

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

By the Women's Christian Temperance Union of St. John.

Treat the people—the wise and the ignorant, the good and the bad with the gravest questions, and in the end you educate the race.

DOMINION W. C. T. U.

The Annual Session Opened at London, Ontario.

The seventh convention of the Dominion W. C. T. U. met in the First Congregational church, the attendance being rather thin.

The convention was called to order by Mrs. Ella F. M. Williams, the president, and proceedings began with devotional exercises.

Mrs. Williams gave a short Bible reading, the dominion vice-president, Mrs. Todd, St. Stephen, N. B., leading in prayer.

The roll of officers was called by the recording secretary, Mrs. Rutherford of Toronto, the following responding: President, Mrs. Ella F. M. Williams, vice-president, Mrs. Todd, St. Stephen, N. B.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Tilton, London; treasurer, Mrs. Tilton, Ottawa; recording secretary, Mrs. A. S. Boucher, Toronto; vice-presidents, ex officio—Ontario, Mrs. May R. Thornley, London; Quebec, Mrs. Sanderson, Dayville; Superintendent of departments—Scientific temperance instruction, Mrs. J. P. Noyes, Cowansville, Que; franchise, Mrs. Edwards, Ottawa; kitchen garden, Mrs. Faircloth, Toronto; Woman's Journal, Mrs. Scott, Ottawa; soldiers' volunteer camps, Mrs. R. Wheeler, Paris; Mrs. McDonald.

Following are the committees appointed: Plan of work—Merrill, Mrs. Ballou; Quebec, Mrs. Macdonald, and Mrs. Sanderson, Ontario; Mrs. Wright and Mrs. Maxwell.

Resolutions—Mrs. Todd; Quebec, Mrs. McDonald and Mrs. Fisher; Ontario, Mrs. Livingston and Mrs. Bacon; France—Ontario, Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Thornley and Mrs. McArthur.

Circulars—Mrs. John Cameron and Miss O'Leary, London.

Credentials—Miss Tilley and the provincial presidents.

The two pages, Miss Ida Adams and Miss Ethel Parker, and the ex-dominion president, Mrs. Fawcett, were introduced by Mrs. Williams. A message was also read from the honorary president, Mrs. Letitia Youngman, Toronto, who expressed regret at being unable to attend in person, although absent from the activities of life, her heart was as full as ever in the work. She wished the convention success.

MISS TILLEY, corresponding secretary, read her report, showing that since the last annual meeting thirteen new officers had been appointed. Three departments remained without superintendents. The W. C. T. U. meeting at the World's Fair was so successful, upon Miss Tilley stating that Canada was well represented. The growth of the union throughout the provinces had been satisfactory. In Ontario great work had been done. There were 28 stations active during the year. The increase in membership was 350—by far the largest increase in any previous year. In temperance sentiment there has been a decided growth and the people were never so thoroughly roused to the importance of the work. In Quebec three new unions have been formed, but a large number of members of about 100 occurred. This decrease has been counterbalanced by the addition of nearly 100 "Y" workers. In the maritime provinces, the new Union of Brunswick and Prince Edward Island—three unions were formed, with a slight decrease in membership. The Band of Hope members have been increased by 1,204.

Mrs. Williams was introduced with pleasure to the fact that the bill asking for incorporation of the W. C. T. U. had passed both houses and was now awaiting the governor's signature.

THE FINANCES. The report of the treasurer, Mrs. Tilton of Ottawa, showed that the general balance on June 5, 1893, was \$351.45. The receipts at the Dominion convention at Winnipeg were \$89.90, and the total receipts were \$441.35; Ontario, \$230.70; Quebec, \$95.37; Maritime provinces, \$76; British Columbia, \$20; N. W. T. (for 1893 and 1894), \$3.45; a total of \$441.35. The same amount was reported by Mrs. Tilton, \$441.35; Mrs. Rutherford, \$14.75; Mrs. MacArthur, \$7.50, and Mrs. Leake, \$7.05. The interest account totaled \$13.22. The World's W. C. T. U. balance \$102.75. From the N. W. T. was a balance last year of \$79.75, and to this amount the past year had added sufficient to swell the account to \$110.61. Various other items had brought the total receipts up to \$1,232.35. The expenses left a handsome balance with which to start the new year. The expense of the Dominion convention at Winnipeg last year was \$260.03; affiliation fees for the World's W. C. T. U., \$38.95; Woman's Journal, \$20; J. J. Crabbe, U. S., \$143; recording secretary, Mrs. A. S. Boucher, Montreal, \$59.80; making a total general expense of \$654.98. The expense of officers amounted to only \$64.61, as follows: President, \$38.20; recording secretary, \$7.04; corresponding secretary, \$5.37. The expense of the departments were very light, the largest amount to any one branch being \$5. The literature department also involved but light expense, the largest item being for printing. The missionary accounts for the World's W. C. T. U. was \$102.75; for the Northwest territories, \$30; and expenses for Miss Phelps, \$18. Together with other minor items the total expense amounted to \$654.98, which left a balance of \$577.34.

A short discussion followed each report, all being adopted.

Mrs. Tilley, dominion secretary of the King's Daughters and Sons, London, was introduced to the convention.

The final hour of the opening session was occupied by Miss Douglas of Montreal with a Bible reading.

AFTERNOON SESSION. This afternoon's session was marked by a largely increased attendance of delegates, the business consisting chiefly of reports.

Mrs. Whitman of Canada, N. S., stated that the work among Nova Scotia's sailors and fishermen, though in its infancy, was vigorous and far-reaching. Good results had also been achieved in other provinces.

Mrs. Faircloth of Toronto, superintendent of the kitchen garden department, claimed that the importance of work in that section could not be overestimated. Its influence on the home being most effective. Cooking classes have been formed in St. John; Toronto has two and London one.

The trouble is to find young ladies willing to learn the work. Miss Faircloth strongly urged the promotion of this department.

Mrs. Atkinson of Moncton, N. B., reported on juvenile and Sunday school work. The provinces have been increasing their membership. Ontario has 6,778 members in the Band of Hope, Quebec 1,978, maritime provinces 1,716, Manitoba 1,150, British Columbia 95, Assiniboia 40. The various schemes of the bands were successful.

Miss Scott gave a favorable report in regard to The Women's Journal, which has a monthly circulation of 3,500.

Mrs. Todd, St. Stephen, reported for her half of the literature committee. They had done considerable work in circulating leaflets, etc., and had a balance on hand of about \$70.

"Honesty and hygiene" were dealt with by Mrs. Craig, Compton, Que.; Mrs. Sanderson reading the report.

Mrs. Edwards of Ottawa read the report on "Franchise." Mrs. Branson of Toronto reported on "Legislation and petitions," referring to Mr. Charlton's bill in parliament on Sabbath observance and better protection for girls, also Mr. Dickie's bill to extend the franchise to widows and spinners. A memorial was then read from the Prison Aid association, containing the recommendation of the prison reform commission. Mrs. Carr called attention to the fact that the commission had made no recommendation in their report regarding the drink habit, although they had been told everywhere that the great cause of crime was intemperance, and the only remedy was prohibition. After some discussion it was decided to sign the memorial. Mrs. Wheeler of Paris, superintendent of the soldiers' volunteer camps department, said little had been done among the redcoats. In reply to a communication regarding prohibiting the sale of liquor in camps, Major General Herbert had promised to do what he could to check liquor selling in all the camps. (Applause.) Miss Tilley of Toronto read a lengthy report regarding the World's Fair.

WEDDING BELLS. Miss Fannie Barnes, daughter of the late T. G. Barnes, was married at Hampton on Monday, June 11, to R. L. Tweedie in the Methodist church.

An Amherst despatch of the 5th says: An event this evening of much social interest was the marriage of Miss Ethel Chapman, eldest daughter of A. C. W. Moore of the firm of Moore & Moore, tea merchants, and local manager of the U. S. Drug Store, to George Edgar, press companion. Rev. D. McGreggor officiated. Miss Annie Mitchell being bridesmaid and W. J. Simpson as groom.

The bride was a very quietly celebrated, only the immediate friends of the contracting parties being present.

St. Andrew's church was filled with a fashionable and brilliant company.

Nellie Cushing, daughter of the late Gen. Byron Cushing, was married to Alexander Wilson, of Halifax, now in the agency of the Bank of Nova Scotia in this city. The bride was a very charming and accomplished young woman, and the church was beautifully decorated, the decorations being the work of the Young People's association.

The pastor, Rev. G. Macmillan, performed the ceremony. The bride, who was attired in white, was attended by her sister, Miss Edith Cushing and her cousin, Miss Annie Wilson. The groom, who was attired in a tuxedo, was accompanied by his brother, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson left on the night train for North Carolina.

A very interesting event occurred at the residence of Mrs. Ames, Belle Vert, on the 4th inst., occasioned by the marriage of their daughter, Lizette, to Dr. Blainhorn of Princeton, Maine. A large number of friends were present to witness the marriage ceremony. Rev. Wallace Thomas officiating. The bride was attired in a grey travelling suit trimmed with navy blue velvet, with hat and cape to match, carrying a fine bouquet of natural flowers. After partaking of a sumptuous breakfast the happy couple, amid showers of rice, old boots, etc., left on a wedding trip through Nova Scotia, taking in Windsor, Annapolis, thence by steamer to St. John, whence they will proceed to their future home in Princeton, Maine, U. S. The presents were many and beautiful, showing the high esteem in which the bride was held by her many friends who regret to lose her from the social circle. (Sackville Post.)

Rev. W. M. Brewer Has a Caller. Quite a sensation has been created in this city, says the Charlottetown Patriot, on account of a very much over-married man named James McMahon, who came from the United States recently, and who was closely followed by his second wife, his original spouse remaining behind. Wife No. 2 called on Rev. W. M. Brewer, who kindly assisted her. The details of the circumstance being published in the Guardian, McMahon visited Mr. Brewer on Sunday morning somewhat under the influence of liquor, and shaking a copy of the paper containing the article in the clergyman's face, accused him of giving publicity to the affair. He contended that his real name was McMahon—not McCallin as published. Mr. Brewer tried to reason, but McMahon was intent on a quarrel; but considering the rev. gentleman as his equal physically, decided to refrain. He left the parsonage and crossing the street halted, and in strong language informed Mr. Brewer that "he would look out for him." He, however, kept a safe distance, no doubt considering discretion the better part of valor. We learn that McMahon has since left the island to escape the lot of the big game.

"How to Cure All Skin Diseases." Simply apply "SWANER'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures itching, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, neck, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. The great healing and curative power are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWANER'S OINTMENT. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

ACACIA VILLA SCHOOL.

Forty-Second Anniversary Exercises at Horton Landing, N. S.

The Programme of Literary and Musical Exercises—A Well Equipped School.

MONTON, LANDING, N. S., June 7.—Mr. Patterson, well known and popular school teacher at Horton Landing, N. S., has had his forty-second year under the most satisfactory circumstances. The closing exercises were held on Wednesday, May 30th, and were of more than usual interest, especially because of the large number of day scholars in attendance.

The people of Lower Horton Mr. Patterson's school for a high school when their children are ready to leave the public school, and during the past winter thirty day scholars were enrolled.

His school board, forty-one, was smaller than last year, but it was very successful for the year will compare favorably with that of other private schools and academies in the province. The whole of Wednesday was spent in the examination of the various classes in the work of the year. There was a pleasing readiness and thoroughness in all the subjects, but we were particularly struck by the examination of the school. There was a large class in Euclid, almost any member of which could demonstrate any proposition in the first two books with ease and promptness which proved that the boys were not only ready to do the problems and get hold of the proofs and principles which underlie them. All some had also mastered the first four books of Euclid, and some of the more advanced Mount Allison, has charge of the reading and rhetoric, and the standard of the school in this department has gone up 100 per cent. His little one taught by Miss Kempton did wonderfully good work, showing that they had got hold of the idea entering into the spirit of the author, and bringing out his meaning, by correct pronunciation, distinct enunciation, emphasis, inflection, etc., etc. In philosophy there was the same excellence displayed, and in geography, under the management of Principal Patterson, the whole school seemed to have a perfect knowledge of the many maps on the wall, pointing out quickly almost any spot on the globe, and giving its position and characteristics. It was wonderful how proficient even the little ones were. A. H. H. Patterson's class in Latin and Greek, a class in French were very creditable. It was the opinion of one and all a mere satisfactory examination had never been passed at Acadia Villa.

Mr. Tall and Miss Kempton, teacher of vocal music, and Miss Ida Jones, piano music teacher, had prepared a school exhibition of the many maps on the wall, a class in French were very creditable. It was the opinion of one and all a mere satisfactory examination had never been passed at Acadia Villa.

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wanted on other charges and fled to America before Carey's arrest.

New York, June 7.—The World tomorrow will say: "Lying in a darkened room on the ground floor of a tiny frame house in Providence, R. I., is the hapless body of Mrs. Mary Byrne, the woman who is generally known as 'the woman who was driven by Brady and Kelly into the bodies of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in the Peacock Park affair.'"

For three years she has been dying literally by inches of creeping paralysis, and life has almost been extinguished in her.

