.

Big Liberal Conservative Meeting Held at Pettoctidac.

Powell and Wood Discuss the Issues of the Day in a Plain, Straightforward Manner.

Moncton, Aug. 18.—Interest in the election contest is hourly growing. The liberals from all parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are swarming all parts of the county...

Among the imported liberal speakers announced are: John L. Carleton, Attorney General Blair and Harry McKewen of St. John; Premier Fielding of Halifax; H. J. Logan of Amherst; E. R. McDonald and D. C. Fraser of Pictou; L. H. Davies of P. E. Island and Tarte and Choquette of Quebec.

A joint meeting of the liberals and conservatives will be held in Moncton Wednesday night, the liberals opening and reserving the right to reply.

The conservative speaker is not yet announced, but it will probably be Sir Herbert Tupper or Hon. Mr. Foster.

Mr. Powell, Senator Wood and Hon. Mr. Foster are at Pettoctidac tonight. Messrs. Davies and Tarte are at Shediac tonight and tomorrow a joint meeting will be held at Shediac. Hon. Mr. Foster is to be one of the conservative speakers.

The grists are flooding the French districts with outrageously untruthful statements about Mr. Powell, which if exposed in time would have the effect of disorganizing the French electors with the party resorting to such canvases.

The grists are running a campaign of slander and boasting. The conservatives rely upon the schemes of the electors and are confident of a good majority.

Halifax, Aug. 19.—Premier Fielding left today to join the army of liberal workers in Westmorland.

Pettoctidac, Aug. 19.—The political meeting held tonight by the liberal conservatives was the largest gathering of the kind ever held in Pettoctidac. The public hall was filled to overflowing.

The speakers were Senator Wood and H. A. Powell, who held the undivided attention of the large body of electors for over two hours.

Senator Wood, who spoke first, discussed the Manitoba school question at length, giving the history of the scheme in separate paragraphs.

Mr. Powell in his address also condemned the policy of the government, which he said had ruined the farmer, showing by facts and figures that the free trade policy had ruined the farmer.

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JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. It produces an increase of vital activity in the system, thus preventing and curing disease. Originated by Dr. J. C. Johnson, of New York, and is the only liniment for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, etc.

Parsons' Pills. Positively cures Biliousness and Sick headache, liver and bowel complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women, children and invalids should use them. Price 50 cents a box.

Ship Walker D. Walker arrived at New York on the 12th, in tow of the tug Underwriter, from Key West.

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THE MARKETS.

Revised Every Monday for the Weekly Sun.

COUNTRY MARKET. Beans, per bush. 0.20; 0.50; 0.75; 1.00; 1.25; 1.50; 1.75; 2.00; 2.25; 2.50; 2.75; 3.00; 3.25; 3.50; 3.75; 4.00; 4.25; 4.50; 4.75; 5.00; 5.25; 5.50; 5.75; 6.00; 6.25; 6.50; 6.75; 7.00; 7.25; 7.50; 7.75; 8.00; 8.25; 8.50; 8.75; 9.00; 9.25; 9.50; 9.75; 10.00; 10.25; 10.50; 10.75; 11.00; 11.25; 11.50; 11.75; 12.00; 12.25; 12.50; 12.75; 13.00; 13.25; 13.50; 13.75; 14.00; 14.25; 14.50; 14.75; 15.00; 15.25; 15.50; 15.75; 16.00; 16.25; 16.50; 16.75; 17.00; 17.25; 17.50; 17.75; 18.00; 18.25; 18.50; 18.75; 19.00; 19.25; 19.50; 19.75; 20.00; 20.25; 20.50; 20.75; 21.00; 21.25; 21.50; 21.75; 22.00; 22.25; 22.50; 22.75; 23.00; 23.25; 23.50; 23.75; 24.00; 24.25; 24.50; 24.75; 25.00; 25.25; 25.50; 25.75; 26.00; 26.25; 26.50; 26.75; 27.00; 27.25; 27.50; 27.75; 28.00; 28.25; 28.50; 28.75; 29.00; 29.25; 29.50; 29.75; 30.00; 30.25; 30.50; 30.75; 31.00; 31.25; 31.50; 31.75; 32.00; 32.25; 32.50; 32.75; 33.00; 33.25; 33.50; 33.75; 34.00; 34.25; 34.50; 34.75; 35.00; 35.25; 35.50; 35.75; 36.00; 36.25; 36.50; 36.75; 37.00; 37.25; 37.50; 37.75; 38.00; 38.25; 38.50; 38.75; 39.00; 39.25; 39.50; 39.75; 40.00; 40.25; 40.50; 40.75; 41.00; 41.25; 41.50; 41.75; 42.00; 42.25; 42.50; 42.75; 43.00; 43.25; 43.50; 43.75; 44.00; 44.25; 44.50; 44.75; 45.00; 45.25; 45.50; 45.75; 46.00; 46.25; 46.50; 46.75; 47.00; 47.25; 47.50; 47.75; 48.00; 48.25; 48.50; 48.75; 49.00; 49.25; 49.50; 49.75; 50.00; 50.25; 50.50; 50.75; 51.00; 51.25; 51.50; 51.75; 52.00; 52.25; 52.50; 52.75; 53.00; 53.25; 53.50; 53.75; 54.00; 54.25; 54.50; 54.75; 55.00; 55.25; 55.50; 55.75; 56.00; 56.25; 56.50; 56.75; 57.00; 57.25; 57.50; 57.75; 58.00; 58.25; 58.50; 58.75; 59.00; 59.25; 59.50; 59.75; 60.00; 60.25; 60.50; 60.75; 61.00; 61.25; 61.50; 61.75; 62.00; 62.25; 62.50; 62.75; 63.00; 63.25; 63.50; 63.75; 64.00; 64.25; 64.50; 64.75; 65.00; 65.25; 65.50; 65.75; 66.00; 66.25; 66.50; 66.75; 67.00; 67.25; 67.50; 67.75; 68.00; 68.25; 68.50; 68.75; 69.00; 69.25; 69.50; 69.75; 70.00; 70.25; 70.50; 70.75; 71.00; 71.25; 71.50; 71.75; 72.00; 72.25; 72.50; 72.75; 73.00; 73.25; 73.50; 73.75; 74.00; 74.25; 74.50; 74.75; 75.00; 75.25; 75.50; 75.75; 76.00; 76.25; 76.50; 76.75; 77.00; 77.25; 77.50; 77.75; 78.00; 78.25; 78.50; 78.75; 79.00; 79.25; 79.50; 79.75; 80.00; 80.25; 80.50; 80.75; 81.00; 81.25; 81.50; 81.75; 82.00; 82.25; 82.50; 82.75; 83.00; 83.25; 83.50; 83.75; 84.00; 84.25; 84.50; 84.75; 85.00; 85.25; 85.50; 85.75; 86.00; 86.25; 86.50; 86.75; 87.00; 87.25; 87.50; 87.75; 88.00; 88.25; 88.50; 88.75; 89.00; 89.25; 89.50; 89.75; 90.00; 90.25; 90.50; 90.75; 91.00; 91.25; 91.50; 91.75; 92.00; 92.25; 92.50; 92.75; 93.00; 93.25; 93.50; 93.75; 94.00; 94.25; 94.50; 94.75; 95.00; 95.25; 95.50; 95.75; 96.00; 96.25; 96.50; 96.75; 97.00; 97.25; 97.50; 97.75; 98.00; 98.25; 98.50; 98.75; 99.00; 99.25; 99.50; 99.75; 100.00; 100.25; 100.50; 100.75; 101.00; 101.25; 101.50; 101.75; 102.00; 102.25; 102.50; 102.75; 103.00; 103.25; 103.50; 103.75; 104.00; 104.25; 104.50; 104.75; 105.00; 105.25; 105.50; 105.75; 106.00; 106.25; 106.50; 106.75; 107.00; 107.25; 107.50; 107.75; 108.00; 108.25; 108.50; 108.75; 109.00; 109.25; 109.50; 109.75; 110.00; 110.25; 110.50; 110.75; 111.00; 111.25; 111.50; 111.75; 112.00; 112.25; 112.50; 112.75; 113.00; 113.25; 113.50; 113.75; 114.00; 114.25; 114.50; 114.75; 115.00; 115.25; 115.50; 115.75; 116.00; 116.25; 116.50; 116.75; 117.00; 117.25; 117.50; 117.75; 118.00; 118.25; 118.50; 118.75; 119.00; 119.25; 119.50; 119.75; 120.00; 120.25; 120.50; 120.75; 121.00; 121.25; 121.50; 121.75; 122.00; 122.25; 122.50; 122.75; 123.00; 123.25; 123.50; 123.75; 124.00; 124.25; 124.50; 124.75; 125.00; 125.25; 125.50; 125.75; 126.00; 126.25; 126.50; 126.75; 127.00; 127.25; 127.50; 127.75; 128.00; 128.25; 128.50; 128.75; 129.00; 129.25; 129.50; 129.75; 130.00; 130.25; 130.50; 130.75; 131.00; 131.25; 131.50; 131.75; 132.00; 132.25; 132.50; 132.75; 133.00; 133.25; 133.50; 133.75; 134.00; 134.25; 134.50; 134.75; 135.00; 135.25; 135.50; 135.75; 136.00; 136.25; 136.50; 136.75; 137.00; 137.25; 137.50; 137.75; 138.00; 138.25; 138.50; 138.75; 139.00; 139.25; 139.50; 139.75; 140.00; 140.25; 140.50; 140.75; 141.00; 141.25; 141.50; 141.75; 142.00; 142.25; 142.50; 142.75; 143.00; 143.25; 143.50; 143.75; 144.00; 144.25; 144.50; 144.75; 145.00; 145.25; 145.50; 145.75; 146.00; 146.25; 146.50; 146.75; 147.00; 147.25; 147.50; 147.75; 148.00; 148.25; 148.50; 148.75; 149.00; 149.25; 149.50; 149.75; 150.00; 150.25; 150.50; 150.75; 151.00; 151.25; 151.50; 151.75; 152.00; 152.25; 152.50; 152.75; 153.00; 153.25; 153.50; 153.75; 154.00; 154.25; 154.50; 154.75; 155.00; 155.25; 155.50; 155.75; 156.00; 156.25; 156.50; 156.75; 157.00; 157.25; 157.50; 157.75; 158.00; 158.25; 158.50;





THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 21, 1895.

BEFORE THE ELECTION.

The opposition press assures us that notwithstanding Mr. Wood's majority of 2,100 in 1891 the supporters of the government in the county are now very much alarmed. We hope that they are sufficiently alarmed to get out the whole vote and to spare no proper exertions. There is no danger from undue alarm, the only danger is from the want of it. The best time to talk of the weakness of the enemy is after the election. Yet it is interesting to compare the boasts of the Westmorland press with the reports of four years ago, when the fight between Mr. Wood and Mr. George was going on. We read in the Telegraph of February 18, 1891, a fortnight before the election: "We strongly hope to be able to congratulate Mr. George as the member elect for Westmorland." Five days later we have the announcement that there is no longer any question but that some of the most prominent supporters of Mr. Wood in Westmorland have turned against him. In the account of the nomination proceedings it is stated that: "The proceedings were decidedly in favor of Mr. George, who claimed the support of the practical farmers. The majority were no doubt of his opinion." On February 23 it is learned that "Mr. Josiah Wood has good cause to feel alarmed," and two days before polling, "Mr. George is meeting with great success, especially among the farmers, who will contribute largely to a magnificent liberal victory on the 5th." But on the day after the vote we find that "Wood's majority will probably be as large as it was in the last election, when he came out with nearly 500 to the good." The majority was more than four times 500, but we do not find in the Telegraph any further statement of the result than the one given above.

IT DOES NOT KNOW.

That stalwart grit journal the Montreal Witness is pretty well stocked with misinformation concerning Westmorland. It says that the conservatives have hitherto succeeded in carrying the county by railways and the Orange vote. Concerning railways the witness says:

No single county in Canada perhaps has more miles of railway than Westmorland. It must have nearly two hundred miles of road, and the position in % of a government which grants subsidies to railways at the close of every session of parliament, in a grant, without discrimination of investigation to speak of, is naturally very strong. The Canadian Pacific Railway company whose president issues party manifestos at times in favor of the government which has been so liberal to the roads, has a portion of its main line to Halifax through this county. The coal field is that Westmorland has about 170 miles of railway, and of this mileage three lines, the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, the Buctouche and Moncton, and the Elgin and Havelock, have received subsidies. Mr. Killiam, the grit candidate, or rather the candidate of the grit party, was the managing director, and the chief subsidy beneficiary in two of these three lines. The remaining mileage, amounting to two-thirds of the whole, is in the Intercolonial system and was completed some twenty years ago. A great part of it is about forty years old. Neither the Canadian Pacific main line, nor any other Canadian Pacific line is within fifty miles of Westmorland. The earnest efforts of Mr. C. W. Weldon, the leader of the grit party in this province, who is also solicitor for the Canadian Pacific company, to get the Intercolonial into the hands of his clients have not as yet proved successful.

A COMMERCIAL OPINION.

The objections which Lord Ripon urged against differential duties, as suggested by the colonial conference at Ottawa calls out some interesting comments from the London financial and trade Journal called "Commerce." This Journal does not think that Lord Ripon covered the whole case when he pointed out that British trade with foreign countries was immensely larger than its trade with the colonies. Commerce says:

The conditions that have governed our trade during the last forty years have been and are rapidly changing. In many of our staple articles those who were once our customers are manufacturing for themselves, and also for others of our customers. We must rely more closely than in the past upon those who are more closely allied to us, and it is fairly certain that colonial trade will year by year assume more important dimensions. The growth of our trade is accelerated if some practicable means of establishing a customs union were devised. Moreover, there is a growing uncertainty about our foreign trade, of which we have had experience in the tariff changes of the United States, in which direction it is not by any means impossible we may have further important experiences in the near future. Some diminution in the volume of our trade might be faced with equanimity were we sure that the remainder would be less exposed to the vicissitudes due to the whims and political and economical vagaries of our customers.

"Commerce" concludes an excellent and suggestive article by pointing out that in considering the whole question of colonial trade the mere figures of existing trade must not be the sole factors in arriving at a decision. Potential benefits of a political, as well as of a commercial character should have full weight.

MR. TARTE.

Since Mr. Tarte has come to this province to discuss matters of public interest, perhaps he will take some opportunity to explain his share of the Baie des Chaleurs transaction, which is something of a public matter. It will be remembered that the Mercier government agreed to pay to Mr. C. N. Armstrong \$175,000 in settlement of a subsidy claim he had, on the condition that Mr. Armstrong should return to the recognized collector \$100,000 of the amount as a friendly contribution. Accordingly he endorsed cheques to that amount, which cheques Mr. E. Pasqua carried away. The money was deposited and a portion of it was used to retire certain notes of hand. The name of J. Israel Tarte was on three of these notes, two of which were for \$5,000 each. A considerable portion of the \$100,000 was traced to Mr. Tarte's election expenses in the federal contest of 1891. Mr. Tarte might explain these notes. He might also point out what he did with a certain \$5,000 paid to him personally and directly by Contractor Whelan in connection with a Quebec government contract. Mr. Tarte has admitted the receipt of the money, but has never ventured to defend the transaction. The French speaking people of Westmorland will perhaps take more kindly to Mr. Tarte's moral counsels when he has explained his share in these and other like transactions.

MR. KILLIAM'S POLITICS.

This is the way Mr. Killiam described himself in the Parliamentary Companion of 1879: "A liberal conservative. Believes in protection, particularly for goods that can be manufactured in this country. Fully believes in the national policy, and that it is the only policy which can secure reciprocity of trade with the United States, which has been so much sought after for some years." In the Companion of 1889, Mr. Killiam is still a conservative, though it is supposed that in the interval he distributed his votes about equally between the two parties. The belief is that Mr. Killiam has voted for and against Mr. Foster, for and against Mr. Weldon, for and against Mr. Wood. Having votes in three counties, he has religiously refrained from giving them all to the same party on the same day. It is, however, expected that Mr. Killiam will vote for himself next Saturday.

WILL HOLD CHITRAL.

The Salisbury government has reversed the policy of Lord Rosebery by retaining Chitral, from which post the late government had decided to withdraw. Lord Salisbury concludes that it is easier to hold the place than to defend the adjacent country in case an enemy is allowed to lodge in the hills. The experience of last year shows that the region about Chitral, when left in the possession of hostile tribesmen, is a menace to peaceful districts. The natives in the hill country are good fighting men, and it will probably be found cheaper and better to convert them into good British subjects than to leave them dangerous enemies. In the Chitral war it was demonstrated that tribesmen formerly hostile have become a most useful element of the British army in India. The change is a good thing for the natives and good for the empire.

The Toronto Globe says that the only town in the maritime provinces that is making any progress is New Glasgow. Now leaving out the larger cities we have the idea that there are signs of advance in Amherst, Parrsboro, Truro, Windsor, Digby, Yarmouth, Lunenburg, Sackville, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Campbellton, Woodstock, Marysville, and several towns in Prince Edward Island. Let the Globe ask its grit friends in some of these towns, say Amherst or Yarmouth, whether their community has made any advance in the last ten years and see what they will say.

Rev. Mr. Paistey, who is collecting subscriptions for the capital of the superannuated fund of the Eastern Methodist conference of Canada, has found a Halifax man willing to give \$1,000. Another has contributed \$500. The total amount received so far in the city is \$2,800, which shows that people are still ready to invest in a good church movement.

The admission that Mr. Killiam was once a conservative does no sort of justice to that gentleman's versatility. He has been a conservative at least five times. He has been a conservative twice and a grit once between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. on one election day.

