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

Wire Fence Manufacturing Co., A. J. Machum, Manager. Water Street, St. John, N. B.

A BOSTON FIRE

Sixteen Men Badly Burned by Hot Air Explosion.

They Were All Firemen and Suffered Considerably Before Being Rescued.

Names of Those Who Suffered from Bruises in the Explosion.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—During a fire in the M. A. Kent & Co. glove factory sixteen firemen were badly burned by a hot air explosion. It is thought all will recover from their wounds, although two, Second Assistant Mullen and Simon Waggett, were fearfully burned about the head and chest.

Other firemen. The latter hastily slid to the street leaving the other four huddled at the end of the escape with the flames pouring upward within a few feet of them, and the ladder, their only means of escape, rapidly being consumed. Fortunately a stream of water was turned on just in time to save the ladder, and several more streams soon drove the flames back into the building, where they were shortly finally extinguished.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS. Carleton—William N. Hand, M. D., to be chairman of the local board of health for the town of Woodstock.

THE SPANISH WAR.

Shafter's Army Will Sail from Cuba

The Correspondence Between Admiral Sampson and Captain Taylor.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The fact of Shafter's army will sail from Cuba tomorrow. The following despatch was received late this afternoon:

SANTIAGO, via Havai, Aug. 25, 1898, 3.30 p. m. Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington.

"Command all embarked this morning except 24th United States Infantry detachment of recruits for First Illinois Volunteers and part of the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, all of which will embark tomorrow morning on transports now here. Gen. Bull is with the First Illinois on board the company of the First Illinois, and private horses, leaves today. The Saratoga, with Lieut. Col. Freeman, and the company of the First Illinois, arrived this morning. 300 more expected on the Kulekrocker in two or three days."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Admiral Sampson has forwarded to the navy department the following letters, which have passed between himself and Captain Taylor of the battleship Indiana:

U. S. S. Indiana. GUANTANAMO BAY, Cuba, Aug. 6. Admiral.—The report of Commodore Schley on the battle of July 3, as published, gives credit in the official report to four ships and mentions by name their captains, Philip, Evans, Clark and Cooke, and adds: "The dense smoke of the combat shut out from my view the Indiana, and I was unable to get closer to your flagship, so do not take part in the conflict was under your immediate observation."

2. In your report, as published, you make but slight mention of the Indiana, stating that the Iowa and Indiana, having done good work, and not having the speed of the other ships, were directed by me, etc.

3. The result of these reports is that the captains of all the vessels of the line of battle except the Indiana have received personal commendations in the official report before the department, while the two smaller vessels had distinctive mention, either from the commander-in-chief or the second in command.

4. If the official record should be referred to in future, it will appear from its general tone that the Indiana was less deserving than all of her consorts. Leaving out my personal interests in the matter, it is right that I should consider the officers and crew of the ship, and I speak for them as well as for myself when I submit to you, admiral, that the above commendation of the report will place the ship in the opinion of the department and of the country, markedly below all the other vessels of your squadron. I respectfully submit, sir, that this is an injustice to the Indiana and her officers and crew.

5. I can say, without disparagement of any other vessel, that during the first hour of the battle the Indiana's gun fire contributed to the destruction of the Oquendo and the Teresa more than that of any vessel of our squadron except one, and the second in command failed to observe the Indiana during the hottest part of our hottest fight. I saw the Brooklyn take plinair.

6. An examination of these reports with reference to the Indiana will, I believe, convince you, sir, that they do not do justice to the Indiana below all other vessels of the squadron. If it be your opinion, sir, that this is the case, and that all the vessels from the Brooklyn to the Vixen rendered service as much more valuable than the Indiana, as the published report of the commander-in-chief and the second in command taken together would indicate, then I must accept it for myself and the ship. If, on the contrary, that be not your opinion, I urge respectfully that you do not do me the injustice as may seem wise to you.