With her on Wednesday night stood aside a certain that concealed the bedroom from sight, while her daughter bent over her bedside and caught the faint ripples and interrupted them. Her first reply, when 'Tyan's story was read to her, was: 'I will say nothing in answer to the man who has betrayed me.'"

"She was asked a word in defence of Parrnell. 'Parrnell was innocent,' she gasped. 'Before God I swear it. I know not who shot the revolver. Being about fifty years of age, I will say nothing in defence of the matter.' With an effort she added: 'Tyan said that he never had anything to do with the direction. I know who did it but I won't tell you. It is wrong to say that Carey got his pardon on condition that he would implead Parrnell. He knew nothing about Parrnell and he was simply informed on Brady, Kelly and the rest, and he hid it to save himself.'"

"After I am dead the world shall have all it wants to know. Then the truth can be told."

BRITISH NEWS.

Baron Hirsch Purchases Matchbox for Seventy-five Thousand Dollars.

The International Y. M. C. A. Delegates Visit Windsor and See All the Sights.

DUBLIN, June 7.—Sheridan, the composer, who was arrested in November last, together with John Meenan and Patrick Nolan, for being concerned in the attempt to cause an explosion at Alderborough docks on November 26th, was released from custody today, owing to the fact that the jury upon three occasions failed to convict him.

LONDON, June 7.—Baron Hirsch has purchased Matchbox, who ran second to Ladas in the Derby yesterday. The price paid was \$75,000, and an additional \$25,000 is to be paid provided Matchbox wins the grand prize of Paris. Matchbox was owned by Lord Arlington, and is a brown colt by St. Simon out of Match Girl.

The delegates to the International conference and jubilee celebration of the Y. M. C. A. visited Windsor today, and were received at the railway station by the mayor and municipal authorities. The delegates, later, by special permission of the queen, inspected the Albert mausoleum, the Royal gaiters at Frogmore, the late Prince Consort's model farm, the Royal stables, and the stables department.

Washington was served in a Marquee in the park, after which the delegates assembled in the early afternoon at the terrace and were photographed. The farewell meeting of the delegates took place in this terrace. During the afternoon a number of the delegates visited Stone college and viewed the ancient school which was not well, and did not accompany the delegates to Windsor. Mr. Webb moved that the delegates send a telegram to the queen, thanking her majesty for the exceptional privilege that had been granted to them. Count Bernstorff seconded the resolution, and expressed the gratitude of all the foreign delegates for the hearty reception which had been accorded to them by the Scotch Christians, from the Queen to the people.

The resolution was carried unanimously. A telegram was then read from Prince Oscar of Sweden, thanking the delegates for the English brethren for their generous hospitality.

John Wannamaker proposed that a message be sent to President Williams saying that though the sun shone and the birds sang and the queen welcomed them his absence had cast a shadow over their joy. They prayed for his speedy recovery and wished him long life and hoped his even wider blessings might attend his work. The motion was carried with enthusiasm. Howard Williams, thanking the assembly for the long life and hoping his even wider blessings might attend his work, said that, happily, his father's illness was not of a serious nature, and he hoped to meet them all again three years hence.

Rev. Dr. Cuyler pronounced a benediction and the conference was dismissed.

CAUSED A SENSATION.

The Dead Body of an Infant Found in the House of the President of a Female College.

RELMIRA, N. Y., June 7.—The report that the dead body of a fully matured infant had been found in the attic of the house of Rev. Bates Green, president of the Elmira Female college, caused a sensation here today. Dr. Green lives in a large house just opposite the college campus. Yesterday a woman employed by Dr. Green's family to do some house cleaning noticed a strange, offensive odor in the attic, and proceeding to investigate, in a small place between the ceiling and the roof found the dead body of an infant, wrapped in a lot of bloody clothes. The odor was immediately notified, and he found the remains to be those of a ten pound male child, but could not tell how long the child had been dead.

ONE MORE CRANK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—The personal crank turned up at the executive mansion today. He was a young man of distracted appearance, who announced that his purpose was to convert President Cleveland to ways of righteousness. This was the third time that he has been at the White house, and while he was not orderly, he was so quietly determined to get at the president, that the patience of the watchman was exhausted, and he called for the police, and had him transferred to the third precinct station, where he will be held for examination. His name, as it is understood, is Hefenstein, a converted Jew, who has been preaching extemporaneous sermons on the street corners for some time.

TYNAN WAS NOT NO. 1.

He Has Been Dead for Two or Three Years, Says the St. James Gazette.

The Widow of Frank Byrne Reported to Have Made Some Important Statements.

LONDON, June 7.—The St. James Gazette this afternoon publishes an article written by a person who claims to have been acquainted with J. E. Tynan, the author of "the Irish national inviolables" writes their times, in which he says that Tynan has been dead for two or three years. He adds that the copyright on Tynan's book having expired, the present book is probably the work of a penny-a-liner, who has been peddling the inviolables as a burly, but not a very intelligent, man.

MINERS SHOWING FIGHT.

Little Prospects of a Settlement Yet in View.

The Situation at Manoway Very Serious Last Night.

Thousands of Miners Turn Out to Resist the Importation of Negro Labor.

MANOWAY, June 7.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock Wednesday night an attack was made upon three Norfolk and Western black walkers on guard near the bridge over Littleton, seven miles above the city, and two of the railroad men were badly lacerated with stones. The deputies on guard at Lick Creek bridge opened fire on the unknown lawless and lawless. Being about fifty shots, and one of the assaulting parties is supposed to have been wounded. Sheriff Ward of this city took charge of a freight engine and proceeded to the scene of the trouble, but the rioters had dispersed. As more trouble is expected, the force of guards will be increased tonight.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—A special to the News from Huntington, W. Va., tells the story that the guards on the Norfolk and Western bridge at Koneva were assaulted and fired on by a gang of strikers last night.

The people moved out to the Lawrence county, however, guarding a trestle at Coal Cove were overpowered by a mob this morning and terribly beaten. Both men and horses were injured. The assailants were hurt. No attempt was made to destroy the trestle. As the Kanova bridge is securely guarded by a big force of men, it is very probable that any assault will be made on it.

PEORIA, Ill., June 7.—Few of the strikers have today visited the scene of yesterday's hostilities. The village at the Little mine is quiet and deserted. The people moved out on a massed night and came to Peoria for protection. It is thought they will return tomorrow, when active steps will be taken to ward off the rebuilding of the burned shaft. It will be a number of weeks, however, before operations can be resumed. William Dickson, the colored

THE RED MAN AND HIS FATE.

A Chat With Miss E. Pauline Johnson, the Young Iroquois Poetess.

"White Men May Well Think Better of the Indians Than They Do."

(London Canadian Gazette.)

"You ask me why I have come to England," said Miss E. Pauline Johnson, the young Iroquois poetess and actress, Tekanawaka, to the writer last week. "I have come here because my Indian people are very much misunderstood among you English. You do not believe them to be poetic, artistic, and as beautifully moral in their religion as they are. You have a poor idea of the grandeur of the red man's nature, and you do him an injustice."

"An injustice? I thought the Indians were well treated in Canada," I exclaimed.

"Yes, the Canadian government treats us with the greatest consideration, while the United States government does not study the Indian at all. The Six Nations tribe—that is, the Iroquois tribe made up of the Mohawk, Cayuga, Onondaga, Seneca and Tuscarora—have our own government. We are, under white laws, but the Canadian government never does a thing without asking the chiefs of the Iroquois in council, and when the chiefs pass a bill in our council it is submitted to the Canadian parliament. But there is never any dissention. They do not impose on us, and we do not impose on them. But, then, we are one reserve out of a hundred."

"You spoke of an injustice," I said.

"You do the Indian an injustice by the way you think, and speak, and write of him. I am an Iroquois, and, of course, I think the Iroquois are the best Indians in civilization and birth, just as you English think you are better than the Turks. Do you know that the Iroquois have done more in the last hundred years than it took the native Britons all their time to do? Indian families who fifty years ago were worshipping the Great Spirit, in the old Indian way, have now become professional men and finely-educated women who hold responsible positions. One of the best government land surveyors in Canada has a full-blooded young Iroquois, and one of the best architects in the department at Ottawa is a little Mohawk lady. You cannot, perhaps, count such cases by scores, but they show what the Red Man is capable. He is no savage if only given a chance."

"How is he handicapped now?"

"For one thing, by the awful class of white people near our reserves. When an Indian mixes in cultured white society, he becomes, in five years, a cultured man. When I was a child, I was never allowed to have any white friends except those of the missionary's family. They drag the Indian down. Yet I would not say that the Indians have now any real grievances, so far as the government is concerned, though they had at the time of the Northwest rebellion. The only thing is this: Suppose we came over to England as a powerful people. Suppose you gave us welcome to English soil, worshipped us as gods, as we worshipped you, and that you had first come to Canada; and suppose we encroached and encroached upon your home and drove you back and back, and then said, 'Oh, well, we will present you with a few acres—a few acres of your own dear land. What would you think of it all? So we think. We are without a country. The whole country belongs to us by right of lineage. We welcomed you as friends, we worshipped you, and you drove us into a little corner—'

They but forget we Indians owned the land. From our own soil that they had. Upon a soil that centuries ago, as an Indian legend alone, they never think how they would feel today if some great nation came from far away. We're taking their country from their hapless graves. Giving what they gave us—but war and graves."

"Still that poem, A Cry from an Indian Wife, does not reveal it. It counsels the Indian not to revolt at the Union Jack—do you not think to greet of white man's hands."

Perhaps the white man's God will do it. "And again—'

Forgive the wrongs my children did to you, And we the redskins will forgive you too. "But you, white men may well think better of the Indians than they do. Why do you know that the Iroquois have one of the most marvellous constitutions that the world has seen? Hiawatha—not the god that dear dead Longfellow painted him, but the greatest statesman Indian civilization ever produced—he found the Indians in eternal feud with one another, killing each other, and he conceived the idea of making one vast nation called the Iroquois to sweep the continent of America as Napoleon swept Europe. He got fifty-two representatives of each tribe, who were all fighting with one another, to meet at Drottell gathered the Berlin conference together. He got them to agree, and they amalgamated and fought in mass. Instead of fighting among themselves, they fought for the British. He got quarrelling Indian tribes together to do that, and give them a constitution which has lasted for 400 years, was no small achievement."

"I will read you what Horatio Hale, the American historian, says: 'The laws and policy framed by Hiawatha and his associates more than four centuries ago are still in force among their descendants on the Grand River reserve, near Bradford, Ontario. The territory has shrunk by many sales made at the well-meant instance of the protecting government to an extent of little more than 50,000 acres, with a population of some 3,000 souls. But in this small domain the chiefs are still elected, the councils are still consulted, and the civil policy is decided as nearly as possible by the rules of their ancient league. Not many persons are aware that there exists in the heart of Canada this relic of the oldest constitutional government of America—a free commonwealth, older even than any in Europe, except those of England and Switzerland; and perhaps two small semi-independent republics which lurk in the fastnesses of the Pyrenees and the Apennines.'

"That was what Horatio Hale wrote, and he and Parkman and, of course, Thoreau are the most accurate recorders of Indian affairs, though Parkman did abuse the Iroquois somewhat unjustly."

"And it makes one feel and to think that, despite all these historic associations and national character, the Indian is going to die out like the Polo and the Jew. Yes, I know the Iroquois are increasing in numbers a little now; but while we are today, say, 5,000, there must have been 30,000 of us as a hundred years ago. The same sad tale must be told of the Cree, the Blackfoot and the Sioux—all of splendid lineage. The Onondaga are blue-blooded—not a drop of any other blood in them, and they generally remain conservative in their habits. They will not embrace Christianity, I know an Onondaga family which on their back have lived for years in direct line, and a great many Cree and

Sioux Indians are the same. The Tuscaroras have a little Ojaga blood in them, I think—some Florida Indian blood."

"But come, Miss Johnson," I said, rallying her; "you yourself would hardly be leading your present life of culture had it not been for the white man's invasion."

"Perhaps not the same kind of life; but there are two of me. Sometimes I feel I must get away from the Highlands among a people who seem somehow to understand me. And the truth of this dual existence came home to me when Miss Johnson went on to recall bits of two of her typical poems. Here they are: 'Red Men Die, and West. Won. In the first a 'salon of the deadly Iroquois' is in the 'hated Huron's vicious clutch':

FROM "A RED MEN DIE." Then flung they unto him his choice: "With thee Walk out the bed of fire that waits thee now— Walk with uncovered feet upon the coals— Until thou reach the ghostly Lands of Soak, And with thy Mohawk death-song please our ears!" Or with whom with the woman rest these here? His eyes flash like the eagle's and his hands Clench at the loom. Like a god he stands, "Prepare the fire," he accented sternly. Contrast that with this little canoe lyric: WAVE-WOVN. Tonight I hunger so, Beloved, for my dearest, I if you recall and crave again the dream That haunted our canoe. And where is the witchcraft thro' Our hearts, as 'neath the northern night we sailed the northern stream.

Ah, dear, if only we As yet might could be Afraid within that light and lonely shell— To cry in silence— Heart-hushed, and lulled, and still, The midnight through the melting air flung forth its fatal spell.