The opposition press assures us that Mr. Laurier, in his speech at Sorel, made plain his position on the Manitoba question. Now will some of the papers which printed his speech in full tell us what Mr. Laurier's position is? They are not prohibited from all speaking at once.

Baron Hirsch has leased the shooting on the Hungarian Prince's estate, which extends over seventy-seven thousand acres.

WHERE IS T. E. BABIN?

The Moncton Commission Merchant Leav's Moncton Somewhat Suddenly.

It Came to St. John and Said He Intended to Jump off the Suspension Bridge.

(From the Daily Sun of the 16th.) The following despatch from Moncton reached the Sun office about midnight: Thomas E. Babin, commission merchant, doing business in Moncton, left the first of the week leaving behind him a wife and family and a number of unpaid bills. It appears that Babin had formed a liaison with another woman, and some time previous to his departure he had been quarrelsome with a woman who was discovered in an unoccupied house in the lower part of the town. It was learned that the trunk belonged to Babin, and that the house in question had probably been used as a place of resort. Today Mrs. Babin received a letter from her husband written in St. John, in which he asks forgiveness for the way he had treated her, expressed himself disgusted with the life he had been living, and said that filled with remorse he had decided to end his life. The letter, which appeared to have been hurriedly written, was the leaves of a note-book, closed by saying that before it reached his wife he would be dead, and intimated that he intended to jump from the Suspension Bridge. A baggage check was enclosed, and Mrs. Babin watched and all the money he had taken with him in his trunk, also telling her where his insurance policies were. The letter is regarded by many as a fake, but relations of Mrs. Babin have gone to St. John to enquire as to the facts. Hours before the receipt of the above a Sun reporter was scouring the city in pursuit of the facts connected with Babin's disappearance. Chief Clark says he received a message yesterday from W. R. Croke of the Moncton Transcript, informing him of Babin's disappearance. Croke, who is a brother of Mrs. Babin, stated that the man left Moncton on Saturday morning. On reaching St. John, about 6 o'clock in the morning, Babin left his valise with Mr. Phelan, in the parcel room, and was given check No. 1,996. Babin took into the satchel, and chain, threw them into the satchel, and also put his money in it, along with some papers. What he did or where he went after that no one seems to know, but the letter which he sent to his wife must have been written soon after. It was, as stated in the Moncton despatch, written on leaves torn from a note-book. He stated in the letter that he was writing it on the bridge, and that he would have jumped from it into the river long before the letter reached her. He stated in the note that he had been unsuccessful in business and was no good. He said he had left all the money he had in the valise, and directed that certain bills be paid with it. His gold watch would be found in the satchel, and he said he wanted his eldest son to have it when he got old enough to carry it. The letter was mailed on Saturday, but did not come into Mrs. Babin's possession till Wednesday. She had been in Shediac for some days and had her little girl, who was sick with cholera. Babin spent Thursday with her, and promised to go over again on Sunday. He was back in Moncton Thursday night and on Friday was about town drinking.

Frank Eddington, who at one time worked in his butcher shop, went with him to his home at midnight on Friday. After changing some of his clothes he must have started for this city. His wife did not know he had left Moncton till Monday, when she proceeded to Moncton. The letter written by him in St. John must have been there then, but she says she did not get it till Wednesday.

On reading it she at once sent for her father and brother, and they came down here with the letter and check. The valise was secured and on opening it it was discovered that it contained everything that Babin stated in the letter. He told his wife in the note that he had put \$80 in it, but the amount found in the satchel was over \$120.

Chief Clark set his men to work at once, but no trace of the man could be got at any of the hotels or elsewhere. What has become of the man? That is the question. At present it looks as if he had jumped off the bridge to put an end to his troubles. The Sun man started out on his own hook to make some enquiries. After seeking information about the depot and failing to find a man who even remembered having seen Babin, the scribe proceeded to the Suspension bridge. Caretaker Burns of the Suspension bridge was first. He did not remember having seen any stranger about the bridge on Saturday, either during the day or in the evening, but one thing he did recollect and it was this: that about 8.30 that evening he heard a splash which must have been made by some large body striking the water, directly in front of one of the windows in his house. This window looks out on the river just above the Suspension bridge. The night was still, the tide being so that the water made little or no noise as it passed through the narrow gorge. He was getting a drink of water at the time and was startled to hear the splash. He hoisted the window as quickly as possible and looked out, but heard nothing more. Then he walked out on the bridge a short distance, but could not imagine what had fallen into the river. The members of his household also heard the splash. On Sunday Mr. Burns went out on the bank to see if he could find anything to explain what caused the splash of the night previous. He thought possibly a stone might have rolled over into the river, but there was nothing to indicate that any such thing had occurred.

Mr. Burns says a man falling into the river from the bridge would have caused a short distance, but could not imagine what had fallen into the river. The members of his household also heard the splash. On Sunday Mr. Burns went out on the bank to see if he could find anything to explain what caused the splash of the night previous. He thought possibly a stone might have rolled over into the river, but there was nothing to indicate that any such thing had occurred.

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CHARLOTTE CO.

Grand Manan, Aug. 19.—A branch of the Christian Endeavor society has been organized at Grand Harbor, by the young people of the Free Christian Baptist church there. Leavitt Newton is president.

Frank N. Gillise, musician of Lubec, Me., has been visiting friends on the island. The summer travel to the island has been away below the average this summer. Twenty-four tourists arrived at the Marble Ridge house on the 15th inst.

George and Frank Covert of New York, and W. H. Covert, barrister, of Halifax, sons of Rev. W. S. Covert, are spending their vacation at the rectory, Grand Harbor.

Mrs. Fay Benson Merriam, a talented young elocutionist of Boston, is visiting friends and relatives here. She has given some fine readings before good audiences. She is a native of the island.

Rev. J. H. Erb lectured at Grand Harbor on the evening of the 18th inst. Subject: The Golden Calf. The lecture was given in the interest of the church. He also lectured at White Head during his visit.

His lordship the bishop of Fredericton will hold a confirmation service at Grand Harbor on Tuesday evening, the 20th inst.

The May crop here on the island is only an average one this season. Fishermen report the dog fish very plentiful now. Herrings are now making their appearance in some of the rivers, but no catches to amount to anything have been made as yet, and what have been taken have been sold as sardines. Plenty of herring at Dark Harbor; pollock fishing till this week, the tides not serving well.

The schooner Fred A. Higgins is going to New York with a cargo of herrings for Newton Brothers, Wesley Newton, one of the firm, is going in her. An old man, Frank McBride, was run into by a bicycle and badly shaken up on Sunday evening, the 15th inst. while on his way to church. It is the first accident of the kind on the island.

There is fine line fishing off South Head now. On the 16th inst. Capt. Wm. Benson was at Machias Seal Island with supplies and mails, when he and another man caught ninety-nine codfish in a very short time. Keeper Seely and family are all well. The Reformed Baptists' excursion to Eastport on the 17th was well patronized. The North Head cornet band was in attendance.

Rev. F. V. Fox, Frank N. Gillise and Misses Alice Cheney and Fay B. Merriam gave a musical and reading entertainment at North Head and Grand Harbor on the 15th and 16th inst. It was well appreciated.

KINGS CO.

Havelock, Aug. 15.—The Baptist Sunday school picnic took place last week on the Corey picnic grounds. On Tuesday the members of Reform lodge entertained a few friends, and on Monday night a party was given at the residence of Dr. Price in honor of Willie Price, who has been paying a flying visit to his home. Mr. Price returned to Ontario last week.

On Thursday evening a benefit ball was given in the public hall in aid of the hall fund. Guests were present from Sussex, Apohaqui, Penobscot, Patuxent, from Hillsboro, were present. The ball was largely attended. The pall bearers were E. W. Sharp, Wm. Ellison, S. H. Johnson, John Davis, J. Sartell and W. H. LeLong. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. David Long.

The Free Baptist Sunday school held their annual picnic on the grounds of Mrs. Johnson on Wednesday. There was a good attendance and an enjoyable time.

Mrs. Simmons, her son and daughter, of Boston, and Mrs. Collins of Eastport, who were visiting their sister, Milton McLeod, have returned home. Miss Alta McLeod has gone with her aunt to Boston on a visit. The public school opened on Monday with the former teachers, J. W. Flower and Miss Cosman, in charge.

YORK CO.

Stanley, Aug. 15.—The Presbyterians had a very successful picnic yesterday. The handsome sum of \$388 was realized towards defraying building expenses of the new Kirk now being constructed. During the afternoon a popular contest was held between Miss Aggie Pringle and Miss Ethel Sansom. This was very closely contested and the sum of \$127.50 was realized thereby. Miss Pringle was the successful contestant. Each thanked their friends at the close in a very neat speech.

The potato bug has given up to Paris green. Tryon, Aug. 17.—Richard Len is still in the hospital undergoing treatment. Miss Tilly Wood is very low. Mrs. Joseph Malone of North Tryon is also quite ill.