H. C. TAYLOR, Captain U. S. N., Commanding, To the Commander-in-Chief U. S. N., North Atlantic Station.

U. S. S. NEW YORK. GUANTANAMO BAY, Aug. 6.

Sir—I am greatly obliged that you have called my attention to what appears to have been an injustice to your ship, officers and crew, for the part which they took in the action of July 3, and also for the very proper manner in which you have presented it. I think, however, that you will agree with me that in submitting such a report to the secretary of the navy, where so many officers are vitally interested and justly proud of their ship, it is no easy task to do so without apparently bestowing praise unjustly. It requires very careful consideration of the report from every point of view to avoid misunderstanding.

2. The position of the ships of the squadron must be carefully considered to fully appreciate what it was possible for each vessel to accomplish under the circumstances in which she was placed. Those that were to the westward of the escaping enemy were naturally better placed for stopping them, and also better placed for delivering their fire than the vessels to the eastward, which was the blockading station of the Indians.

3.—No distribution of the fleet could completely predict and provide against every variation of such a sort, nor do I consider that any commanding officer deserved either credit or blame because the ship under his command

was faster or slower than another battery; but rather that the commanding officer was blameworthy who failed to put his ship in the proper place for destroying the enemy, and in proportion to the advantage which he possessed in speed, battery or position over his neighbors.

4.—Each commanding officer, in my opinion, was personally responsible for the good use which he made of the tools with which he had to work. I certainly did not intend to criticize you, nor to bestow less praise upon the Indiana than was bestowed upon any other ship of the squadron.

5.—The fact that the commanding officer of the Indiana was signaled to return to blockade at the mouth of the harbor, after she had so gallantly contributed to the destruction of the Spanish ships was only a necessary precaution, which the commander-in-chief felt obliged to take to prevent disaster to the large number of transports which were left in that vicinity when the fleet started in pursuit of the enemy. There were still some Spanish vessels remaining in the harbor of Santiago, at least two, and we did not know then how many more vessels could have come out in the absence of the fleet and produced great havoc among the transports, which were defenseless in the absence of an armed vessel.

6.—This explanation, together with your letter, will be sent to the department with the request that it may be attached to and form part of the original report.

Very respectfully, W. T. AMPSON, Rear Admiral U. S. N., Commander-in-Chief U. S. N. force North Atlantic Squadron. To the commanding officer U. S. N. Indiana, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

THE C. M. B. A.

Some Important Amendments Made to the Constitution.

Hon. Mr. Hackett Re-elected Grand President—Niagara Falls the Next Place of Meeting.

QUEBEC, Aug. 24.—The convention at this morning's session made two important changes in the constitution and by-laws. One provides for the admission of honorary members, who shall pay a fee of 25 cents a month, and shall enjoy the social privileges but not the benefits of the association. This rule is made in view of the fact that several men of great prominence who wish to join the order are too old to do so as regular members. It was also decided that in the future that the branch which has a member on the grand council should not have another delegate. This will mean an annual saving of \$1,000.

This afternoon Mayor Parent read an address of welcome to the C. M. B. A., which was replied to by President Hackett. Tonight the election of officers took place, and resulted as follows: Hon. Mr. Hackett, re-elected grand president; Dr. L. H. Bellevue, re-elected 1st vice-president; J. E. Rouglin, 2nd vice-president; S. R. Brown, re-elected by acclamation grand secretary; W. J. McKee, elected grand treasurer; J. J. White, re-elected grand guard; J. Galvin, re-elected Niagara Falls was selected as the next place of meeting in 1901.

NOVA SCOTIA.

A Woman With Her Neck Broken Still Alive—Fielding and Tarts.

TRURO, Aug. 25.—There has been living in Earle's shop Tuesday a woman, with her neck possibly broken. Mrs. Paul McKay, who fell from a load of hay on August 13th, injuring her bone down between her shoulders. It is hard to ascertain for sure if her neck is really broken, but if not, it is dislocated. Mrs. McKay is now lying entirely paralyzed except her head, and is not expected to recover.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25.—Hon. Messrs. Fielding, Tarts and Murray, accompanied by Engineer Dodwell, arrived last evening from Bridgewater. The ministers conferred about the proposed public works and approved of the public building site, which includes a lot they decided to purchase giving a square of about one hundred feet. The ministers left in the morning for the westward, staying off at Western Head to inspect the breakwater.

THE FORESTERS.