Then Miss Johnson went on to show me the precious wampum belts which form a part of her Indian costume in recitals. "The white wampum," she explains, "always signifies peace, and is far more valuable and rare than the purple. Wampum is the history, literature, seal, and cologne of the Iroquois. The art of carving the beads from the shell is lost, and the art of reading the belts is also lost, save in one or two instances where a pupil has learned by rote the meaning of certain belts. The diagonal lines on a belt always proclaim it as Iroquois. This purple wampum, the 'Belt of Hospitality,' signifies the freedom of the camp or settlement or lodge to a visitor. The circles are emblematic of the polished hardwood bowl wherein is served the national dish—beaver tail soup. No, I have never tasted our national dish. You have killed off nearly all our beavers. This white wampum, the 'Belt of Peace,' is one that has been service in its own peculiar capacity. In a case of murder the old Indian law of 'blood for blood' is invariable, save in some instances where an unmarried female relation of the murderer presents itself in the avenger and petitions that he allow the offender to go unavenged; the avenger is made to accept the offering of peace."

This meaning of the white wampum is brought out in one of Miss Johnson's own poems: And she hears her mother saying: "Take thy beaver wampum; Go unto you evil savage; While he grieves on his sleigh, Sing and sue for peace between us; At his feet lay wampum white."

Among other treasures at Miss Johnson's studio is the copy of the Toronto Globe of October 2nd, 1869, bearing a supercription addressed to Chief G. H. M. Johnson thus: With kind regards From your brother chief, ARTHUR.

It gives a full account of the ceremony when the Duke of Connaught was made a chief of the Iroquois by Miss Johnson's father and grandfather in full Indian regalia. I wonder whether H. R. H. ever wears the woolen and red-headed scarf with the ribbon of the Garter to indicate his Indian citizenship. He is one of the few white men who were entitled to sit in the council of the Six Nations. There was, too, an autograph photograph of Prince Bismarck presented to the chief of the Six Nations, and much else recall with pathetic interest the glories of the Indian past.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

Government Powerless to do Anything for Ireland—Will Not Adjourn for the Derby.

DUBLIN, June 5.—John Redmond, M. P. for city of Waterford, in a speech at a meeting of the Irish National League in this city today, declared that the government was powerless to do anything for Ireland. The country, he said, had nothing to gain by a delay of the dissolution of parliament, and it was the duty of the Parnellite members to do their best to force a dissolution, which could not in any case be postponed beyond the opening.

LONDON, June 5.—In the house of commons today John William MacLure, member for the Stretford division of Lancashire, conservative, moved that the house adjourn for the Derby, which is to be run tomorrow.

The Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, ex-president of the board of agriculture, conservative, seconded the motion.

Sir William Harcourt, opposition leader in the house, said that the government had obtained the whole time of the house and the members were therefore in the position of trustees in discharging a trust, and he regretted he could not accede to the motion, which was eventually rejected by a vote of 246 to 100.

LONDON, June 6.—A statement issued today regarding the bankruptcy of Baron Thurlow, formerly paymaster general and at one time attached to the British legation at Washington, shows that his liabilities are £427,457, of which £254,015 are unsecured. His assets are stated to be £29,980. The insolvency of Baron Thurlow is mainly due to the falling value of various shares.

Mr. Gladstone's sight is improving steadily, and he is now able to see small objects with the aid of glasses. On learning of the result of the Derby, Mr. Gladstone sent a message of congratulation to Lord Rosebery.

CATTLE DISEASE.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 6.—The cattle on the stock farms of Col. Hopkins, J. W. Bullock and C. B. Hubbell of this town have been infected with a disease having the outward appearance of tuberculosis. The cattle were killed, and Dr. Smith from the agricultural department at Washington conducted the tests. About three hundred sheep and a number of other stock infected have been killed.

REV. G. S. CONVERSE.

BOSTON, June 6.—At a meeting of the archdeaconry of Boston this afternoon the appointment of Rev. G. S. Converse, as pastor of St. John's church, Boston Highlands, by Bishop Lawrence, was confirmed. The new archdeacon is one of the oldest rectors of the state.

There is always a moment in the pyramids of our lives when the apex is reached.—(Nixon de Lennox.)

THE BIG COAL STRIKE.

Governor McKinley Orders Out Twelve Hundred Militiamen.

Five Coal Trains on the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Stopped by Strikers.

A Bloody Battle at Little's Coal Mine, in Which Two Were Killed.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 6.—Governor McKinley has just ordered a force of 1,200 militiamen to the scene of the strike in Eastern Ohio. All of the commands of the 14th and 8th regiments and several companies of the 17th have been ordered out. The 14th regiment will leave on the special train at midnight. The trouble is in Belmont and Guernsey counties.

MARION, Ill., June 6.—The miners broke camp at Cartersville today and retreated before the militia arrived. Colonel Smith with company "M" of Carbondale, "D" of Belleville, and "G" of Effingham, have control of the switches and mines, and six cars of coal that had been held by the miners were run out. Six leaders of the mob were arrested and are now under guard in the city.

CLEVELAND, O., June 6.—The big passenger steamer City of Cleveland, of the Detroit and Cleveland line, was laid up today for an indefinite period, owing to the coal famine. Numerous mines have closed and coal vessels have been compelled to lay up for lack of fuel, and the very few boats which remain in service are using hard coal.

The various railways leading into the city are reducing the number of trains to the lowest possible limit, and the fuel question is becoming a most serious one on all sides.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 6.—The prospects for a settlement of the miners' strike by joint conference committees meeting at Columbus has come to naught so far as the Pittsburgh district is concerned. The Pittsburgh committee appears to represent the operators of this district and is divided and unless there is a change of sentiment before tomorrow's meeting here a majority will oppose the Columbus conference and will insist upon a 55-cent rate. Meanwhile the strike operators of the Youghiogheny Valley are preparing to resume with new men.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 6.—Five coal trains here, the "Ladies" at New's siding, west of Bellair, today, and the tracks are blocked. The sheriff has gone to the scene, but as he has no deputies will not insist upon a 55-cent rate. Coal trains on the Wheeling and Lake Erie were stopped at Laurelton last night, and no West Virginia coal whatever is now being shipped by either of these lines.

DENVER, Colo., June 6.—Gov. Waite says that the movement of the deputy sheriff against Bill Hill to arrest strikers is in violation of an armistice. While nothing is said on the point, in the agreement made by him in behalf of the miners with the mine owners, it was tacitly understood that no attempt should be made to serve any warrants until after the strike had ended at Cripple Creek, and the mines had been reopened.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 6.—Sheriff Richards has been ordered by Mayor Andrew McKeesport for deputies, and at once issued a proclamation calling on the citizens of McKeesport to act as police. In addition he has sent a detachment of militia from Mass on special trains.

KNOXVILLE, Ind., June 6.—The strikers stopped a coal train here this afternoon and killed the engineer, William Barr of Terre Haute. The train was on the Vandallia tracks.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 6.—The big rolling mills at Newburg were compelled to close today. The strikers have cut three and four thousand men are made idle.

CHRIEPEE CREEK, COL., June 6.—The deputies are in camp at Gillette with American flag flying. The strikers are in a state of an attack and declare they will fight to the death rather than surrender any of the strikers before the militia arrive.

One hundred mounted men on both sides are drawn up in the middle of the river. They are planted in a commanding position on the river bank. The strikers are scattered and manned by eight men each. It is definitely known that at least one of the guns is heavily loaded with railroad iron. The police are in a state of alarm, and are trained on the Riverton bridge, the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston and the Pittsburg, McKeesport & Youghiogheny railroads. The men at the guns have orders to fire if any attempt is made to bring deputies into the city. Mayor Andrew issued a proclamation at 3 o'clock commanding all persons not employed to stop congregating on the streets to convert them there, and you're all saloons and wholesale liquor houses to close until further orders.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 6.—A special train from Pekin, Ill., says there was a bloody battle at Little's coal mine, five miles down the Illinois river from Pekin, today, and two men were killed. Eight men were more or less seriously wounded.

The killed were: Jack (colored) Edward Bloom. The wounded are: Ed Porter and Peter Little, one of the proprietors, and half a dozen others. Word was received today morning that the strikers from west of the river were about to attack the mine. Sheriff Frederick swore in a posse and set out for the scene. The strikers assembled at Bentonville and crossed the river by ferries. There were about four hundred men and some women. The sheriff and posse remonstrated with the mob in vain. The leader of the strikers, a man named "Follow me," and the crowd charged on the mine. The proprietors, their two sons and a colored man retreated to the tower above the shaft and opened fire upon the attacking party, some of whom were seen to fall. The fire was returned and hundreds of shots were fired. Then the Little's shot a big of iron, but the mine did not cease. It was feared the powder house would be fired and the mob retreated. The air shaft was kept closed, and as there were a number of miners in the shaft it was feared they are suffocated.

CANADA AND THE WEST INDIES.

The Disproportion of the Trade of 1893.

[The Canadian Gazette.]

The new Canadian tariff has for one of its most laudable objects the extension of commercial relations between Canada and the West Indies, and if Canadian importers and exporters rise to the occasion, there should be a large increase in the trade exchanges with the various colonies. One cannot study the statistics for 1893 without realizing what an excellent opportunity Canada has if she diverts her eyes from this market. There are now direct steamship

facilities from Halifax and St. John and from Montreal, and the Canadian trade is not now therefore dependent, as it once was, upon New York channels.

Taking the whole of the West Indian group, we find, by the aid of figures kindly placed at our disposal by Joseph Bippin, one of the most persistent friends of the West Indies in this country, that the imports from Canada last year were of the value of \$2,649,785, as against \$1,024,977 from the United States, or a difference of \$1,624,808 in favor of the United States and against Canada. Similarly in exports we find the total to Canada was \$752,056, and to the United States \$21,553,497—a difference of \$20,801,441 against Canada.

At present Canada, like the United States, trades most largely with the Spanish West Indies, from which she imported last year to the value of \$500,639, while the United States imports were \$17,311,485, and to which she exported \$254,873, as against a United States total of \$2,815,108. The figures for the British West Indies stand thus: Canada imports to the value of \$249,578, and the United States to the value of \$1,832,869, as against \$210,824,977 from the United States, or a difference of \$21,055,497—a difference of \$20,801,441 against Canada.

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PROVINCIAL.

Fires at Moncton, Havelock and Other Places.

Great Strawberry and Blueberry Crops in Sunbury County.

Interesting News From Many Sections of New Brunswick.

Sunbury Co.

BLISSVILLE, June 8.—The following officers have been elected by Blissville Valley Council: S. C., Charles W. Jones; V. O., Albert W. Jones; W. D. Smith, chap. Maud Davis; rec. sec. Minnie Smith; fin. sec. Florence Meservey; treas. Milton Smith; herald, Lyman R. Webb; guard, Caleb Davis; secretary, De Witt. The Dominion Travelling Dairy is advertised to be at the Blissville Agricultural hall, June 16, at 2 p. m.

Restigouche.

CAMPBELLTON, June 8.—Fraelun Lachs, assisted by Miss M. Harper and Miss M. Goodwin, gave a pleasing concert in the Old Fellows hall on Monday night, and although the price of admission was higher than usual, there was a good number present. Miss Lachs is a beautiful singer, but high class singing in a foreign tongue is not strongly her forte. Her performance was highly praised. Her singing of the Last Rose of Summer, in German, was the best and most appreciated of any of her selections. Miss Harper and Miss Goodwin, pupils of Miss Lachs at Sackville, sang very nicely. Miss Goodwin's solo, What Could Little Doris Do? was enthusiastically received. Miss Helen Hill played all the solos, and also two instrumental pieces.

Carleton Co.

WICKLOW, June 4.—Our cemetery, which has a splendid look for the present, is now open to the public in the country. Very many of the graves have been sited at the sides and the tops nicely arranged for flowers. Mr. Kaye of Waterville is the man in charge.

Halifax.

On Tuesday and Wednesday nights Professor Bristol and his trained horses drew crowded houses, many being turned away. Campbellton was one of the good ones, and also an unlimited number of men who are fond of horses.

Kent Co.

BOYTON, June 4.—The contract for the repairs of all the bridges on the B. & M. railway to be done by James Barry & Co. is now being done under the superintendence of Messrs. Brewer and Boona. Captain Boona arrived on Saturday and work commenced today. The bridges on the Bay are being repaired first, while the material for the Boynton is coming from Philadelphia.

Queens Co.

PETERSVILLE, June 7.—Phillip C. Graham and Wm. S. Harts have moved their families to St. John, where they will remain permanently.—Wm. White, who has been ill for the past few weeks, is slowly convalescing.

Lower Co.

ROXBOROUGH, June 9.—Terrence Carran's sters in Kingston was burglarized on Thursday night. Some five or six dollars in cash and missing besides a lot of clothing.

St. John.

ROXBOROUGH, June 9.—The steamer Queen of the Fleece sailed today for London. Captain John L. Pye has taken command of the vessel. John Stroup, after extensive repairs on the blocks here, sailed today for St. John.