George Ives has now a mill fully equipped for turning out doors, sashes and all kinds of building material. Alexander Robbles last week was kicked by a horse above the eye. The horse was unshod, or the result would have proved fatal.

Matthew Hood is greatly improving his residence by addition and repairing. There are a great number of visitors in the neighborhood at present.

ON A COUNTRY ROAD.

First City Boy—What's that cow got a ball on her forehead?  
Second—Oh—I suppose it's to tell the bicyclist to look out.—Puck.

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN.

CHARLOTTE CO.

Alfred Haines, government engineer, was here today making the necessary survey for a new bridge to replace the old one just tumbling down. Mr. Haines is of opinion that a solid steel structure should be built at this important point, but has given instructions to repair the old structure at once, in order to facilitate traffic.

SUNBURY CO.

Maugerville, Aug. 16.—As the steamer Oliveville was nearing the wharf at Wickham on Monday, Albert, son of J. M. Wiley, Frederick, fell off the wharf. With keen perception, and undaunted courage, Cape C. Taylor plunged in to the water from the deck of the steamer and rescued the lad from a watery grave. Such noble and heroic acts should receive that attention they so richly deserve.

By the death of Wm. McLean Burton has lost a most respected resident. He will be greatly missed and lamented by his sorrowing family, of whom there are a widow, five sons and four daughters. The eldest of the family are married and reside in the States. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence to the Catholic cemetery at Oromocto and was very largely attended. John G. Adams had charge of the funeral arrangements.

Jacob Blader, a Jew, delivered a lecture on Jerusalem, Ancient and Modern, in the lower hall on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Wm. Payne and her son Harry, left for their home in Brooklyn, N. Y., this week. Mrs. Payne had not been home for nine years.

The steamer Aberdeen will be chartered to carry the Maugerville picnic on the 27th inst. to some point on the river or Jemseg.

Miss Regina Newell has taken charge of the school at Lewis St. Mary's. Miss McKinnis is visiting friends here.

Sheffield, Aug. 17.—William McLean, an old and respected resident of Burton, after a short illness died at the age of 74 years, on the 15th inst. Mr. McLean immigrated to New Brunswick from Ireland when a young man, married a Miss Smith of Burton, and spent the greater part of his life farming in Queens and Sunbury counties. He was appointed justice of the peace by the anti-confederate government, under the regime of the late Hon. Albert J. Smith, R. D. Wilmot, etc. Sheriff Sterling, Charles Duffy, Isaac S. Taylor and other prominent men of the party in Sunbury were gazed on the same list. Something over a year ago Mr. McLean was appointed stipendiary magistrate for Burton, George Hoban having resigned. He was interred in the Burton cemetery on Thursday last. He leaves a widow and a large family to mourn the loss of a kind husband and an affectionate father.

Two wild deer were seen feeding in Thomas Barker's field of oats a few days since.

Miss Linda A. Bridges had a narrow escape by the running away of the horse in a closed buggy she was driving.

The marriage of Miss Annie Egan and Arthur London took place at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Austin, pastor of the congregational church, Sheffield, on Tuesday last, at 2 p. m. The bride's parents live at Little River, and the groom is a native of Long Island, Queens Co.

The Rev. George Howard of Hampton supplies the pulpit temporarily for the Rev. A. Freeman, Maugerville.

CARLETON CO.

Woodstock, Aug. 18.—The funeral of Frank Parker, son of Charles Parker, took place from his late residence on Richmond street to the Protestant cemetery this afternoon. It was largely attended, and the band, of which deceased had been a member, preceded the procession from the house to the cemetery, playing the Dead March in a highly creditable manner. The officiating clergyman was Rev. J. H. MacDonald, pastor of the Albert street Baptist church, Legare, Ross, and Asherton, Frank Hall and LeBaron Diblee were the pall-bearers. The deceased had been ill with consumption for upwards of a year, but his end came much more suddenly than was expected. He was in his 20th year and was held in high esteem by his friends and acquaintances.

The F. C. B. church has been undergoing repairs and the interior is much improved thereby. The artist is Charles Lee.

CITY NEWS.

The Chief Events of the Week in St John,

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS OF THE WEEKLY SUN

In Digby and Annapolis Counties. Our Traveller I. D. Pearson will call on you in the near future kindly be prepared to pay arrears of subscription.

Six arrests were made for drunkenness on Saturday night.

W. Hamilton Hegan returned from Bangor 13th inst, where he has been.

A gang of workmen are busily engaged in erecting new wooden bridges on the Shore Line railway.

W. H. Barnaby has purchased the Waters property on Princess street for \$4,000. The property is a fine one.

Titus & Fowler of Uplam, Kings Co. shipped two tons of cheese to George S. deForest & Sons of this city the other day.

The contract for color washing the interior of the main exhibition buildings has been awarded to G. T. Whitehead for \$285.

Miss Leonora Bradshaw rode through from St. Martins to St. John on Wednesday last, the first lady to cover this route with a bike.

Rev. Mr. Teasdale will preach a sermon to the congregation of St. John's church on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 25, at 3 o'clock. The brethren and the Royal, Scarlet and Black Knights will attend in full dress.

There was great fun out at Red Head on Thursday. The horse race was won by Cold Molasses, ridden by Dan Taylor. Willie Dixon rode Hardtack and got second money.

The causes of death reported at the board of health office for the week ending August 17th were: 2, cholera infantum, 2, exhaustion, 1, scarlet rash, 1, heart disease, 1, still born, 1, premature birth, 1, pernicious anaemia, 1, consumption, 1, total, 13.

Vanwart Bros. handled 17,262 boxes of cultivated strawberries this summer, in addition to some 1,500 they imported from the states.

H. B. Flewelling of Oak Point is quite a horticulturist. His blackberries and raspberries are said to be about the finest produced in the province.

Mrs. Forsyth, widow of the late Thomas Forsyth of New Haven, Conn., died at Paisley, Scotland, on the 6th.

In the course of repairs to North Rodney wharf, Carleton, the hallast floor has been uncovered. It is of pine and has been down over fifty years ago.

Thomas Power of Sheriff street, working at Hamilton's mill, had a narrow escape from serious injury Saturday day. He fell from the staging.

George Noble, traveller for Manchester, Robertson & Allison, left the firm's employ Saturday night, and goes in as a member of the firm of A. Miller & Co., and also traveller.

The trustees of the Unitarian church in this city have unanimously passed a resolution asking the American Unitarian association to send Rev. J. B. Green to take charge of the church.

Chief of Police Clark told a Sun reporter last night that he had received no further communication from Moncton relative to Babin, the missing butcher.

Christians Driven Out. His, Aug. 19.—Special advices from St. John say that the Turkish officials driven the Christians out of their homes in all the country between Moncton and Moosh, and have given houses to the Moslems.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Our Travelling Agent Mr. A. B. Pickett is now in Restigouche Co.

The Sun is indebted to Sizar Elliott of Prakran, Victoria, for late Australian papers.

The men doing business in the country market report that the receipts of potatoes, turnips and green truck are fully up to the demand, if not in excess of it.

The recent rain will give the boom companies a chance to resume their operations. The water in the St. John is considerably higher and several mills will begin running again.

Oats are ripening rapidly and the threshing machines are already on the road. The greater amount of the hay has been gathered in.

The Foresters of Hampton and the band of that place held a picnic at Nauviggawauk Wednesday. There was a good attendance and an enjoyable hour of the afternoon was spent in the Hampton team at base ball by a score of 3 to 2.

At the police court on Saturday John Guthro was given in charge by his wife, Catherine Guthro, for assaulting her and beating her in their house on Union street, Carleton.

John Tole, aged 46 years, died from exhaustion at the residence of John Tole, 111 St. Patrick street, from injuries received by falling from Mr. Hallahan's cart on Union street a few hours before.

James L. Mahoney, aged nine and a half years, died on Saturday evening at the residence of John Hallahan, 111 St. Patrick street, from injuries received by falling from Mr. Hallahan's cart on Union street a few hours before.

There has been considerable talk about the sch. Helen E. Kenney since her arrival here the other day from New York. The facts are about as follows: The Kenney lost some of her crew by yellow fever while at Santos.

Chicago, Aug. 19.—Discoveries made by the police today lead to the belief that last night's fire in the "castle" of H. H. Holmes was of incendiary origin.

Justice Strong Dead. Lake Minnewaska, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Ex-Associate Justice Strong, of the United States supreme court, died here at ten minutes past 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Smoke Tobacco. Manufactured by The Sun & Tuckett & Son Co. Ltd. Hamilton.

OUR GRAND CHEAP SALE. Will continue for 30 days—\$3,000 worth of Furnitures, Carpets and Crochery far below cost to liquidate the lease of the premises.

BAZAAR AT MUSHQUASH. The bazaar and high tea of the Women's Aid society of St. Ann's church was held in Knight's hall, Mushquash, Wednesday, 14th.

FOG IN A NORTHERLY WIND. Capt. Lynas of the Furness liner Damara, which arrived from London via Halifax yesterday afternoon, reports that he had a fairly good run over.