The Supreme Court in Session at Toronto

TORONTO, Aug. 25.—The supreme court I. O. F. began its session in the new Foresters' temple today, and representatives were present from England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales and Norway, besides those from all parts of Canada and the United States. The corporation of the city of Toronto entertained the visitors with a moonlight excursion by steamer tonight. A band and an orchestra furnished music, and the affair was a success.

Dooley—Yesterday was a sticky day, wasn't it? Hooley—I should say it was. I got stuck for the drinks no less than three times.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

A High Handed Act on the Part of U. S. Customs Officer.

International Conference Had a Five Hours' Session at Quebec

The Dominion and Allan Lines Again Look After the Coming Year's Subsidy.

OTTAWA, Aug. 23.—Archbishop Langevin said today in an interview that while in Rome he had several interviews with the sovereign pontiff on the vexed question of the Maritime schools. "The pope is exceedingly reasonable in reference to the school question," said the archbishop, "and if our authorities would only consider the attitude of his holiness they would willingly agree to concede what he asks." "While I do not wish to be understood as reflecting any discredit on the statement of Laurier personally," said his grace, "or in any way connecting his name with the question, I wish to state emphatically that any one who says there has been a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty says that which is not in conformity with the truth." "If," he continued, "the Laurier-Sifton conference at Rat Portage has resulted in any settlement it is new to me. The school question will only be settled when the minority receives full and adequate restoration of the rights of which they have been deprived, and then, and not till then, will the agitation cease." Archbishop Langevin left this evening for Winnipeg.

SHEERBROOKE, Aug. 23.—Two freight trains on the Grand Trunk railway collided between Lennoxville and Waterville this morning. One man was killed, Fireman Laroche, while Engineers Kelly and McCourt were injured, the latter quite seriously. The cause of the wreck is not known. Both engines were smashed.

TORONTO, Aug. 23.—An officer of the Dominion Alliance has been informed that hotel men of Ontario have a plebiscite campaign fund of eighty thousand dollars.

QUEBEC, Aug. 23.—The members of the international conference met for the first time today, in the legislature council chamber, of the legislature buildings, at 12.30. There was a presentation of an address of welcome by Mayor Parant and members of the council. The answer to the address was given by the youngest Senator of the American commission, Senator Fairbanks, Lord Herschell replied on behalf of the British commissioners. He expressed his appreciation of the honor, and said he was sure the British commissioners were not behind the American friends in hearty wishes that the conference about to begin would result in cementing the friendship and everlasting union between the English countries. Lord Herschell has been chosen as president of the conference, and Mr. Cartwright, private secretary to Lord Herschell, Chandler Anderson and Mr. Bourassa, M. P., are to act as joint secretaries of the commission.

The sitting of the conference adjourned to Thursday morning.

OTTAWA, Aug. 24.—Col. Hutton was only in office one day when he undid the most sensational decision of his predecessor, his dismissal of Col. Strath from the commission of the Royal Scots, Montreal. The militia general order was signed today by Col. Hutton, which restored Gen. Cartwright to office and substituted the following: Lt. Col. J. A. Strath is permitted to resign his appointment as commanding officer of this corps and is transferred to the reserve of officers. Col. Strath's name will therefore go back in the militia list, but his loss of position of A. D. C. to the governor general is permanent.

Don M. Dickinson, who is acting for Michigan lumbermen here in connection with the protest of his client against the Ontario law prohibiting the export of saw logs, which will be pushed for all it is worth at the Quebec conference. Mr. Powell, U. S. commissioner of immigration, is also here to look into the records of the state department.

Inspector Woods ranks as major, and Supt. Steele, lieutenant colonel, while on duty with the police in Yukon. Some of the writs for plebiscite were issued today.

Col. A. E. Curran is gazetted honorary colonel of the 1st Halifax regiment. Lt. Col. Otter has been appointed to the command of the Royal Canadian Infantry, vice Lt. Col. Maunsell, retired.