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The ceremony, which took place at 8 p. m., was performed by the Rev. W. E. Johnson, pastor of the Methodist church, in the presence of the immediate relatives of the contracting parties. The SUN joins in wishing the young couple a happy and prosperous journey through life.

Mr. Martin, reeve of the late Wm. Martin's estate, married last Sunday, at 10 o'clock, to Miss Matthews of the latter place.

The Baltimore Coal Mining and Railway company composed of the following gentlemen, Chas. Archibald, Cape Breton; Blowers Archibald, Cape Breton; Frazee, Worcester; Frederick Steeves, Warren Taylor, Salisbury; and Francis Ritchie, St. John, met at Hillboro yesterday to organize under the recent act of incorporation, and adjourned to meet again in September.

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Here At Home.

"Having used your Syrup for Indigestion with gratifying results, I have much pleasure in testifying from it. Nothing that I had ever before tried gave me such speedy and permanent relief."

Yours truly, E. Y. VAUGHAN.

April 11, 1894. To THE GARDNER COMPANY, St. John.

cent. per annum on the amount of capital so invested. A committee of the syndicate will come to the association work to complete the arrangement. If the provisional agreement is ratified, the erection of the works at Eastport will be at once begun and granite polishing commenced in September next. The plans to be put in will be large enough to give an opportunity for the employment of from seventy five to one hundred operatives. The granite will be shipped in the rough from the wharf at Boobee and carried to Eastport in barges or schooners. As the distance to Eastport is only about twenty miles, the cost of placing the stone at the works will be light.

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The interior of All Saints church is being renovated by applying a coat of kalsomine to the walls, the nave and aisles light terra cotta, and the chancel a sage green. A new matting has been ordered for the main aisle, and a light green carpet for the chancel. Geo. Jackson is applying the kalsomine.

ST. ANDREWS, June 8.—Gen. S. D. Leavitt, J. G. McLaren, W. H. Colwell and others, who were present at the meeting of the syndicate organizing for the establishment of granite polishing works in their city, arrived here yesterday afternoon at two o'clock in the steam boat, the Boobee quarry, but the rain prevented. They met the owners of the quarry, but what conclusion was arrived at has not yet been made public.

High Monahan, an old and respected resident of the parish of St. Patrick, died at his residence on the 7th inst. He was a native of the county of Kerry, Ireland, and was formerly a tenant on the estate of Lord East.

POINT LEPREAUX, June 8.—The saddest drowning accident that has been known in this parish for some years occurred on the northern side of the point, half a mile from the light station, shortly before noon today. The vessel was a small schooner, the name of which is not known, and was engaged in the coasting trade, among whom were Robert J. Mahwinny, his wife and three boys. As the tide began to come in and it was time to anchor, the schooner struck a rock, and the little lad of eleven years who had been seen only a few minutes before going down behind a ledge only a few steps from some of the party, was hurled to the bottom. The mother's search to know that he was drowned. His little basket was sitting on the rocks, which sloped down to a gulch in which the poor little fellow is supposed to have slipped. He could be seen on the bottom face downwards. A hook used in lobster fishing was protruded from his mouth, and the oldest boy, Dalber, a smart lad, decided to continue the work of the provincial travelling secretary and to raise \$2,000 for the work. Of this amount, Halifax contributed \$200; Amherst, \$100; Yarmouth, \$25; St. Stephen and Truro each \$25; Charlottetown, New Glasgow and Springhill each \$25; Pictou, \$20; Westville, \$10; and the other associations did not feel in a position to assist in the work. The session closed with a paper on the typical general secretary.

Reports of college associations were presented by Prof. W. W. Andrews of Mount Allison. Prof. Andrews dealt with the nature and importance of the work among college students, dwelling especially upon the fact that it was essentially a work done by the students themselves, a voluntary effort towards mutual help in Christian life.

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membership by C. H. Bryant of Yarmouth was then read.

The remainder of the session was occupied by a discussion of boys' work, led by B. M. Robinson of St. Stephen, which proved deeply interesting.

The work for boys is regarded as one of the most promising branches of Y. M. C. A. work.

The time and place of the next meeting were left to the maritime committee.

In the afternoon a pastor's conference was held in the Methodist church, and a conference of those interested in boys' work in the Y. M. C. A. rooms.

At the evening session Saturday the oratorical committee reported sixty delegates enrolled.

The subject of boys' work was again taken up. Messrs. Robinson of St. Stephen, Raymond of Charlottetown, Thompson of New Glasgow, McKay of Pictou, Robb of Amherst, Borgey of Halifax, Macintosh of St. John and the president taking part in the discussion.

C. J. Hicks of New York told of the wonderful growth of railway Y. M. C. A. work in the United States.

He said that Robert Reid found a forcible paper on how the Y. M. C. A. can promote social purity.

With the usual votes of thanks the meeting adjourned.

The exercises of today have consisted of morning meeting at seven, consecration meeting at nine, and three different services at four o'clock for ladies, boys and men.

In all the evangelistic churches this morning, platform addresses were delivered by delegates to the association work to complete the arrangement. If the provisional agreement is ratified, the erection of the works at Eastport will be at once begun and granite polishing commenced in September next.

The plans to be put in will be large enough to give an opportunity for the employment of from seventy five to one hundred operatives. The granite will be shipped in the rough from the wharf at Boobee and carried to Eastport in barges or schooners.

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ST. ANDREWS, June 8.—Gen. S. D. Leavitt, J. G. McLaren, W. H. Colwell and others, who were present at the meeting of the syndicate organizing for the establishment of granite polishing works in their city, arrived here yesterday afternoon at two o'clock in the steam boat, the Boobee quarry, but the rain prevented. They met the owners of the quarry, but what conclusion was arrived at has not yet been made public.

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POINT LEPREAUX, June 8.—The saddest drowning accident that has been known in this parish for some years occurred on the northern side of the point, half a mile from the light station, shortly before noon today. The vessel was a small schooner, the name of which is not known, and was engaged in the coasting trade, among whom were Robert J. Mahwinny, his wife and three boys. As the tide began to come in and it was time to anchor, the schooner struck a rock, and the little lad of eleven years who had been seen only a few minutes before going down behind a ledge only a few steps from some of the party, was hurled to the bottom. The mother's search to know that he was drowned. His little basket was sitting on the rocks, which sloped down to a gulch in which the poor little fellow is supposed to have slipped. He could be seen on the bottom face downwards. A hook used in lobster fishing was protruded from his mouth, and the oldest boy, Dalber, a smart lad, decided to continue the work of the provincial travelling secretary and to raise \$2,000 for the work. Of this amount, Halifax contributed \$200; Amherst, \$100; Yarmouth, \$25; St. Stephen and Truro each \$25; Charlottetown, New Glasgow and Springhill each \$25; Pictou, \$20; Westville, \$10; and the other associations did not feel in a position to assist in the work. The session closed with a paper on the typical general secretary.

Reports of college associations were presented by Prof. W. W. Andrews of Mount Allison. Prof. Andrews dealt with the nature and importance of the work among college students, dwelling especially upon the fact that it was essentially a work done by the students themselves, a voluntary effort towards mutual help in Christian life.

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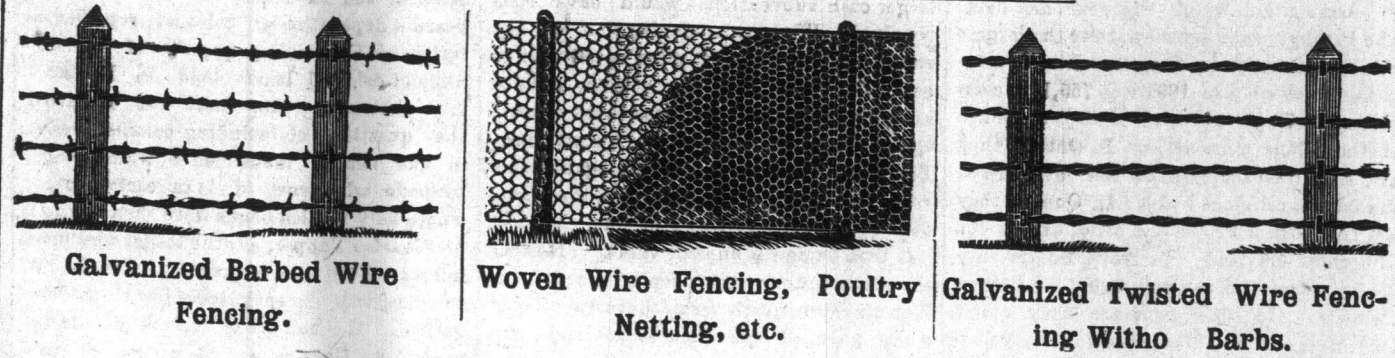
Ramsay, Geo. R. 8.00 118 56
Wallace, W. and wife 8.0 125 18
Widow, Jas. R. 8.0 125 18
Wright, Capt J. 10.00 121 67
Wintar, John, Jr. 11.00 120 78
Wintar, Samuel 11.70 202 78
Wintar, Wm. 8.00 125 22
Y. M. C. A. 12.00 120 70

The city has selected Robert Surtees, C. E. of Ottawa, to act as arbitrator in the approaching expropriation of the water and light works. Willis Chipman of Toronto, who is now here in the city's

NOVA SCOTIA.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR

ALL KINDS OF WIRE FENCING.



CIRCULARS AND PRICE LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.

W. H. THORNE & CO., - - MARKET SQUARE.

50 Boxes Scotch T. D. Pipes.

50 Cases Bath Brick.

50 Cases No. 1 Starch.

JARDINE & CO.,

85 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

FERTILIZERS.

Imperial Superphosphate, Potato Phosphate, Bone Meal.

Provincial Chemical Fertilizer Co., Limited.

THE ONLY CUSTOM-MADE \$3.00 PANT IN CANADA IS THE PILGRIM!

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THE SUN

McClure's Magazine for 1894.

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Address: SUN PRINTING CO., ST. JOHN, N. B.

Suicide of a Retired Halifax Merchant.

Annapolis People Excited Over a Tax on Farmers.

ANAPOLIS, June 9.—The town people are very much excited over the action of the town council in exacting a license from a farmer, who has the audacity to sell the produce of the farm to other than a merchant.

Southampton. SOUTHAMPTON, June 7.—Black men, who are shipping their goods from Southampton, yesterday loaded a car which proved to have an inferior brand of goods.

Springhill. SPRINGHILL, June 8.—It is unfortunate that your Amherst correspondent telegraphing Springhill news receives his information from evidently unreliable sources.

Halifax. HALIFAX, June 5.—A most disgraceful and unprecedented affair occurred in the city police court today.

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ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 13, 1894.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, which is to meet in this city this week, will represent a larger body of Christians than any convention which has ever met here. The Presbyterians are the next to the largest Protestant body in Canada. The Presbyterian population in 1891 was 765,199, comprising 15.73 per cent., or nearly one-sixth of the whole population. In Ontario they are, with the exception of the Methodists, the largest Protestant body, except the Church of England. In Nova Scotia they are only exceeded in numbers by the Roman Catholics. In this province they stand fourth. In Prince Edward Island they outnumber all other Protestants taken together. The Presbyterian is considerably the largest church in Manitoba. It is third in the territories and in British Columbia. Notwithstanding the small increase in the population of Canada in the last decade the Presbyterians gained 79,034, an increase only exceeded by that of the Roman Catholic and Methodist churches. The Presbyterian proportion of the population was somewhat larger in 1891 than in 1881. Of the gain 56,397 was made in Ontario and no less than 24,700 in Manitoba, where more than 28 per cent. of the total increase of population was Presbyterian. In the North West and British Columbia this body made more than its full share of the gains. In the eastern provinces it did not hold its own. The rapid growth of Presbyterianism in the newer provinces is in part probably due to the home mission enterprises of the church, but it is not less to be attributed to the circumstance that its greatest strength is among people of Scotch extraction, who are sure to be found in great numbers among early settlers in prairie regions. The man who remarked that wherever you find a good thing you find a Scotchman sitting down beside it, could account for a part of the growth of the Presbyterian body in the fertile west. But the general assembly represents more than the Presbyterians of Canada. It takes in Newfoundland, where there are a few churches, but not a great many, some of the West India Islands and many distant mission fields. China will be so well represented that delegates from Formosa will probably be chosen moderator of the assembly. Nations and races are brought near to each other by such proceedings as the election of a Canadian preacher, lectured in a Chinese island and married to a Chinese woman, as the presiding officer and official head of the church in the dominion. Not only is the Presbyterian body, which will meet here, strong in numbers and the area of operations, but great is its influence and intelligence. It is no disparagement to other churches to say that the Presbyterians have ever been well to the front in moral and educational enterprises. The church has been the friend of popular education. It has stood for sound religious training in its own circles according to its lights, and for general secular instruction in all circles. It has always demanded for its adherents religious liberty and political equality, and has usually in this country been willing to concede as much to others. Of course there have been and will be differences of opinion as to what constitutes liberty and equality, and of course one church which will express and assert its opinions with some considerable emphasis on these and other matters will be the Presbyterian body. There was formerly a tradition that the church of John Knox was exceedingly conservative and dogmatic. This is as present as far as possible from the truth in respect to one branch of the Presbyterian church in the land of John Knox. Nor can it be said that Presbyterianism on this continent, and especially in Canada, is ultra conservative or slavishly uniform. There is a considerable range of opinion between Rev. D. J. Macdonnell or Dr. George M. Grant on one side and some of the Knox college men on the other, to say nothing of the distance from Dr. McVicar to Professor Campbell, for whom, in spite of his Kingston address, there appears to be room in the ministry of the church.