FIRE NEAR SUSSEX. Sussex, Aug. 18.—The dwelling house owned and occupied by Albert Bonnell, a large farmer, and his family, on Ward's Creek road, about one mile from Sussex station, caught fire from a spark which burned to the ground, about ten o'clock this morning.

QUINLAN DISCHARGED. Chicago, Ill., Aug. 18.—Patrick Quinlan, the janitor of Holmes' castle, with his wife discharged from custody. There is now no prospect of Holmes ever being tried in Chicago on evidence secured thus far.

SUDDEN DEATHS.

George Keane of the Straight Shore died suddenly about one o'clock on the 15th inst of heart disease. The deceased was taken ill a few minutes before one o'clock and Dr. McMillan was summoned, but before his arrival Mr. Keane was dead.

Edward E. Estey, a well-known surveyor, died suddenly on the 14th inst. Mr. Estey, who is about 61 years of age, left his boarding house on Green street before eight o'clock and got into a car going to Indiantown, where he had some business to transact. In the same car were Wm. Bowden, D. J. Driscoll and William McMillan.

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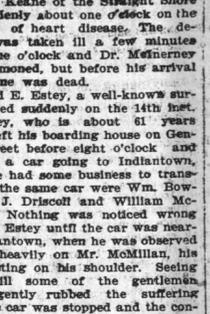
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ARE YOU COMING TO THE EXHIBITION?



WHAT ABOUT CLOTHES?

If you want to save money on what clothes you wear, wait until you come here, and buy what you want of such ready made clothes as we have to sell you. That five, six, or seven dollars that you waste on your suit by paying perhaps \$7.00 more than you should for it will be a wonderful addition to your spending money, save it.

BOYS CLOTHES

Let the boy's romp and rough it they'll be all the smarter when they're men. You want clothes that wear well and won't show dirt easily. Two piece suits for Boy's up to ten years of age, three piece suits from 10 to 15 years. Two-piece suits \$2.00 to \$5.00 light shade tweeds show dirt the least, all the light shades are reduced in price. Three piece suits \$3.75 to \$7.00; wear in every suit, light shades keep cleanest.

MENS CLOTHES

Suits \$5.00 to \$15.00 not the same as you used to buy 10 years ago, our clothes are made to fit and wear and give satisfaction, which is about all any man expects them to do.

SCOVIL BROS. & CO. St. John.

THE YELLOW FEVER CASE.

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BOSTON LETTER.

This Summer Has Been an Exceptionally Cool One.

A St. John House Purchase Schooners and Give Them an American Registry.

Prices of Lumber Not as Firm as a Few Weeks Ago—Mackerel Still Scarce—Horse Market Quiet.

(From our own correspondent.) Boston, Aug. 17.—The summer is fitting rapidly by and as yet we have had no real hot weather...

Hon. Charles Langille, ex-provincial secretary of Quebec, and a well known liberal politician, was a recent visitor to Boston...

Mackerel are still very scarce and the highest prices prevail. Codfish and other fish are in fair demand...

Fresh fish—Large green mackerel, 15 to 20 lb; medium, 12 to 14 lb; small, 8 to 12 lb...

Salmon, eastern, 20 to 25 lb; Oregon, 17 to 18 lb; live lobsters, 12; boiled, 10; market cod, \$1.50 to 1.75 per 100 lbs...

The horse trade is quiet just now with a prospect of a fair fall trade. Sales at the stables have been carried on moderately during the warm weather...

of Massachusetts, Maine and Canadian lumbermen, held a meeting recently to take action on the competition of cargo shippers...

Provincial cargo spruce—Plank, 2x3 inches and 4 ft, \$1.50 to 1.75; plank, 2x4 and 2x7, \$1.10 to 1.15; random cargo, \$1.10 to 1.15...

Car spruce—Spruce frames, 10 in. and under, ordered by car, \$14.50 to 15; yard random, ordered by car, \$13.25 to 13.50...

Hemlock, etc.—Planned and butted hemlock boards, eastern, \$12 to 12.50; random do, \$11.50; rough hemlock boards, 2x4 and 2x6, \$11 to 11.25...

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WESTMORLAND.

The Nomination Proceedings at Dorchester on Saturday.

Speeches by the Candidates and D. C. Fraser of New Glasgow.

Dorchester, Aug. 17.—Early this morning people began arriving in town to attend the nomination proceedings. By the time of the arrival of the morning express a large crowd had assembled...

H. A. Powell, Q. C., the liberal conservative candidate, was the first speaker. After reviewing shortly the past history of Canada, the speaker arrived at the Manitoba school question. He stated that the Liberals had been telling over the country that he had not shown the public where he was on this great question...

The next speaker was E. A. Killam, the liberal candidate. As usual, Mr. Killam devoted a great part of his speech to the bridges of this country. He took the credit of having given long instances at night and other inconvenient times to look after the needs of the people of this country in the way of good roads and bridges...

The next speaker was D. C. Fraser of New Glasgow. He said he was delighted to be present at the meeting and that he was proud of being able to address such an intelligent audience. He dealt largely with agriculture from the blue books, more especially the tariff. He also cried blue murder in the country if free trade was not adopted...

Mr. Powell then made a rattling reply to Messrs. Killam and Fraser. He asked Mr. Killam where he was on the Manitoba school question, and informed him that he had forgotten to tell the electors. He also asked the opposition if they knew where Mr. Laurier was on the same question...

Mr. Powell's reply was an able speech, and the points he scored on the opposition were frequently applauded. J. D. Phinney, M. P. P., and Geo. W. McInerney, M. P., both of Kentville were in town taking in the proceedings.

IN DRY NEW YORK.

Saloons all Closed and Liquor Dealers Have Given up the Fight.

President Roosevelt, of the Police Board, and His Men About All Day.

New York, Aug. 18.—The forecast today would prove the driest Sunday since the beginning of the recent campaign against open saloons seems to have been fulfilled to the letter. From appearances, it was evident that the liquor men had given up the fight...

President Roosevelt assumed his usual rest at Oyster Bay, which he has taken every Sunday lately, and started out from the Union League club, where he breakfasted. He was accompanied by his man, Acting Roundman Tierney, and a friend. For four hours the president of the board of police made his way through certain sections of the city...

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what I have observed or as to where I have been or where I propose to go. I shall soon take the opportunity, however, of giving to the public the result of my observations today.

TAMMANY LEADERSHIP.

Richard Croker Declines to Discuss Politics at the Present Time

Philadelphia, Aug. 18.—It has been practically decided that M. H. Holmes will go to Chicago and stand trial for the murder of the Williams girls. This, it is said, was the outcome of a lengthy conference held in this city today between Wm. Capps of Fort Worth, Tex., and District Attorney Graham...

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MURDERER HOLMES.

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FATHER AND SON CURED.

The Village of Whitechurch Develops a Sensation.

The Father Attacked With Rheumatism and the Son With St. Vitus Dance—A Story That Can be Vouched For by All the Neighbors.

(From the Wingham Advance.) Mr. Joseph Nixon is the proprietor of the only hotel in the village of Whitechurch, and is known to the whole countryside as a man who thoroughly understands his business, and a jovial companion as well. It is well known in this part of Ontario that Mr. Nixon's hotel was destroyed by fire, but with that energy which is characteristic of him, he quickly set to work to re-build. His story, as told a reporter of the Wingham Advance, who recently had occasion to visit his hotel, will prove of interest. "I was helping to dig out the cellar," he said, "and in the darkness and cold I contracted rheumatism which settled in my right hip. It got so bad that I couldn't sit in a chair without doubling my leg back at the side of the chair, and I couldn't ride in a buggy without letting the affected leg hang out. I suffered a great deal more from the trouble than anyone who has not been similarly affected can imagine."

How I was cured is even more interesting. One day I saw a neighbor whom I knew had rheumatism very bad, running down the road. I called him and asked what had cured his rheumatism. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills he promptly replied, and that determined me to try the same remedy. Well, the result is Pink Pills cured me, and that is something other medicines failed to do. I don't know what is in them, but I do know that Pink Pills is a wonderful medicine. And it is not only in my own case," continued Mr. Nixon, "that I have reason to be grateful for what the medicine has done. My son, Fred, about twelve years of age, was taken with an attack of cold. Inflammation of the lungs set in and as he was recovering from this, other complications followed which developed into St. Vitus dance, which got so bad that he could not possibly stand still. We gave him Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, with the result that he is now thoroughly cured, and looks as though he had never had a day's sickness in his life, and if these facts, which are known to all the neighbors, will be of benefit to anyone else, you are at liberty to publish them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific for all diseases arising from impoverished condition of the blood or a shattered condition of the nervous forces, such as St. Vitus dance, locomotor ataxia, rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, the after effects of a gripe, loss of appetite, headache, dizziness, chronic erysipelas, scrofula, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressions and all forms of female weakness, building anew the blood, and restoring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they affect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excess of any nature. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper (printed in red ink) and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medical Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

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HATCH LIVED IN PROVIDENCE.