TORONTO, Aug. 24.—The Ontario legislature was formally re-opened this evening, the Constable bill being passed after a spirited debate. Each side spent most of the day in arranging for the work of tomorrow. Official confirmation was received of the report that it is the intention of the commission to adjourn for some time. Some days will be spent by the commissioners in locating points on which they agree, if there are any, and where the line of demarcation should be. During the adjournment of three or four weeks they will consider one another's positions. Then they will meet again and endeavor to reconcile their views. No joint hearings will be given to any deputations. To do so might make the proceedings last a year. Mr. Winter, Newfoundland delegate, arrived this morning.

Mr. Dingley depululates the interview sent out today, in which he is made to say that the Canadian pre-

ferential tariff is a stumbling block in the way of the reciprocity treaty. It is stated that the next meeting of the commission may be held in Ottawa. The treaty, if there is one formed, will be signed in that city. Sir Wilfrid Laurier entertained the commissioners to dinner at the Garrison Club tonight.

OTTAWA, Aug. 25.—A high-handed action on the part of United States Customs Officer Avery at Marshland, on St. Claire river, is reported. Thomas Meagher of Port Lambton, Ont., crossed to the American side in a steam launch, which the United States officer desired to search. Meagher, however, having nothing dutiable on board, instead of submitting to the search, returned at once to the Canadian side. "Neither Avery followed, arrested him on Canadian soil, took him prisoner to the American side, had him handcuffed, marched through the public street and chained to a bed post for twenty-four hours, should the report prove to be correct," Meagher's release will be promptly demanded, as well as suitable reparation for the indignity offered to a Canadian citizen.

The suggestion of the Halifax board of trade that in return for admission of Canadian fish products into Cuba and Porto Rico on favorable terms, the privilege of exploiting the fisheries of the maritime provinces should be accorded to the United States is one that is severely condemned here. Mr. Peterson has applied for a return of his deposit in the bottle-necked steamship contract.

QUEBEC, Aug. 25.—The international conference held its first session here today, the deliberations lasting five hours, with the exception of a short respite for lunch at noon, which the commissioners partook of in the legislature buildings restaurant. The meeting today was of course, strictly private, only three secretaries and twelve commissioners being present. The statement is made that out of the twelve subjects referred to in the protocol, the three most important reciprocal trade, Behring Sea question and the Atlantic fisheries—were not touched upon, consideration being entirely in the minor questions. The commission at the close of the day's session decided not to meet again until Monday, the intention being to give the British and American sides an opportunity for private discussion of the contentions presented by either party at today's session. On Monday the commission will meet again, and sittings will be held until Friday, when another adjournment will be taken, this time to September 20th, in order to give Mr. Dingley a chance to look after the political fences. Messrs. Fairbanks and Gray are also interested in election matters.

The probability is that the commission will take its time. The American commissioners have no desire to have the findings of the commission used as election matter by the Democrats in the coming elections, and as the last of the fall elections does not take place until early in November it is unlikely that any definite announcement of the commission's work will be made until after that time. It is also decided that the next meeting of the commission will not be held in Quebec. A change may be made to either Ottawa or Washington, with the chances in favor of the former. This will be decided upon before the commission adjourns Friday.

MONTRÉAL, Aug. 25.—Andrew Allan and W. M. Macpherson, representing the Allan and Dominion steamship lines, had an interview with Sir Richard Cartwright and Sir Louis Davies respecting next winter's mail service. The existing contract with the Beaver line expires at the end of the present season of navigation. It is unlikely that the government will take any action until after the holidays.

The Star's London correspondent cables: It is announced here that the French Canadian mail service, towards which the Canadian government proposed to grant a subsidy of \$50,000, has collapsed, owing to the inability of the French promoters to command sufficient support.

Hon. Mr. Blair and Sir James Grant called on the steamer Parlatan today for Montreal from Liverpool.

DEATH OF G. R. SMITH OF YARMOUTH.

(Yarmouth News, Aug. 23d.) The death of George R. Smith on Saturday evening removes one of the best known of our older citizens. Mr. Smith had been ailing for a long time, and his end latterly had been looked for daily. The deceased was 85 years of age and had been for many years actively identified with public business in Yarmouth. In his younger days he was a clerk with the late William Rogers, father of Arthur and W. L. Rogers, and was later in partnership with him. He was long connected with the fire department and had for years been secretary of the firewards. He was also town assessor, clerk of the overseers of the poor, county alderman and magistrate and Indian commissioner for Yarmouth. A man of strong character and an earnest conscientious public servant, his end will be generally regretted. His first wife was a daughter of the late Benjamin Rogers, by whom he had two daughters—the late Mrs. Samuel Killam and Miss Elsie Smith. His second wife, who survives him, was a Miss McLaughlin of St. John.