LAND GRANTS.

Mr. Charlton's condemnation of the government for granting large tracts of land in the northwest to railway corporations and other companies is clearly a place of party politics. The present government has alienated a great quantity of land, but not so much as was offered by the government which Mr. Charlton supported under a policy which he approved. The Canadian Pacific company received 10,000 acres for each mile of track on certain sections. A part of this land, however, reverted to the government under later arrangements, so that the total amount granted was 7,000,000 acres less than the contract called for. The Mackenzie government offered a subsidy of 20,000 acres for each mile of road to any company which would build the railway, this to be in addition to a heavy cash subsidy. Had Mr. Mackenzie's policy been carried out the Canadian Pacific company would have taken over from two to three times as much land as was actually required by the present owners of the road. Mr. Charlton's resolution more strongly condemns the late government and himself than it does the present ministers and their supporters. But there is reason for the contention that both ministers and all parliaments went too far in this direction. Fortunately the railway companies have at present a stronger interest in settling their claims in the land in the Northwest. But as the country fills up the corporate owners may find it profitable to hold special sections to get the advantage of the unearned increment. The policy of a country in regard to unsettled lands should

be such as to favor speedy and convenient settlement under the best possible conditions. The safest way is for the people to keep control of the public lands, and not allow them to fall into the hands of private monopolists.

Circumstances have made it hard to carry out this rule in respect to the Canadian North West. If the land had been withheld larger cash subsidies would have been required. We have no doubt that in the end it would have been more profitable to pay the cash. But the country did not know as much about the west twenty years ago or fifteen years ago as it knows now. The North West lands had no appreciable value in popular estimation when the Canadian Pacific railway was laid out. Money had then as now a known value. Neither the parliament nor the people, whom parliament represented, would have sanctioned a cash payment equivalent to the land subsidy.

It is not only the federal government and parliament which have in the past been improvident in the matter of land grants. Some of the provinces, notably British Columbia, Quebec and New Brunswick, have acted unwisely in the same direction. In this province an immense block of valuable land is owned by a corporation whose interests have apparently been averse to frontier settlement. Some of this land is now increased in value by the construction of a railway at the expense of the dominion and of the province. The owners are, however, doing nothing to encourage settlement, and the land itself lies between well settled country and fertile public lands, which are thus rendered difficult of access except by public roads and railways, all of which will add greatly to the value of the company's property. This valuable estate contributes little or nothing to the revenue of the province. It should have remained in the hands of the people.

NOT MR. BAIRD'S ABUSE.

Mr. Laurier struck a wicked blow at the chief organ of his party in this province when he declared in the course of the recent debate that the reputation of Mr. Ellis would not be affected by Mr. Baird's abuse of him. Now, Mr. Baird's so-called abuse grew out of a comparison that had been made by Mr. Davies and other agitators of the character of Mr. Baird and Mr. Ellis. Of course it was thought proper to assail Mr. Baird and glorify Mr. Ellis. Mr. Baird did not reply by giving his own opinion of either man. But he showed that as and after the time of the Quebec election case there was not even in the party of Mr. Laurier and Mr. Davies a unanimous opinion such as had been expressed by the spokesmen of the party in the debate. Mr. Baird's alleged abuse consisted of the reading of certain extracts from the strictures made on Mr. Ellis by the organ of his own party in his own city, a journal which had supported him with all its power in an election less than a year before. We have quoted some of the passages which Mr. Baird read. Here are others which he may have recited. They are taken from the Telegraph of January 18, 1888, and so far as we know have never been retracted. The monstrous doctrine is put forward in our midst that men who would sell their souls for Great Britain in this country may at the same time be representatives of their people. If we followed the American precedent, which they at least are bound to respect, we would give them our most ardent and most patriotic property and effects. We have not advocated such extreme measures. But we do maintain that our territory is well worth the price of the open advocacy of terrorism by an alien in our midst. We have not tolerated in our midst a man who would strike down the flag of our country in Canada, and who would be tolerated in our midst as a representative of the people of this country. And what is the result of such a man? He has been tolerated in our midst as a representative of the people of this country. And what is the result of such a man? He has been tolerated in our midst as a representative of the people of this country.

Our own country has proved by terrible examples that, like the United States, she will not countenance the treason that would strip her of her territory or her people. Witness the Sepoy blow to fragments from her cannon's mouth. We showed some days ago that the continuous and steady policy of the British empire was to acquire territory, and to put with it the open advocacy of terrorism by an alien in our midst. We have not tolerated in our midst a man who would strike down the flag of our country in Canada, and who would be tolerated in our midst as a representative of the people of this country. And what is the result of such a man? He has been tolerated in our midst as a representative of the people of this country.

Then Mr. Baird would naturally read the following from the Telegraph of January 20, 1888: The restricted literature of the Globe affords no excuse for the advocacy of annexation. That advocacy is clearly red, it is and shall be made by a man who misrepresents the city of St. John, and whose holding of a representative position is a libel on the fair fame of our city. He ought at once to resign, but it seems that he has in that regard, even so much sense of decency and propriety as Mr. Baird. In reading these extracts Mr. Baird was not abusing Mr. Ellis. He was merely showing that Mr. Ellis was not, in the opinion even of his own party, so pure and exalted a patriot as he had been represented during the debate by men bent on presenting Mr. Baird himself in the worst possible light. If Mr. Laurier is right in saying that the Telegraph's exposure or description of Mr. Ellis did not hurt the reputation of the man thus discussed then so much the worse for our valued contemporary. But it is false to the Telegraph, which has never withdrawn its observations, to say that its predictions respecting the result of the next Ellis election campaign were fully verified.

IMPERIAL TAXATION OF COLONIAL PROPERTY.

Sir Charles Tupper, with the other representatives of the colonies, and the colonial party in the house of commons, are remonstrating strongly against the proposed imperial tax on property in the colonies owned by British residents. The new scale of income tax and of probate and succession duties applies to all property of the colonies, no matter where the property may be situated. The proposition is obviously unjust, as it exposes a man to double taxation. The property abroad is taxed where it is situated, where it ought to be taxed. If it is situated in Canada, the Canadian municipality must afford it protection. If it is real estate the public obligations vesting in it belong not to the country

where the owner may chance to live but to the country or municipality where the property is situated. The local authorities afford police protection and protection from fire. They make it accessible by public streets or highways. Investments other than real estate are protected or kept valuable at the cost of the country where they are placed. Five years ago a conservative chancellor of the exchequer in Great Britain heard a deputation of colonial representatives on the smaller questions of the taxation of colonial bonds held in England. At that time also there was discussed the question of including colonial bonds in the list of investments which might be made with trust funds in certain cases where only British bonds were then eligible. Sir Charles Tupper, as the leader and most influential of the representatives of the colonies, was the spokesman for these delegates. He had great success in his appeals. Sir Charles and his colleagues have induced Sir William Vernon Harcourt to pause, and it may be that the present chancellor of the exchequer is open to arguments.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

"The acts of England constitute a rupture of the peace," says the French minister of foreign affairs in discussing before the chamber of deputies the Congo treaty between Great Britain and Belgium. Lord Rosebery, who holds the same position in Great Britain, says the French minister does in France, has declared in his place in the house of lords that the nation does not propose to accept foreign interference in this matter. An eminent Parisian journalist, Jacques St. Cyr, explains the French point of view when he says that, "as a matter of fact, France will never consent to England's placing her hands on the Equatorial provinces of Africa belonging to Egypt, for if she consented it would be a tacit approval of England's Egyptian policy, something which is impossible."

This diverts the announcement of the French foreign minister of much of its apparent importance. French disapproval of England's Egyptian policy has not interfered in the least with the operation of that policy. Great Britain has been in occupation of Egypt for more than ten years. France did not give tacit approval, but on the contrary has from time to time made divers protests. But this attitude has in no wise interrupted the policy adopted at the time of the trouble with Arabi Pasha. Not only is France opposed to the occupation, which amounts to a protectorate, but the gentleman who supposes himself to be the sovereign of Egypt has strong objections to British guardianship. So likewise has Turkey, to which nation Egypt is technically supposed to be an attachment. But somehow the occupation has gone on, and Egypt is today virtually ruled by a British commissioner acting under constant instructions from Downing street. The objections of France will perhaps take no stronger form in the case of the Congo treaty than they have in the Egyptian occupation. If they do the result will perhaps be the same as would follow milder protests. In the meantime the British ministers claim to be mystified over the attitude of the French government. They say that the treaty violates no conventions or agreements between nations, and is in no way a menace to France or a danger to international unity.

The suggestion that the depression in the Canadian cotton market is due to the national policy is not honestly made. Every body knows that if foreign cotton goods were admitted free of duty the Canadian factories would all of them be closed down, and that some would never start again. Moreover it is well known that cotton manufacturing is in a bad way in free trade England. Consider, for instance, this despatch: "The cotton mills at Hayfield, Derbyshire, owned by Mr. T. H. Siddons, 'tom, member of Parliament from Saley,' 'bridge, have been shut down owing to the 'depression in the cotton trade. The stoppage of these mills has thrown 3,000 people out of work."

The agricultural committee of the house of commons at Ottawa has been dealing with the question of transporting butter to Great Britain. The Ontario dairymen complain that suitable cold storage is not provided. The committee has adopted the following resolution: "The committee is of opinion from the evidence laid before them that the creamery butter manufactured in Canada and sent to the English market suffers from an unfounded prejudice which has hitherto affected materially the price obtained, and consequently the increase that this country should be making from year to year. This important article of dairy produce, and therefore recommended the government to take such steps as will place our butter on the market in fair competition with all other butter imported into that country."

At least four persons have been nominated by presbyteries for the position in the Presbyterian college at Halifax made vacant by the death of Principal McKnight. These are Rev. Dr. Moore of this city, Professor Seth, formerly of Dalhousie college, but now of Brown University, Rhode Island; Professor H. McD. Scott of Ontario, a Dalhousie graduate; and Rev. E. D. Miller of Yarmouth.

The third party at Ottawa voted solid against Mr. Davies' motion in the Ellis case. It has become sufficiently evident that Mr. McCarthy and Mr. O'Brien are more than willing to vote with the opposition where that is possible. But the motion of Mr. Davies was too much for the independent party.

It is believed to be true, or at least is accepted as true by the London conservative journals, that Mr. John Burns, the leader of the labor party in the imperial house of commons, was offered and declined a portfolio in Lord Rosebery's government. Mr. Burns is poor, but is bound to be independent.

A MERCHANT from Hayti has established a house in Halifax for the purpose of carrying on a direct trade with that island. He says that Hayti is one of the best markets available for fish.

A FREDERICTON SCANDAL.

Rev. Mr. McCully Too Indiscreet With a Young Lady.

With the Result that He Will Probably Have to Get Out.

Hoegg's Canning Factory, With Machinery and Stock, Destroyed by Fire Early This Morning.

FREDERICTON, June 11.—Bishop Kingdon returned from his visit to England Saturday afternoon. Henry B. Rainsford, barrister of this city, is doing some good immigration work this summer, through Mr. Gardner, dominion agent at St. John. Mr. Rainsford has already forwarded a number of applications to Mr. Gardner for mechanics, laborers, farmers, and also a large number of descriptions of farms for sale in this part of the province. Mr. Gardner has recently forwarded to Mr. Rainsford the following letter from Major H. E. Rawson:

88 CORNWALL GARDENS, QUEEN'S GATE S. W., LONDON, ENGLAND, June 11, 1894. DEAR 'MR. GARDNER.—Mr. Fellows, your agent general, has advised me to consult you on a matter which is occupying much of our attention at home: How to find employment for thoroughly good workmen, of excellent character, generally men who speak the English language, who are well versed in their connection with Canada and knowledge of your district. I am acting for the request in the name of the Hon. Mr. Rainsford, who is direct communication with employers of labor in Canada and home, and we are only requiring a proper organization to ensure your getting what you want and what we are really desiring. We are looking for men who are good and female servants, nurses, etc., etc. We are looking for men who are well versed in their connection with your province, and to give such time as is possible in an office suit serving in the army will be sufficient. Yours truly, H. E. RAWSON, Major.

The prisoners David Greenlaw and David Burke were remanded this afternoon for trial at eight o'clock on a charge of burglary in Etey's store at Millville. The examinations for teaching licenses for the province opened tomorrow in Fredericton, St. John and Chatham. There are one hundred and sixty applicants for examination at Fredericton, 34 at St. John and 14 at Chatham. Of the Fredericton list 16 are for grammar schools, 16 for normal schools, and 149 for second class—making a total of 260. The total for the province is 308. The following is a list of those who will try for a teaching license for grammar schools, normal school, and second class: Frank Allen, W. Cowperthwaite, Chas. H. Elliott, Frank A. Good, L. R. Hetherington, Allen T. Hobbs, W. H. Long, J. Bowman Maggs, A. S. McFarlane, E. T. McKnight, Frank McKnight, W. Vessey, Matie J. McIntosh, Sadie Thompson, Nellie B. Williamson.