He Was an Accomplish of the Notorious H. H. Holmes.

Providence, R. I., Aug. 18.—Inspectors in the Providence police department have just made the discovery that "Hatch," the much wanted accomplice of the notorious H. H. Holmes, formerly lived in this city, and that his wife is living here at the present time. They have a photograph for some time that "Hatch" and one Charles Brace, formerly a photographer here, were one and the same person, but were unable to verify their suspicions until within the past few days.

Samuel L. Kirk, of 88 Goddard street, this city, is a brother-in-law of Brace. Mr. Kirk willingly admitted today that his sister married Brace, and that the latter deserted her. According to Mr. Kirk, Brace is "Hatch's" right name. Brace was born 37 years ago in New York, and was educated at Moore's Forks, a small place in Clinton county, near the Canadian frontier. While there he was a model young man and was for a time a Sunday school teacher. Twelve years ago, while studying for the ministry, he married Melissa Kirk, the daughter of a well-to-do farmer. Soon after the wedding a Dr. Mudgett came to board in the Brace family. Young Brace and the doctor became fast friends. One day, however, the elder Brace and Dr. Mudgett quarrelled, and the latter deserted. Young Brace and his wife soon after this went to Boston, where Brace arranged to go into partnership in a grocery business in Cambridge. The firm was known as Brace & Hull, but one day Brace disappeared.

The next news heard of him was that he was working for Mr. Rose the photographer here. He took charge of Mr. Rose's Narragansett pier office one summer, but after collecting all the loose money, and kissing his wife good bye, he left the city. He never returned, but went to Chicago, where he was known as Charles Gilbert. His wife has a brother in Chicago and through him she learned that he had married a 19 year old girl and was employed in one of the offices of the Standard Oil Co.

On learning this, Mrs. Brace went to Chicago and laid her case before her husband's employers. They called in Gilbert and she at once recognized him as her husband. He refused to give either his wife or his employers any satisfaction and the next day he and his wife left for Chicago.

Mrs. Brace came back here, where she has remained ever since. She resides at No. 5 Lenton street. After her husband left Chicago, she heard he was with Dr. Mudgett, alias Holmes, themselves from a mass of ropes and canvases, and they were drowned.

Capt. Orr was 34 years old and unmarried. Welch was 31 years old and also unmarried. Both lived at Rockport. The bodies were not recovered.

Newburyport, Mass., Aug. 18.—The sloop Lighter of Rockport, while in port this afternoon filled with water during a storm and Capt. Steven Orr and George Welch were drowned. The boat came into port at an early hour to avoid the tempest which threatened, and tied up at Balch wharf. Capt. Orr and Welch, while waiting for the squall to pass, fell asleep. A huge wave struck the yacht and filled her. She went to the bottom before the men could extricate themselves from a mass of ropes and canvases, and they were drowned.

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MISSIONARY FROM CHINA.

Rev. J. F. Smith, M. D., and Mrs. Smith, missionaries from China, are the guests of Rev. T. F. Fotheringham.

Rev. J. F. Smith, M. D., and Mrs. Smith, missionaries from China, are the guests of Rev. T. F. Fotheringham. They arrived in the city last evening from Nova Scotia by the Monticello, where they have been visiting. A Sun reporter had a very pleasant conversation with Rev. Dr. Smith. Dr. Smith is stationed in the province of Honan, North China. He went out in the year 1888 and was one of the first two missionaries sent out by the Canadian Presbyterian church to form a mission in that province. Other missionaries leaving from upper Canada to different stations in China. They are now on their way, while others have gone from San Francisco. When Rev. Dr. Smith went out there he found that the work very discouraging at first and very difficult. He found the medical mission work most helpful in overcoming the prejudices of the people. Dr. Smith, before coming here, had an attack of typhus fever and is now suffering from the effects of it in his leg, which causes him very much pain and is only able to go about with a cane. He told the reporter of the recent massacre in China of British missionaries. Every person should hear him tell of his trials and troubles in that country, which missionaries have endured. He will preach Sunday morning in St. Andrew's church at 11 a. m. A general mass meeting will be held in St. David's church in the afternoon at 4 o'clock, and in the evening in St. John Presbyterian church. A collection will be taken at all these services to help the church work.

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SPORTING MATTERS.

Arrival of Valkyrie III at New York Sunday.

Pronounced by the World the Best Boat England Ever Sent Across

The Halifax Garrison Beats Boston at Cricket and Monoton Defeats Charlottetown.

(Continued from page 4.)

THE TURF.

In the Ossipee Valley fair races at Canisot, Me., on Wednesday the 23rd race was won by Leola, best time, 2:25 1-2. J. O. C. was fifth. He got third place in the first and last heats.

The Races at Bridgetown. Bridgetown, Aug. 16.—The midsummer races at the Bridgetown trotting park came off yesterday in the presence of about seven hundred and fifty spectators from the counties of Annapolis and Kings. The weather was fine and the track was in splendid condition, and as several very speedy horses were entered for the contest the excitement was intense.

2.45 CLASS. Dales Cunningham 1 1 1 Andrew 2 2 2 ... 2.32 CLASS. Ouhing's Pilot 1 1 1 ... 2.32 CLASS. Ouhing's Pilot 1 1 1 ... 2.32 CLASS.

Robert E. Pettus of Lawrence town was starter; E. Marston of Lawrence town, Caleb R. Bill of Billtown and C. R. Stoneman of Yarmouth, Judges, and E. Ruggles of Bridgetown, the worthy president of the Bridgetown Trotting Park Co., and C. P. Simpson were the timekeepers. Gipsy Pilot was sold before the races to Captain Norwood of Arctic exploration fame, and consequently was withdrawn. Ouhing's Pilot met with an accident early in the afternoon, upsetting his cart and running away, but without doing any injury other than demolishing the "bike," but this led his driver to withdraw him also, so that only three horses were left to contest the last race. It is to be regretted that these two horses did not race, as they are both pretty fast company. However, the interest in the race did not subside, as it was felt by those who admitted to the fact that they would give Sir William a hard pull for first place, and when she won the first heat excitement ran high. Sir William won the next three heats easily, and will probably make a most fitting mark when 2.32 whenever it becomes necessary to do so to hold his position in the front ranks.

The mile and also the half mile dash on the bicycle races was won by J. C. Fyche of the Bank of Nova Scotia. The fast stallion Resolution gave an exhibition fast mile during an interim in the races, doing it splendidly. No official time was announced, but spectators who timed the race reported that he made the mile in about 2:24.

These are the second races which have taken place on this track, and experienced horsemen are quite unanimous in stating that the fastest track in this province by at least five or six seconds.

CRICKET.

Charlottetown Defeats Monoton. Monoton, Aug. 16.—The Phoenix club of Charlottetown came to Monoton this afternoon to play a match with the athletic association team. The game was commenced at 2 o'clock. The wickets went down fast, the home team being reduced to a total of 97, the visitors quitting with 46, twelve men playing on each side. The feature of the play was Ackman's bowling, he taking eight wickets in thirteen overs for nine runs. He took the last four wickets in four consecutive balls. The score was as follows:

MONOTON. Knight, run out, 2; McQuillan, 2; Condon, b. Seale, 4; ... Total, 46.

CHARLOTTETOWN. Carroll, b. Ackman, 3; ... Total, 97.

The Bostons and the Garrison. Halifax, Aug. 16.—The Bostons had poor luck in their game with the officers of the Garrison today. The Bostons went to the wickets first. The Garrison kept the visitors down to 79 runs. S. Wright and Cracknell were the only ones who made any kind of a stand. Cracknell was clean bowled by Riddell, after placing 28 runs to his credit. Wright carried his bat for 27 runs. Cracknell made the hit of the week, a beautiful drive for six. The ball went over the fence at the western side of the grounds. In the afternoon the Garrison went to bat and succeeded in running up 97 points, making a gain of 18 for the first innings. Col. Anstruther opened up for his team in a highly satisfactory manner with a drive out of play for six runs. When he retired he did so with 21 runs to his credit.

The Bostons opened up their second innings very unsatisfactorily for themselves. The wicket was run out almost on the first ball. Dutton was retired with only one run; Chambers stayed for 5; Clark was blanked; Win-

delor made 4, and was bowled out, leaving Bixby not out with 1 run to his credit. At this point the game was adjourned to tomorrow.

Monoton Defeats Charlottetown. Monoton, Aug. 18.—The cricket match between the Charlottetown and Monoton clubs was concluded Saturday. Monoton made 77 in the second innings against 57 by Charlottetown. Monoton won by a total of 114 against 59. The return match will be played in Charlottetown.

The Garrison Defeats Boston. Halifax, Aug. 18.—In the match with Boston the Garrison won by 2 runs, with 3 wickets to spare.

YACHTING.