EASTPORT AND CALAIS.

EASTPORT, Me., Aug. 24.—A construction train on the Washington County road completed track laying on the Eastport branch today, and by doing this city is connected with Calais and the Canadian Pacific. The main line will be completed within a few weeks, so that Boston will be only eleven hours away, and it will obviate the necessity of crossing the Canadian border to reach there.

HAZARD'S GUN POWDER. The Strongest, Cleanest and best made. We have both black and smokeless. Cartridge Cases filled to order with Hazard's Powder. Try Hazard's Blue Ribbon Smokeless Powder. W. H. THORNE & CO., LIMITED, Market Square, St. John, N. B., AGENTS.

THE BAPTISTS.

Address of Rev. H. F. Waring on The Bridge of Christian Education.

Annual Convention Sermon Preached by Rev. J. D. Freeman.

The Sunday School Mass Meeting—Early Morning Meeting of the B. Y. P. U.

AMHERST, Aug. 24.—An exceedingly large crowd taxed the seating power of the Amherst church this evening. Rev. A. Cohoon of Wolfville, the treasurer of the educational institutions, gave the financial report of the last year. The report was not entirely discussed and was adjourned until a later date.

The regular programme of the open educational meeting was then taken up. Rev. H. F. Waring, M. A., of Truro, delivered an address upon "The Bridge of Christian Education." He said: There is need of general education to overcome the general misapprehensions, misinterpretations and doubt. Misinterpretations are, looking from one side, exceedingly numerous but they are fraught with harm. Errors inevitably bring disaster. The English Bible did not come down to us from heaven, but is subject to usual lapses of translations. The Bible is a library of many books, let it be treated as such—poetry and prophecy, history and epistles.

Christian education is a bridge to span the chasm between error and truth. Christian education declares to the worldly student that there is more in the book than you, with all your learning and procedure. "Ho that hath ears to hear." So many of the profoundest students understand intellectually the word of God; they cannot apprehend the spirit of the truth.

Great then is the importance that the Christian should be Christian. It is the Christian influence of Acadia that has given her the right to exist. We, who have gone through her halls, love her and rejoice that the grand old man, Dr. Sawyer, still remains to teach and impress his wonderful Christian personality upon the students, and we likewise rejoice that the governors were led by hands upon Dr. Trotter to take the helm. Great is the power of a regenerated faculty, of a consecrated student body, of an educated ministry, for near the church spirit stands the school.

After music by a picked quartette, Principal J. B. Jakes, M. A., of Horton academy, was called upon to speak for a little while upon his work in the academy. Mr. Jakes briefly sketched the work of that institution, and in a concise manner showed its value to the community.

President Trotter was called upon, and responded in his usual happy manner. His remarks, he said, had the material part of the work had compelled him to appear to rather favor finances than men. Compulsion alone forced him into this position. Tonight we have had a touch upon the other side, and how restful it has been to carry out the plan of the forward movement is all that I will say tonight. Twelve thousand dollars remains to complete the assigned work. But there is a large strip of country yet to be canvassed, and I give it as my sober judgment that the \$12,000 will be raised. Tremendous odds have been against us, the failure of certain crops, the drop in prices, and the Windsor fire are some examples. The weather conditions have not come up to our hopes, but the rank and file have gloriously succeeded. When the forward movement has been brought to a successful issue we will be enabled by another campaign, to free ourselves from all embarrassments.

Rev. W. E. Hall responded to the repeated call of his name in a very few eloquent words.

The chairman of the committee of arrangements made a few announcements in respect to the Sunday services.