If being talked about has any effect Rev. Clarence W. McCully, vicar of Christ's Church, Fredericton, has been in the city for the last eight or ten days. He has been the subject of numerous stories more or less socially sensational, and just such as to excite the curiosity of the people in their private. During the last two weeks Mr. McCully's name has been freely coupled with that of a rather fascinating young woman who lives in Fredericton. The stories are so numerous that it is difficult to say where they first got their start. They are all, however, based on the fact that the young man and woman were seen together in the house of the young woman, and then it was told that Caretaker Woodward met them leaving the door of the house just as she was closing the gates at half-past nine one evening in May.

Mr. McCully held service in New Maryland occasionally on Sunday afternoons, and some are bold enough to state that he was formerly a member of the church by his fair infamously. These are some of the stories that are afloat, but how much, if any, truth there is in them is not known. Mr. McCully himself admitted to a friend the other day that he had been indiscreet in his actions, but pleaded the excuse that the young lady was really a most charming person, and he could not refrain from kissing her. It has been reported several times that Mr. McCully had left town but he is here yet and has not been seen outside for the last few days. The young woman was told some of the stories afloat about her and completely broke down. She emphatically denied that anything of an indiscreet nature had taken place between her and Mr. McCully, who, she says, is a perfect gentleman.

The SUN called upon Bishop Kingdon this evening to learn the facts, and in reply he said that he was sorry to hear that he really as yet knew nothing about the unfortunate affair. He had only returned from England on Saturday evening, and Mr. McCully had not called upon him since his return, nor had Mr. McCully sent him any communication. "No action has yet been taken," said his lordship. "I have been very busy since my return with the work that has to be attended to, and tomorrow I am obliged to go to St. John for a day or two, so that this matter must stand for a few days yet."

This was all the information Bishop Kingdon could give. The SUN tonight, but it is conceded that Mr. McCully's resignation will be demanded at once and his term of service at the cathedral summarily concluded.

The fact that Mr. McCully did not appear at the cathedral at all on Sunday is accepted as evidence that he himself realizes that he must go. He came from Halifax here just one year. He came from Halifax more and had the highest credentials both as to character and ability. He is a son of the late Judge McCully of Halifax, N. S., and a first standard lawyer and preacher in the profession there two years. He then studied under the bishop of Nova Scotia, by whom he was admitted to holy orders and ordained, and when offered the position as vicar of the cathedral here he was laboring in Baltimore.

JUNE 12, 2 a. m.—D. W. Hoegg & Co's cannery factory was burned at one o'clock this morning. The building occupied by the factory was formerly built and used by the old Fredericton Leather company, and stood on the corner of King and Northumberland streets. After the latter company's present owners, Hoegg & Co, took possession, they added a large amount of machinery. At present the factory was shut down and the firm are operating as New Brunswick Cannery Co. No person but a caretaker was in the building all yesterday. At 12.30 Mr. McGinn

passed up along the street and then there was no sign of any fire. At one o'clock the whole structure was a mass of flames. Beyond a doubt the fire was the work of an incendiary, as have been all the fires of the last few months. There is a fire bug down who should be unearthed and punished. The factory and buildings connected therewith were all practically destroyed, besides the machinery and a large quantity of packed goods stored in the buildings; also materials for the season's operations. The interior was soaked with oil, and was most inflammable. The firemen had out of the hardest fights to confine the destruction to one building. A small quantity of packed goods in boxes was saved. The firm had some insurance on the building and stock, but how much cannot be ascertained at this hour. The headquarters of the firm is at Waterville, Me. The loss is in the vicinity of ten thousand dollars.

MAINE NEWS.

A Serious Hail Storm Greatly Damages Crops Around About Portland.

A Married Man from Mechanic Falls Makes a Brutal Assault on a Girl.

PORTLAND, Me., June 11.—A severe hail storm today greatly damaged the crops of the farmers in the surrounding country. It broke many windows in the city and caused accidents by runaways. One building, the Westbrook seminary, was struck by lightning, but the damage done was not extensive. LEWISTON, Me., June 11.—Monday afternoon Sheriff Hill of Auburn received a message from Deputy Sheriff True of Mechanic Falls, asking him to send out a large posse of men to search the country for the capture of a man who had committed a terrible assault on a young girl in the neighborhood of Mechanic Falls, a few hours before. The message stated that Mr. True had enlisted forty men in the search and asked Mr. Hill to send out as large a searching party as possible. Sheriff Hill and the jailer, Deputy Sheriff Beale, hurried out, and with the assistance of City Marshal Vossman, soon succeeded in starting away a number of men.

The details of the assault are that Beale Thurlow, aged 15 or 16, while on her way to school, Monday morning, had been knocked down by a man, dragged into the woods and brutally assaulted. As soon as the alarm was given and Mr. True had been notified, a crew of men started out in hot pursuit of the scoundrel. The man was captured on the Grand Trunk railway by Deputy Sheriff True. He was walking leisurely, and had nearly reached the Oxford station. His name is John Rand, and he resides at Mechanic Falls. He is thirty-five years old and is married and lives with his family. He is a laborer and works by the day about the village. Rand evinced no consciousness, and when charged with the assault he denied it, and said that he knew nothing of the affair, and had not been in the Thurlow neighborhood since the assault. He is a native of Maine, and his name is John Rand, and he resides at Mechanic Falls. He is thirty-five years old and is married and lives with his family. He is a laborer and works by the day about the village. Rand evinced no consciousness, and when charged with the assault he denied it, and said that he knew nothing of the affair, and had not been in the Thurlow neighborhood since the assault. He is a native of Maine, and his name is John Rand, and he resides at Mechanic Falls. He is thirty-five years old and is married and lives with his family. He is a laborer and works by the day about the village. Rand evinced no consciousness, and when charged with the assault he denied it, and said that he knew nothing of the affair, and had not been in the Thurlow neighborhood since the assault. He is a native of Maine, and his name is John Rand, and he resides at Mechanic Falls. He is thirty-five years old and is married and lives with his family. He is a laborer and works by the day about the village. 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CITY NEWS. The Chief Events of the Week in St. John.

Together with Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

Remember! The NAME OF THE Post Office must be sent in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with your request.

NOTICE.—THE SUN has received an envelope, addressed to the manager, containing one dollar, but without the name of the sender thereof.

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THE late C. M. Gardner was not a half brother but an uncle of Samuel Gardner.

A PUBLIC hall, 24x40, is being erected at Bellisle Point, Kings county.

THE Havelock cheese factory receives 5,000 pounds of milk per day and has already turned out a ton and a half of cheese.

THREE persons were baptized in the Lethbridge street Baptist church Sunday morning.

ONE of the old north end hand engines is being fitted up preparatory to being sent to Sackville, where it will be used in future.

SECRETARY WETMORE of the S. P. C. A. has reported Abner Seord and Geo. Munro as striking horses which were unfit for work.

THE harbor presents an unusually busy appearance just now. There were eight steamers discharging and loading in the port yesterday, besides a number of sailing vessels.

W. M. MILLER, the pilot, had one of his hands very badly hurt the other day on board the pilot boat David Lynch, which was to tow of the steamer, Minerva.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.—The following were elected trustees of the church for the ensuing year: Geo. Sanderson, Alex. Jardine, John Johnson, Jas. Mowat, David Sinclair, J. P. MacIntyre, R. W. Murray, Murray MacLaren, M. D., and J. Wilson.

BANDMASTER JONES of the 62nd is about getting up a fine Scotch programme in honor of the Governor General's visit, consisting of a selection of Scotch airs with various for cornet, euphonium, clarinet, etc.; waltz, Loh Lomond, and Princess Louise quadrilles; also some Scotch marches.

GOOD THOMAS OBERGHERD.—R. D. W. Hubbard of Burton, Stanley Co., reports to THE SUN that he is having good luck with his flock of pure-bred Shropshires, that have thrifty carried off prizes wherever exhibited.

ALMOST every one in the flock has a pair of shaggy tails at her side, and Mr. Hubbard hopes to be in a position in the fall to fill applications for pure-bred males.

LOTS OF JOB.—Capt. Lynam, of the Fur-seas line, Danvers, told THE SUN reporter Monday that on the 6th inst. he had secured some immense icebergs near Cape Race. The largest one was about 300 feet high and 100 feet long.

THE icebergs were about 100 miles off Cape Race, and about ten miles off Cape Race. Mr. Hubbard hopes to be in a position in the fall to fill applications for pure-bred males.

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MONCTON.

Rev. R. S. Crisp Declines a Call to Wesley Memorial Church.

The Army of Tramps Growing in Numbers.—Death of George Proudfoot.

MONCTON, June 11.—Rev. R. S. Crisp has declined the call from Wesley Memorial church, Moncton. His present congregation is largely composed of the poor, and his preaching is directed to the needs of the poor.

THE army of tramps appears to be growing in numbers. Four tough looking specimens, who gave the names of Geo. Cameron, Thos. Dolan, Edward McSwaney and Isaac Cogwell, built a fire near the lock factory on the outskirts of the town yesterday. The police got on their trail and following them out to Killam's mill arrested them and lodged them in the lockery. Cogwell was confined for 17 years, and was bound for Halifax, while the others were held in the United States and were bound nowhere in particular.

Another tramp named Edward Aron, calling from St. John, applied for protection last night making five in all. There were three other arrests Saturday and Sunday, so that the police force would have been 17 men, if all the tramps were allowed to go, as no particular charge could be brought against them.

George R. Proudfoot, the well known watchman and night porter at the I. C. R. office in Moncton, died last night very suddenly after an illness of only four days, for in numbers. The cause of death has not been ascertained. He was 65 years of age and had been employed on the road at St. John for 11 years. He was 65 years of age and had been employed on the road at St. John for 11 years.

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THE CITY AND ELSEWHERE.

Stmr. Monticello has gone back to the old route of sailing—7.30, local time.

The Order of Railway Conductors will hold an excursion to St. Stephen on July 2nd.

John Flood has commenced the erection of the big chimney at the Lethbridge Asylum. It will be one hundred feet high and require sixty thousand brick in its construction.

Killer & Woodman's mill is shut down in consequence of a strike. The proprietors Monday morning informed the men that there must be a reduction in wages; the men would not accept of this and went out.

It is announced that next month Dalton MacCarthy, M. P., will in response to pressing invitations, address mass meetings in several of the cities and large towns of the maritime provinces.—Globe.

Fire Friday morning destroyed the rigging shed of William Finn on Water street. There was a large amount of material in the building and he estimates his loss at \$3,000. The fire was caused by a gas stove which had become overheated.

A number of Canadian Orangemen leave shortly for London, England, to attend the triennial congress which assembles there this summer. Grand Master Kelly and Major Armstrong will attend from St. John. H. E. Pitts will probably go from Fredericton and J. B. Goss from Amherst. The will be among Nova Scotia's representatives.

LIGHTING ST. GEORGE. Dunn Bros. of Moncton, and Theodore H. Estabrook of St. John are putting up an electric lighting plant in St. George, obtaining their power from the falls at the bridge. The lights will be used in the principal streets and the stone yards of Eggs, Dodds & Co., Tate, Mealand & Co., Milne, Coutts & Co. and Taylor Bros. Lights will also be put in at the quarry, as the two crews can be run, night and day. The work of wiring the town began on Thursday.

PASSENGERS OF THE BRISSE MARKHAM. Capt. Stewart of the bark, Brissee Markham, has three passengers this voyage, viz., Messrs. McLeod, Smith and Murray, who intend spending some months in the old country. A number of the young gentlemen of the party went out as far as the island in the ship Friday and gave the boys a good send off. The young men cannot but enjoy a trip with such a genial man as Capt. Stewart.

BOSTON LETTER.

A St. John Rifle Team to Shoot at Salem, August 4th.

The Harry Stewart Had a Hard Time Getting a New Crew.

A Flat Horse Market—Lumber Trade Quiet—Fresh Fish Plentiful, and Prices Lower.

Boston, June 9.—The frequent remark that business is dull does not apply to every occupation just now, although it must be admitted that occupations are few and far between. Since the last month of June came in, those pompous individuals, the city parsons, have had no cause to complain that there was aught for idle hands to do. No sooner had the proceedings in the divorce courts been concluded with the departure of May, than an unusually large batch of weddings were announced, and every day processional parties can be observed at the noon hour in the vicinity of some of the various churches.

The riflemen of the Second Corps of Cadets of Salem are beginning to practice shooting in anticipation of competing with the St. John rifle team. The date is announced as Aug. 4, when it will be Salem Cadets v. St. John at Salem. The St. John men expect to return the visit early in September. The match is to be at 200, 500 and 600 yards. All the details have been arranged, and an interesting time is expected to be had. The boys are under the impression that the St. John men are able marksmen, and are making their preparations accordingly.