Arrival of the Valkyrie III. New York, Aug. 18.—Valkyrie III, the challenger for the America cup, was sighted off Moriches life saving station at 12:35 o'clock this afternoon, and was reported east of Fire Island at 3:32 p. m. The sound freight steamer City of Bridgeport, with Lord Dumraven's representative in America, H. Maitland Kersey, and a large party of friends, was awaiting the yacht's arrival down the bay, when she was sighted.

The Vigilant, in tow of the tender Aeronaut, went down the bay in the forenoon to greet the English yacht. She had quite a party on board. When the Valkyrie III reached the quarantine station she found a good many people waiting for her and the warmth of her reception must have satisfied her officers. Yachts of all sizes went down the bay in the hope of catching a glimpse of the cup challenger. The larger vessels went away outside of Sandy Hook and cruised about, while the smaller craft stayed in the vicinity of the hook as long as they could with the hope of seeing the little fellows did not have the courage to venture far into the choppy sea which was kicked up by a brisk northwest wind, but the schooner and a couple of more magnified proportions extended their course, and remained in the open until they saw that they would have to give over the opportunity of seeing the English boat. All the same, a majority of them hovered about quarantine until one o'clock.

Everybody who saw Valkyrie III had many words to say concerning her appearance. The fleet of vessels that went down to meet the defender was the largest that ever advanced to the place of meeting in the history of the cup. It was an all-day job. But it was Sunday and yachtsmen were therefore gifted with plenty of time, and they put it to most courteous manner.

In the meantime the Defender and Vigilant had left the dry dock at Erie basin. The Vigilant was towed down through the narrows by her tender Aeronaut to Sandy Hook, passing quarantine about 9:30 a. m. and dropping anchor in the Erie Basin. The Defender quickly turned westward on leaving the dock and went up East river, and thence to New Rochelle. It was Capt. Haff's purpose to give the new boat a spin to see how much good had been done to her by the cleaning she had undergone.

The skipper said before leaving Erie basin that he believed his boat was better at that moment than she had ever been. Everybody who saw the Defender did not go to Bay Ridge was a sore disappointment to the thousands who had gone to that point to see her. She will, however, run down and anchor off the Atlantic Yacht club's house tomorrow afternoon, and remain there until the following morning, when she will enter upon the first trial race.

The news that the Valkyrie III had been sighted off Moriches, L. I., at 1:15 p. m. spread with astonishing alacrity through New York and Brooklyn, if that opinion may be formed from the appearance of the enormous crowds, which gathered along the fort Hamilton shore. Although it was a Sunday crowd, that sailed on was nearly doubled by the aggregation of sharpers, if not cranks, of the yachting species.

As the night wore on interest in the arrival of the Valkyrie increased, and when shortly before 3:30 the report arrived at quarantine that the Valkyrie was really heading towards the upper bay there was a great shout of relief, and somebody raised a shout of "Three cheers for the Valkyrie," and they were given with the usual fervor. The night was delightfully clear, the electric lights lining both shores sparkled like diamonds in an ebony setting, above which was the blue gray starlight sky.

At 9:45 in, and followed by two lights she slowly passed quarantine and was boarded by the health officer. The cup challenger looked trim and neat in the glimmering light. Her sails were snugly stowed and other decks were apparently all the members of her crew. Hearty cheers of welcome were exchanged with the English sailors, and then the usual formalities having been completed the Valkyrie continued her journey up the bay.

Off quarantine the Valkyrie was boarded by a reporter of the Associated Press, who obtained the following story of the voyage: "The Valkyrie," Capt. W. W. Cranfield said: "We left Gourock on July 27th with a full crew of 42 men, all told. After leaving Tory Island on the 28th, Sunday, we ran into a fresh N. W. gale, accompanied by high seas, which blew hard for twenty-four hours and then moderated.

On Wednesday morning, July 31, it commenced to blow again from N. W. to E. W. and it blew hard for five days when the weather moderated to a light southwest wind, which lasted up to Cape Race.

There we caught a northwest wind which carried us to Sable Island, when the wind became light and left us becalmed at times, and lasting up to our arrival here. We sighted Shinnecock light at noon today, and at 6:30 this evening, when ninety miles west of Fire Island we were taken in by the World tug C. P. Raymond, and here we are. We made 3,016 miles in all, and one day only made 70 miles. We never carried away a rope or a yardarm throughout the voyage.

The Valkyrie will anchor off Liberty Island for the night and will be taken to the Erie Basin in the morning.

New York, Aug. 18.—Valkyrie's mode of passage was 22 days. A cotillion of her trip with the name of the Vigilant. They evidently desire to retain all information which it is not absolutely necessary to disclose. It is said that Mr. Iselin is quite willing that the "America's" cop committee and the regatta committee should know the official measurements as soon as they are taken, in order that they may satisfy themselves as

to the facts, but he does not want the figures to be spread broadcast until the last moment. It is possible, therefore, that the public will not be informed as to the Defender's racing length until the yacht's measurements are compared with those of Valkyrie III.

Which is the better boat, the Defender of the Valkyrie III, is a question brought up more frequently every day by both yachtsmen and landsmen. The former nearly always say that it is a foregone conclusion that we shall keep the cup, but down upon their hearts there is a degree of uncertainty that will crop out occasionally, for they unwillingly sometimes admit that there is going to be a hard fight this time, and that it is even possible the Valkyrie will win one of the five races to be sailed.

Commodore John H. Flagler of the American Yacht club has been a careful observer of all the international contests, and of the preparations for them. He has made a study of the lines of the competing yachts, and, therefore, his opinion on the prospects of the coming race is valuable.

"Both boats are in the best of shape," he says, "I don't see how it is possible for us to lose the cup. In the Defender we have a grand boat—one much faster than any of her predecessors—and I feel sure she will, as I said, barring accidents, be able to successfully defend the cup."

"On the other hand, we cannot afford to lose sight of the fact that the Valkyrie III, now on her way over here, is a very fast boat from her performance up to date, but I am satisfied that she has not yet seen her best. She will be at least five minutes faster, in my opinion, by the time she is ready to race with the Valkyrie."

H. C. Winttingham, the naval architect, who designed the schooner Emerald and many other prize-winners, had this to say upon the subject: "The Defender is a very fast and able boat and I have no fears for the cup just now. In all probability we shall keep it on this side of the water if no accidents occur. The Vigilant is an improved boat, and seems to be racing faster every day."

Every race has its ups and downs. The Defender defeated the Valkyrie II, when she was over here, and I consider that the Vigilant of today is four minutes faster than she was 1884. The Defender has beaten the Vigilant every time they have started, and she will continue to do so. I think Commodore George Gould has done a very laudable thing in placing the Vigilant at the disposal of the America's cup committee for this purpose. I am also sorry to see any friction between the representatives of the boats. There never ought to be any issue between them."

ENGLISH SAILS FOR DEFENDER. Bristol, R. I., Aug. 13.—Some time before the Defender was launched C. Oliver Iselin of the cup defender syndicate, who had been a reporter for the Defender would have four suits of sails. Two suits were to be made at Bristol and one at Boston. Regarding the fourth suit, Mr. Iselin declined to state where it would be made. Subsequently it was learned that the Defender was to have an entire suit of Ramage cloth sails. This fact created general surprise, as it was popularly supposed that the Defender's sails would be confined to the spinnaker.

However, it leaked out today that the Ramage cloth sails were being made in London, Eng., the information coming through a letter from the Boyle Fibre syndicate of London, manufacturers of Ramage yarn, to their correspondent here. The syndicate wrote their Bristol representative as follows: "Tests have recently been made here of Ramage cloth which is of a new cloth, to the best makes of any other cloth. A suit of sails has been ordered for the Defender this season, and the Niagara will also have a suit of the same material."

There have been no consignments of foreign sails received here, but it is rumored in town tonight that some of the Ramage cloth sails are now on the way from London. The present suits of the Defender are made of Texas staple cotton. This cotton is of short staple and quite heavy. When the nature of the material of which these sails are made, and that the lightest possible sails consistent with strength that can be manufactured. That the sails were being made in England was probably kept secret in order to avoid criticism of the yacht being sailed by an American. It is doubtful, however, if a suit of Ramage cloth sails could be manufactured in season for the races.

TOLERANCE OF WELSH PREACHING.

(Cardiff Weekly Mail.) Who says Welsh preachers are not tolerant? A North Pembroke Baptist minister finished his discourse last Sunday evening by telling his congregation that he would rather marry the devil's daughter and live with the old people than vote for a Tory.

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ONTARIO CROPS.

The Report Issued by the Bureau of Industries on the Condition of Crops.

Oats, Peas, Beans and Corn Promise Well at the Present Time.

Toronto, Aug. 16.—The quarterly report of the bureau of industries for the province of Ontario gives the following information: "The weather in many sections of the province no rain fell from the 4th to the 20th of June. In July, however, after the first week, light showers were fairly frequent and the dew was also more copious. There was favorable weather for haying and the fall wheat harvest. The early part of August was cooler than usual, but normal weather is again prevailing."