In this city all eyes are turned to the summer resorts outside of Uxale Sam's boundary refers to Nova Scotia, the "tourists' paradise," the "garden of Canada," etc. In fact, to people who have never been in the maritime provinces, they are all three known as "Nova Scotia." New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island appear in their estimation as two small tracts of country situated somewhere—they don't know just where—"down east."

The average Bostonian considers Maine and New Brunswick about on a par in everything, and seldom recollects that they are not in the same country. Nova Scotia is well known. Everybody from the streets up to the latest arrival from Ireland knows where it is. The reason is not far to see. Every year the latter province is blazoned as a summer resort, and the White Sulphur Springs know the value of giving their enterprise prominence. The Nova Scotia steamship companies, when they advertise, have no reason to bother about New Brunswick, whereas the I. S. S. Co. and I. O. R., about the only lines which mention New Brunswick in their brochures, are equally interested in saying a good word for the sister province. A newspaper recently devoted a page to the three provinces, but three-quarters of it dealt with Nova Scotia towns and the remainder was devoted to the other two provinces. Taking these things into consideration, it is not much wonder that New Brunswick in this short notice is not better known than it is, except by those that go there annually or have interest there. What New Brunswick needs is a good advertising in this state. It is nearer than Nova Scotia, and probably possesses many attractions. A good "boom" would mean more business, the railroads, I. S. S. Co. and hotel people, besides extending the health-giving reputation of the province.

The brig Harry Stewart, from Hillsboro to Newark, has at last left Salem. Capt. Seely found it almost impossible to get a crew after he discharged the old one. The captain says he did not like the new crew, helping the cook and mate to man the pumps in order to keep the vessel clear. The captain accordingly laid information before the police that his crew had mutinied, but they were not prosecuted. The men claim that the vessel is unseaworthy, and that they would be busy all the time keeping her afloat. Sufficient men were finally procured to carry the vessel to her destination.

Canada is not very far behind the age in the opinion of several United States legislators. This week the successful bank note system of the United States was quoted as a model for those that desired a currency that was not a legal tender and that was not supported by any collateral. Congressmen Hart, from Michigan's state, said the Canadian system possessed the advantages of a model currency should have, and other congressmen said it passed at par the world over, a vast difference between the reception the currency of the United States meets with after it leaves the country. Not long ago American papers were applauding the method Canada has of reviving the tariff, a process that is vastly different from the bungling legislation now in progress at Washington.

Trinity Assembly, sons and daughters of the maritime provinces, held a largely attended meeting Wednesday night, President John W. Lowe in the chair. "The Duties and Responsibilities of American Citizenship" was the subject discussed. Rev. S. T. Heston, E. D. pastor of the Columbus avenue Presbyterian church, spoke eloquently of the character and integrity of the average provincialist as represented by those residing in this vicinity. In his opinion the United States could not have too many such recruits. Supreme organizer P. J. Chisholm gave a poetic description of the maritime provinces, and Thomas F. Anderson, financial editor of the Boston Globe, spoke on the present financial and industrial situation, which, said he, is not favorable to the influx of Canadians from these provinces. Rev. Alexander M. Dickey, of Pueblo, Colo., who has not been east for 25 years, also spoke on the miners' strike and other topics.

Admirers of valuable horseflesh in this city need not go very far to see as costly a collection as can be seen together of the track. Out in the little village of Ponkapog, thirteen miles from Boston, is the stock farm of J. Malcolm Forbes, the well known horseman, who owns the finest trotter in the world. Beside Nancy Hanks (record 2:04) Mr. Forbes has other animals that are worth seeing. Arion, the horse that Mr. Forbes paid \$125,000 for, has a record of 2:10. Fifteen colts are expected this spring bred by him, and they will be worth considerably more than the ordinary foal.

The Maine secretary of agriculture has devised a new scheme to sell all farms for sale in his state. He estimates that there are 5,000 for sale, and he has formed a board to collect all information. The farms will be published by counties and will have every detail outlined, such as what crop they are best adapted for, how far from stations, post offices, etc. In many rural districts there are tracts of land and good buildings offered at extremely low prices, which will hardly cover the value of some of the buildings on them, and the secretary thinks that if they are given more publicity they will bring higher prices.

The immigration inspectors have put their heads together, and as a result they heard provincial steamers in the harbor instead of keeping them waiting at the wharves. Harry Gilmore, the ex-champion lightweight boxer of Canada, has again entered the ring with the determination to "do up" somebody. The sporting papers say he will

get beaten in his match with Mike Leonard in Chicago next month, and that he is only a fifth rate.

The horse market is very flat just now, and prices obtained are far from satisfactory. Several good Canadian animals have been offered at the stables, but the buyers had the advantage as every day seems to be a bargain day in this line.

The lumber trade continues quiet and the demand is yet of a moderate character. Some lumber is moving all the time, but as in other lines of merchandise buyers are operating sparingly. The movement in spruce continues fair for the time, but sellers are offering freely and are anxious to keep supplies moving, which tends to operate at a value in favor of the buyer. Spruce, however, is the leader in the market. This week's quotations are as follows:

Spruce—Ordinary frames, by car, \$13; yard orders, \$12.50; random do, \$12; 12-inch frames, \$14 for orders; large frames, \$16 to \$18; ordinary frames, by cargo, \$12.50; spruce shingles, \$1.50; laths, caseload lots, \$2.10 to 2.25; 4-foot extra clapboards, \$30; clear and second clear, \$24 to 28.

Pine—Eastern pine, coarse No 2, \$16 to 17; refuse, \$12 to 13; cuts, \$8.50 to 9.50; rough sawn pine or box boards, \$8.50 to 12.50; flooring boards, \$23; eastern pine clapboards, \$40 to 45.

Hemlock, standard and butted hemlock, \$11.50 to 12.50; random do, \$11 to 11.50; Pennsylvania hemlock, \$12.50 to 13; extra cedar shingles, \$2.90 to 3; clear, \$2.40 to 2.50; second clear, \$1.90 to 2.25; extra No. 1, \$1.75 to No. 1, \$1.25; No. 2, \$1.00 to 1.25; whitewood, \$2.35 to 2.85; butternut, \$5.50 to 6.00; oak, \$4.00 to 4.50; quartered, \$5.00 to 6.00.

Mackerel are reported more plentiful this week and arrivals have been freer. The first trip of new salt mackerel reached port last week and the market is fairly supplied at present. The old salt mackerel trade is very quiet, and little will be done until it is seen what the season's catch amounts to. Barrel herring remain unchanged. Box herring are firmer. The supply of fresh fish is liberal and prices are generally lower. Salmon are lower, although the demand is good. Large arrivals are reported from the provinces, and this accounts for the fall in price. The quotations:

Fresh fish—Market cod, 2 1/2 to 3c per lb; large cod, 3 1/2 to 4c; steak cod, 5 to 6c; shore haddock, 2 1/2 to 3c; white halibut, 9 to 10c; grey do, 7 to 8c; chicken do, 9 to 10c; mack, 1 1/2 to 2c; steak do, 2 to 2 1/2c; large hake, 1 1/2 to 2c; small do, 1c; pollock, 2 to 2 1/2c; steak do, 3 to 3 1/2c; fresh eastern salmon, 18 to 25c; fresh Oregon, 14 to 16c; bluefish, 6 to 7c; alewives, 75c to \$1 per 100 count; roe shad, 38 to 40c; buck, 18 to 20c; large mackerel, 12 to 14c; small do, 9 to 10c; oysters, 80c to \$1.05 per bush; live lobsters, 7c; boiled do, 4c.

Salt fish—Norway bloater mackerel, \$12.50; No. 1, \$19.50; No. 2, \$11 to 15; large No. 3, \$9.50 to 10.50; large dry bank mackerel, \$11 to 12; medium, \$4 to 5; large pickled bank, \$4 to 4.25; medium, \$3.25 to 3.37; large shore, \$4.25 to 4.50; medium do, \$3.25 to 3.75; large George, \$4.75 to 5.25; medium, \$4 to 4.50; \$1.75; mack, \$3.50 to 4; haddock, \$2 to 2.25; pickled pollock, \$1.75 to 2; dry do, \$2.50 to 2.75; Labrador split herring, 85c; round shore Newfoundland, 85c; box herring, medium do, 14c; No. 1, 15c; longwise, 11c; Pacific coast pickled salmon, \$13.50 to 14 per bb; Northern do, \$16.

Canned fish—American sardines, one-quarter of a can, 25c to 30c; three-quarters, 35c to 40c; Alaska canned salmon, \$1.20 to 1.30; Columbia river do, \$1.90 to 1.95; lobsters, \$1.75 to 1.85, as to brand. Lumber freight remains steady, with sales offering at \$4.75 from Atlantic ports and \$6 from Gulf.

Weather chilling.

WIRED FROM WINNIPEG.

Severe Thunder Storm—French Paper Suspends Publication.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 8.—At Edmonton, last night, the worst thunder storm in years prevailed. W. S. Edmiston's residence was struck by lightning and the occupants had a narrow escape. The Winnipeg Jobbers Union has subscribed twelve hundred dollars for the British Columbia flood sufferers.

Le Matibou, the French organ here, has suspended publication. Two privates of Canadian Dragoons here deserted last night, and are now in Uxale Sam's territory. Word has been received of the drowning of Michael Landry, an explorer, near Rat Portage. Passengers who have been delayed at Beaufort on account of the floods will reach the city tomorrow. The O. P. R. Co. are rushing forward hundreds of men to put their line into thorough repair.

Winnipeg, Man., June 10.—Something of a sensation has been caused by the removal from office of Henry Fisher, treasurer of the Anglo-Saxon of QuAppelle. Fisher's accounts have been found between five and six thousand dollars short, and as he has no explanation to make prosecution will likely follow. Fisher, who was formerly one of branch managers of the defunct Commercial bank, has always stood high in the community. Manitoba's long looked for rains came Saturday, which did a vast amount of good to the growing crops. The two-year-old child of S. Blackhall, a farmer of Hartney, was killed by falling from a wagon. The twelve-year-old son of Andrew Smith of Portage la Prairie was drowned yesterday while bathing.

Dr. Porter, surgeon in charge of the general hospital here, is dying, and his end is momentarily expected.

Literary Notes.

From S. S. McClure's Limited, 30 Lafayette Place, New York. McClure's Magazine for July will be available for short stories, Bret Harte, Robert Barr and a new American writer, Gella Eliza Shute contributing. The Manifold Laboratory of Paris, the most thoroughly organized and equipped department of food inspection, probably in the world, will be fully described, with many illustrations, in the July number of McClure's Magazine. The conventions and humors of cattle breeding, as practiced on the great cattle ranges of the southwest, will be the subject of an illustrated article. The "Human Documents" in McClure's Magazine for July will comprise series of portraits of Lord and Lady Aberdeen and Captain Charles King. A workman in the great Carnegie steel works at Homestead has written such an account of the life and work there as only one who had had actual experience of them could write, and it will appear in this number, supplementing the article on the same subject by Hamlin Garland, which appeared in McClure's for June. Robert Louis Stevenson and Lloyd Osborne's novel, The Ebb Tide, which has been published in McClure's Magazine, will be concluded in the July number. A copy of this magazine can be seen at Text Surv office.

Storm surge is the best material for ladies' cycling suits.

BRITISH NEWS.

Canadian Publishers Denounced at the Authors' Dinner.

The Newspaper Battle Over Lord Rosebery and the Turf.

Sir Charles Looking After Canadian Interests—Colonies Receiving Attention.

LONDON, June 10.—The eternal copyright question is again cropping up in every direction. At the dinner of the Authors' Society of Thursday night the Canadian publishers were roundly denounced as rascals, who lived upon the brains and blood of writers. A picture was painted of a set of desperadoes living in Toronto who were described as the doeruptees and the local directory as printers and booksellers, but were really land pirates with hoots and fangs. It was announced that the next battle the authors would gain the private business as carried on in the dominion.

The regatta of the new Thames yacht club was held today. The race was from the south end pier to Harwick, and the race was open to yachts exceeding fifteen rating. The first prize was fifty pounds. The only competitor was the Prince of Wales, owned by Lord Rosebery's St. James. Under the revised rating for extra sails spread the Britannia had to allow the Britannia two minutes and thirty-two seconds. The Britannia was the last but ten minutes. The Britannia won the race handily, covering the course in 5 hours, 55 minutes and 6 seconds. The Britannia's time was 6 hours, 11 minutes and 16 seconds.

The newspaper battle over Lord Rosebery's connection with the turf continues with more bitterness than ever. The provincial journals have joined in the hue and cry, and it is noteworthy that several Scotch newspapers, which were among the strongest supporters of Mr. Gladstone, have bitterly attacked Lord Rosebery's horse racing proclivities, comparing Mr. Gladstone's scholarly pursuits with Lord Rosebery's partaking in what they call a "carnival of rascality." Several defenders of Lord Rosebery have written open letters to the newspapers, stigmatizing the hypocrisy of these anti-gambling protestants when at the same time the Young Men's Christian Association has been rapidly welcoming American millionaires, whose fortunes are due to speculations, which throw the heaviest Derby bet in the shadow. It is stated that unless Lord Rosebery retires from the turf at the end of the present season the liberals will place the master before him in a strong and authoritative form. This is just the sort of thing which will make Lord Rosebery a confirmed turfite.