Fall wheat—Reports regarding fall wheat are not unanimous, although on the whole they may be regarded as favorable. The crop was cut earlier than usual, but notwithstanding the rapid ripening the berry is frequently described as plump and good quality. Owing to the drouth the straw is short except in a few favored localities. The crop was harvested in good condition, and farmers generally find little reason to murmur at the return. Oats—There has been a wide range in the fields of oats reported, some very poor fields being referred to, while others are mentioned as giving as high as 62 and 70 bushels per acre. The average yield is 31.4 bushels per acre, which is about three bushels below the average.

Peas—Correspondents claim that this crop has withstood the dry weather better than any other, excepting, perhaps, corn. Some report the straw as rather short, while others declare that it is abundant, and will be the salvation of live stock as winter fodder. Showers at the time of writing were delaying harvesting and prolonging growth.

Beans—A fair crop is promised, although a good deal of the seed failed to germinate owing to drouth at the time of planting. Should the weather continue favorable the crop will likely be above the average, as it is very promising.

Hay and clover.—The only thing in favor of the hay crop is the fact that it had splendid weather for harvesting, and was cut in the best possible condition. The yield ranges from 1-4 to 2-2 tons per acre, but the majority of returns are under one ton to the acre, and the average for the season is but 73 tons per acre, which means a half crop of hay.

Potatoes.—If vigorous stalk and profusion of blossom and leaf cut for anything, there ought to be an abundant yield of potatoes. Fruit.—The bureau has never received more discouraging reports concerning fruit. Apples have been a great failure. The bulk of correspondents report none at all, or a dozen or two on a tree. A number hazard the opinion that a half bushel or possibly a bushel is the best possible yield from a tree.

The acreage and yield for the province with comparisons are as follows: Fall wheat, 748,199 acres; average yield, 17.8 bushels per acre, against 778,992 acres and 21.2 bushels last year; spring wheat, 223,967 acres and 14.8 bushels, against 220,625 acres and 14.6 bushels. Barley, 473,046 acres and 22.9 bushels, against 486,261 acres and 22.6 bushels. Oats, 2,737,309 acres and an average yield of 31.8 bushels, against 2,342,768 acres and 30 bushels average. Hay and clover, 2,537,674 acres with an average yield of .73 tons per acre, against 2,576,943 acres and an average yield of 1.39 tons per acre.

A NOTORIOUS FORGER.

Run Down in New Haven by R. H. Beal of St. John.

New Haven, Conn., Aug. 16.—W. L. McDougall, a notorious forger and confidence man who has been operating in Canada and New England of late, was arrested at Banford tonight and taken to Hartford later. The capture was made by Officer Walter Smith of Hartford, assisted by R. H. Beal of the Dominion Collecting Agency, St. John, N. B., who has been following McDougall for the past month.

A MISSIONARY'S DEATH.

Halifax, Aug. 16.—A cablegram announces the death of Rev. W. J. McKenzie, Canadian missionary to Corea. He was a native of Cape Breton, of magnificent physique, who after graduating in theology and medicine and having had a year's missionary experience on the coast of Labrador, went out as the pioneer Canadian missionary to three million Coreans. He was not sent by any church, but went on his own hook and lived by faith. A young lady to whom he was engaged to be married was to have left Nova Scotia next week to join him.

WOLSELY THE MAN.

London, Aug. 17.—The Daily Telegraph announces that Gen. Lord Wolseley has been chosen to succeed the Duke of Cambridge as commander-in-chief of the army.

THE POWER OF ELOQUENCE.

History teems with examples of the power of eloquence. A good story of an incident which occurred the other day in a Cardiganshire chapel, where the congregation was made up largely of seafaring men, is now going the rounds. "A figure used by the preacher related to a captain at his wit's end when navigating his ship through a narrow, shallow, winding channel, abounding with rocks and strong currents. The faces of some of the listeners were perfectly pictures as the preacher eloquently described the details and the difficulties of the voyage. The ship ran against a bank, and in a thrilling burst, the preacher shouted, 'What shall we do?' 'Heaven knows, said an old sailor, 'for we are going starboard foremost!'—London Exchange.

THE WORLD RUNS AWAY FROM US.

The other day we had a talk with a man who knew as little of the world around him as a baby. Yet he was a man of naturally high intelligence. He had just been relieved from prison. Ten years ago he was incarcerated under a life sentence. Recently, however, circumstances had arisen which proved his innocence, and he obtained his freedom. But nothing seemed as before. He had been stationary while the world moved on. Many of his old friends were dead, and all were changed. A big slice of his career was lost, and worse than lost. Could he ever make it up? No never. Besides, although he had committed no offence, the mere fact that he had been convicted of one would always place him at a disadvantage.

Different as it is in all outward conditions long illness produces results which resemble those of enforced solitude. When confined to our homes by disease we are virtually out of the world. Friends may, and do, pity us; but they cannot see the way out. We are not suffering from a disease, but we are suffering with it. We are not suffering from a disease, but we are suffering with it. We are not suffering from a disease, but we are suffering with it.

"I never had any rest or pleasure," he writes a man whose letters I have just finished reading. "In the early part of 1888," he says, "a strange feeling came over me. I felt heavy, drowsy, languid and tired. Something appeared to be wrong with me, and I considered at length in the way out. It was in my mouth, my appetite failed, and what I did eat lay on me like a stone. Soon I became afraid to eat, as the act was always followed by pain and distress. Sometimes I had a sensation of choking in the way out. I could not swallow. I was swollen, too, around the body, and got about with difficulty owing to increasing weakness."

"At the pit of my stomach was a hungry, craving sensation, as though I needed support from food; yet the little I took did not abate this feeling. My sleep was broken, and I awoke in the morning unrefreshed. For four years I continued in this wretched state before I found relief."

This letter is signed by Mr. Charles H. Smith of 19 New City Road, Glasgow, and dated January 15th, 1892. Before we hear how he was at last delivered from the slavery of illness, let us listen to the words of a lady on the same theme: Mrs. Mary Ann Russell of Station Road, Miltonton, near Gainsborough. In a brief note dated January 3rd, 1892, Mrs. Russell says she suffered in a similar way for over fifteen years. Her hands and feet were cold and clammy, and she was pale and bloodless. She had pain in the left side and palpitation, and her breathing was short and hurried. No medicines availed to help her for two years ago. "At that time," she says, "our minister, the late Rev. Mr. Watson, told me of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and urged me to make a trial of it. I did so, and presently got great relief. It was not long before the bad symptoms all left me, and I gradually got strong. I kept in good health, and have pleasure in making known to others the remedy which did so much for me."

Mr. Smith was completely cured by the same remedy, and says had he known of it sooner he would have saved years of misery. The real ailment in both these cases was indigestion and dyspepsia, with its natural consequences. Throughout the civilized world its course is marked by a hundred forms of pain and suffering. Men and women are torn to pieces by it as vessels are by the rocks on which they are driven by the tempests. So comprehensive and all-embracing is it that we may almost say that there is no other disease. It signifies life transferred into wheat bread turned into poison. We are the most illiest signs—especially the feeling of weariness, languor and fatigue, which announce its approach. Prevention is better than cure.

But, by the use of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, cure is always possible; and poor captives in the loathsome dungeons of illness are daily delivered as the hand of the good German nurse swings open the doors.

THE YANKEE ABROAD.

(Mussooca cor. Orilla Packet.) "Widener's review is full," present there are more people here than I have seen before at this season, and a considerable percentage are Americans. Why is it that people from the north of the line always become so effusive when they get away from home? It is just the same in Europe. It should be to see the Englishman that would travel about with a Union Jack in his pocket, to be perpetually in the face of foreigners. Here, as soon as a Yankee has hired his boat, he proceeds to decorate with the stars and stripes. One who sits at the same table with me at the hotel seems to travel with a lot of these flags, "assorted sizes," and he hardly finishes a sentence without an allusion to the "star-spangled banner." I recollect a Yankee in the Black Forest in Germany who used to float one from his window in the hotel, and another Yankee on an ocean liner who had a stars and stripes pocket handkerchief that he used to "fly" at passing ships, meanwhile anxiously scanning said vessels through a binocular for "signs of encitement" (his own words). He fur of the thin line lies in the fact that there is scarcely a bit of national bunting that does not represent more of national doing, being and suffering than the stars and stripes. Then why all this splutter? Further, aboard, at any rate, every one can tell the travelling Yankee without a flag—and if he could see himself as others see him it might do him good, for as a rule he knows as little about what constitutes "his tie," as the French say, that the quieter he is the better. The foregoing is, you will say, savage, but a Yankee was down at the hotel the night before last wanting the wash the blamed Canadian—hisself was good for three any day—and he seemed to be sober, too.

LUCK OF AN EDITOR.

(Columbus Grove Clipper.) Once in a while one will hear of a city newspaper man, but not often. One day last week the editor of the Sutton News purchased a chicken, and upon cutting it open a 16-cent piece was found. The above in itself is a strange happening, but what looks us silly is what a newspaper man wanted with a chicken when the price is only 5 cents a pound.

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