It is understood that the Prince of Wales has a half interest in the three-year-old colt that he purchased Friday by Baron de Hirsch. The Field says that arrangements have been made between the Prince of Wales and George Gould for a race between the British and the Vigilant. Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian high commissioner, is not satisfied with the report that the employment of the United Kingdom and is having Prof. Hunting conduct an expert examination of the lungs of Canadian slaughtered cattle. In an interview Prof. Hunting said: "I cannot say the president of the board of agriculture, has decided that pleuropneumonia exists in Canadian cattle, and we may say that the Canadian trade will be knocked on the head as regards store cattle. Mr. Gardner has summoned a meeting in his own room in the house of commons, at which the United Kingdom and Canada will be present. The majority will favor Mr. Gardner, and my colleagues and I will oppose him. The United Kingdom experts are Mr. Gairdner, King's chapel, this city, by the Liverpool, Illington and Deptford cattle markets do not believe it possible to determine whether a case of pleuropneumonia in Canadian cattle is the same as a post mortem examination of the lungs or a microscopic examination of lesions from which specific organ is absent, neither proves nor disproves contagion. The only test is absolute contact with healthy animals. This might be done by placing a few healthy bulls in their pens. Whether Canadian cattle must pass another process or not, it is only a question of time. The appearance of contagious lung diseases have ever been communicated by Canadian cattle, while English diseases, prevalent among English cattle, such as lung disease, foot and mouth disease, etc., have cost England millions annually since 1839. The appearance of the lungs examined shows in every case a difference, proving that the cattle were not affected with the contagious pleuropneumonia.

Mr. Gladstone gave a dinner party today. This is the first social function he has attended since the recent operation on one of his eyes.

LONDON, June 10.—Canada, Australia and Cape Colony being united against the new salt duty as applied to them, it is hoped here colonial circles that the government will see its way clear to exempt the colonies from its operation, as the Right Hon. George J. Goschen, chancellor of the Exchequer, has stated that the British government, did when taxing foreign investments. Right Hon. Sir William Vernon Harcourt has postponed for further consideration the name of the bill which relates to the colonies, and has promised to give his careful and respectful attention to the memorial which the colonies are submitting.

Real property in the colonies has never been admitted British death duties. No alteration of the law is now proposed in this respect, but personal property in the colonies as well as foreign countries which is now wholly exempt from British probate or administration duties, becomes liable under the new graduated estate duty, if the deceased owner was domiciled in the United Kingdom, in addition to the legacy or succession duties, which remain as before.

A supplementary report of the Royal labor commission issued by the chairman, the Duke of Devonshire and some other members of the commission, deals with the prevention of strikes and lockouts. The report suggests that in order to prevent either side from refusing to submit to the award of the arbitrators, which at present cannot be legally enforced, that both the unions and the masters' association be registered as corporate bodies, capable of suing and being sued; that disputes be settled by legal proceedings between the two bodies without individual workmen being brought into the quarrel.

An abandoned city.

A party of archeologists just returned from the north-west coast of North Dakota tell a thrilling story of the abandoned city of West Lyons. The city is destitute and going to decay; no traffic goes through the streets or remains in its stores; no homes are in its dwellings. The

streets are degraded, half sidewalks, and trees and shrubbery flourish in the yards surrounding the residences, but all is silence and loneliness.

The town is opposite Emerson, just across the Manitoba line from St. Vincent. There, on two sides of the Red river and within an area of four square miles, are four towns—Emerson, West Lyons, Winslow and Pembina. West Lyons is on the west bank of the river.

The history of the place is one of the romances of town building in the boom period when Winnipeg was the metropolis of the north. Some schemers, with more fertility than scruples, planted and exploited a city on the river at a point where they claimed the Great Northern was to cross. Eastern capitalists were becoming interested and money was plenty. There was no sham about the actual construction of the town, but a substantial reality.

A man named Murray, of Chicago, was the agent. He sold lots at auction for \$5,000 each. While he would be selling, a telegram would come notifying him of the sale of a certain plot, and it would be withdrawn. Then he sold adjoining lots at advanced prices. That was the broker feature. Meantime building was progressing. No board shanties, wood wall nor canvas shells, but handsome structures of brick or lumber, thoroughly finished in approved style, were erected, and today the town is a handsome but useless monument to the vanity of some and the hardihood of others.

It has buildings which cost from \$5,000 to \$10,000 and a bridge which cost \$200,000, and is capable of holding a population of 20,000, and yet not a human being lives in it.—(Philadelphia Times.)

A MARRIAGE AND SUICIDE.

Startling Revelation Brought to Light in Boston.

BOSTON, June 10.—A startling revelation has come to light tonight, which involves two of Boston's wealthiest families and in which a marriage and suicide are the principal features. Last Thursday afternoon Miss Laura Wheelwright, daughter of John W. Wheelwright, of the firm of Wheelwright, Eldridge & Co., commission merchant, 70 Franklin street, was married to George Herbert Windsor, of Surrey, Eng., King's chapel, this city, by the Rev. Geo. Francis Peabody, of Harvard. Prior to leaving her home the bride received a letter from her father, J. W. Wheelwright, bearing to live through your wedding day. The bride did not think anything of the matter, and went to fulfill her part of the wedding contract. Later in the day the friends of Cox found him dead in his room. He had committed suicide. It has just been learned that Cox was madly in love with Miss Wheelwright, but that she did not reciprocate. The friends of the deceased did not want it said that he had committed suicide, so they gave it out that death resulted from apoplexy.

TOOK CARBOLIC ACID.

BREIDENBACH, Queensland, June 10.—A sad tragedy has occurred at Maryborough, the chief town of March county, this colony. A woman gave a quantity of carbolic acid to each of her five children and then took a fatal dose of the poison herself. Before medical assistance could be had the woman and four of the children were dead, but the physicians succeeded in saving the life of the fifth child.

Late English News.

Word comes from Liverpool, Eng., that the agents of the Hawker Medicine Co., at St. John, N. B., as a result of the introduction of the Hawker remedies in the neighboring cities and counties are overwhelmed with orders for fresh supplies of these great health giving remedies. Their success in England is as phenomenal as in Canada. No greater proof of merit could be presented to the public.

A very fine steel pen is best for marking with indelible ink.

Time is indefinitely long, but it doesn't seem that way when a fellow has only about two minutes and a half to catch his train.—(Somerville Journal.)

The coal miner is generally above his business after working hours.

Don't Forget

That to remove corns, warts, bunions in a few days, all that is required is to apply the old and well tested corn cure—Putnam's Patent Corn Extractor. Sure, safe, painless. Putnam's Corn Extractor makes no more spots hard to heal, acts quickly and painlessly on hard and soft corns.

SALISBURY SPEAKS.

The Banquet of Conservative Candidates at St. James' Hall, Last Night.

He Severely Criticizes Harcourt's Budget, and Deals with the Irish Question.

LONDON, June 8.—The Earl of Dunraven presided at a banquet of conservative candidates for members of parliament at St. James' hall tonight. Lord Salisbury in a speech said that owing to the fear of the liberals to appeal to the country on the home rule question, politics for the moment was terribly dull. He criticized in a bantering manner the government's budget proposals and declared that Sir William Harcourt was the first chancellor of the exchequer to apply a totally new principle of taxation in order to get a large sum from widows. By heavily taxing the land, he would take away the life blood of the agricultural population. It was the heaviest, the most superficial and the worst budget ever presented to parliament. With reference to home rule, Lord Salisbury declared that the house of lords was quite willing to abide by the opinion of the country when his opinion was clearly stated, but not by an opinion flibbert and availed out of the country. The present policy of the liberals was to cloud the Irish issue with irrelevant questions. They would not find another Farnell or Gladstone. There was not anybody able to repeat the impulse those two men gave to an unholty cause. Other questions are pressing heavily, said Lord Salisbury, especially social questions. With an up growing tariff wall that separates us from almost every civilized nation, the opportunities for the self-support of our people are growing fewer and fewer and the tale of misery is growing more terrible every winter. These things require our deepest consideration.

No board shanties, wood wall nor canvas shells, but handsome structures of brick or lumber, thoroughly finished in approved style, were erected, and today the town is a handsome but useless monument to the vanity of some and the hardihood of others. It has buildings which cost from \$5,000 to \$10,000 and a bridge which cost \$200,000, and is capable of holding a population of 20,000, and yet not a human being lives in it.—(Philadelphia Times.)

A MARRIAGE AND SUICIDE.

Startling Revelation Brought to Light in Boston.

BOSTON, June 10.—A startling revelation has come to light tonight, which involves two of Boston's wealthiest families and in which a marriage and suicide are the principal features. Last Thursday afternoon Miss Laura Wheelwright, daughter of John W. Wheelwright, of the firm of Wheelwright, Eldridge & Co., commission merchant, 70 Franklin street, was married to George Herbert Windsor, of Surrey, Eng., King's chapel, this city, by the Rev. Geo. Francis Peabody, of Harvard. Prior to leaving her home the bride received a letter from her father, J. W. Wheelwright, bearing to live through your wedding day. The bride did not think anything of the matter, and went to fulfill her part of the wedding contract. Later in the day the friends of Cox found him dead in his room. He had committed suicide. It has just been learned that Cox was madly in love with Miss Wheelwright, but that she did not reciprocate. The friends of the deceased did not want it said that he had committed suicide, so they gave it out that death resulted from apoplexy.

TOOK CARBOLIC ACID.

BREIDENBACH, Queensland, June 10.—A sad tragedy has occurred at Maryborough, the chief town of March county, this colony. A woman gave a quantity of carbolic acid to each of her five children and then took a fatal dose of the poison herself. Before medical assistance could be had the woman and four of the children were dead, but the physicians succeeded in saving the life of the fifth child.

Late English News.

Word comes from Liverpool, Eng., that the agents of the Hawker Medicine Co., at St. John, N. B., as a result of the introduction of the Hawker remedies in the neighboring cities and counties are overwhelmed with orders for fresh supplies of these great health giving remedies. Their success in England is as phenomenal as in Canada. No greater proof of merit could be presented to the public.

A very fine steel pen is best for marking with indelible ink.

Time is indefinitely long, but it doesn't seem that way when a fellow has only about two minutes and a half to catch his train.—(Somerville Journal.)

The coal miner is generally above his business after working hours.

IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER. PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST. Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious.

DR. MANNING'S German Remedy. The Greatest Rheumatic and Neuralgia Cure Of the Age. AVAILABLE HOUSEHOLD REMEDY AND PAIN CURE. (BOTH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL). PRICE 50 CENTS. MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE HAWKER MEDICINE CO. LTD. ST. JOHN, N. B.

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MILITIA The Colorado the Str Several Attent Coal an There is Little Settlement

BRIDGE PT, O dred millmen it will attempt to o as General Man start two traine far outnumber the surrounding back and forth slow

LITZBERG, Ju operators, by a vo day to send a coo Columbus Broom The miners have been determined could not be conf Columbus beun BALTIMORE, Ju News from Grand erior Mac Corlie five companies of Parkerson, Bur used on experie the miners are ob UNIONTOWN, Pa have been made b The strikers we Yesterday aftern open at Oliver, be and before it cou and three cars w arrested.

About midnigh over the rail was station on the Bal into further acci ried from the co open company's w open and wedged The strikers have been determined to and oak over the CRIPPLE CREEK they were determ today, instead of to lay down their arrived. General Gov. Wolfe is at a camp and from being mad general's instruct 10 o'clock started strikers were in intention of capti fact, General Bro ward and inter the seat slope of 12.15 today. The send his men b park. Only a few took place, during find Sheriff Bow men back to the camp back. The state troops quick burst up Mountain and he and his comp as they were tak northeast side of to open the camp pears of the stri warlike preparati camped at the hea view of the camp the key of the str then sent to the g to march on to B General's Broo Bowers expect to noon and if the g the full state mil a few hours. Thi their arms at militia. Then the rants and those fo he found. It is s ers in the strik militia appeared.

WHEELING, W. Miners burned a camp miles west of the frequent intervals morning by unaccu some of the sentin sent to the camp 4 p. m. three w were sent west the West Virgi a comparative c clock a message b blockade by a nu town. Three com ment's immedi ifix dispersed o but one, Charle brought to Wheel ing the United S the camp. It is s at times disorderly resulted.

NEW PHILADEL Miners burned a trestle on the Cle ving railway at G here, today. The bridge guards wh alarm. The stri night to guard t will be distribe UNIONTOWN, Pa and a squad strikers in the of the fatally.

An striker killo Miners burned a trestle on the Cle ving railway at G here, today. The bridge guards wh alarm. The stri night to guard t will be distribe UNIONTOWN, Pa and a squad strikers in the of the fatally.

There were six d mob of strikers blazed testimony not only pro the deputies to the strikers had o and had fired we alarm. The stri night to guard t will be distribe UNIONTOWN, Pa and a squad strikers in the of the fatally.

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