AMHERST, Aug. 22.—The annual convention sermon was preached in the Amherst Baptist church Sunday morning by the Rev. J. B. Freeman, M. A., of Fredericton. He took his text from Romans 12:17, "Be not overcome of evil, but overcome it with good." He beseeched you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service. And be ye not conformed to this world, but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good and acceptable will of God. The epistle to the Romans," said the speaker, "is the Switzerland of the New Testament. Chapters 1-11 are the Alps of doctrine. The last four are the Rhine of exhortation, and the text leads to the headquarters of the stream where it breaks forth from the mountain side. In sight of this stream and of the lofty heights we catch the spirit of the environment."

L. A. noble conception of Christian mission. To prove the will of God is the mission of the redeemed, the supreme end and the grandest destiny of man. This end itself links us with the Son in bonds of closest sympathy, for his mission was expressed in the words, "Lo, I delight to do His will." The will of Christ imprinted an unencumbered sphere, through which the will of God found its way, and the first step was to give the Holy Ghost was sent that the might upon the human heart. For the same end the church was sent. Let us notice the terms in which the will of God is commended for demonstration: "Good," that is profitable, God's plan for every man is that his life be crowned with success. The grandest investment any one can make of this life is to give it to God. To prove that the will of God is "acceptable," that is pleasant. To many it has seemed painful, for Christ meant the cross, for Paul the dungeons and cruel death. The process may be painful, the result is

surely pleasant. The mountain side is rough and steep, but the view from the summit is sublime. To prove that it is "perfect," consummate, it lacks nothing to a completed crown. The second part of the text is a climax, the perfect proves the pleasant. The unfinished statue may be grotesque, but the end crowns the work with glorious beauty. This is all very true, but we have been dwelling in generalities. Whether shall we turn to prove the work of God? Not to solitude, but a life of service, not by intellectual demonstration but by experience. Our mission is to be fulfilled by our contribution to the higher life of the people. "No man lives to himself." We seek to prove it not by living resplendent in high stations but by common service every day. "Set not your mind on high things." The divinest thing a man can do is to lay hold of a lowly task with great purpose.

The method of fulfilling this mission, it is two-fold (1) an act, (2) an act continued in a process. That is consecration. "Present your bodies." The process is viewed from two points (1) negative, "not conformed." Shall the church be conformed to the age? Would the church be the omnipresent question. Transfiguration, another word for character. "Transform by renewal." Character is that which is stamped and figured. When the will is animated some one has said nothing will remain but ashes and character. We prove the will of God when we bear His perfect character. I am not one who stands continually for the big B in Baptist, but there are two B's. I would like to see written by the church, "not conformed" and "Be ye transformed." We live the life God wants us to live when we do what God wants us to do.

III. The Christian motive for the application of the method. The motive is the realization of the mercies of God. Other motives are legitimate but insufficient. They may not be impure, but they are imperfect. Like April showers, they vanish in the summer sun.

The mercies of God are consummated in the cross of Christ. The cross of Jesus is the crimson lens that gathers up and pours the love of God on human hearts in one burning, melting ray. Daily uncovering before the cross is what we need. It is so heavy a burden, "Let God be true with us yet. Let us forget, lest we forget."

There are three things before us—the mission the grandest, the method the simplest, the motive the mightiest. I plead no single cause today, but I seek to lift up the standard for pulpits and pen, young and old, church and college workers, missions at home and abroad. It is a standard around which all may gather and lift up our work to a higher level.

The liquor traffic, which was a masterly and eloquent effort, was listened to with the closest attention by a large audience. Special music made the service even more attractive.

In the afternoon, after the mass Sunday school meeting, at which addresses were delivered and lessons taught by Rev. A. A. Shaw of Windsor, N. S., Mrs. Golling of St. John and E. S. King of Halifax, the large congregation was dismissed, and the house ready for the evening service.

Special music was furnished by a picked choir led by Hugh McLean.

Rev. H. F. Adams of Truro spoke on "The Revenue Which Would Be Lost by Prohibition." The eye of the world is on Canada today watching the first serious attempt to bring about prohibition. From the \$7,000,000 revenue the government gains only \$4,000,000, \$3,000,000 goes to the collectors and tax-payers. \$2,000,000 goes to the manufacturers. Hon. G. E. Foster struck off sugar duties amounting to \$2,000,000, and there was no talk of direct taxation, and \$2,000,000 is exactly the amount to be made up if prohibition is carried. The revenue of the government receives the \$4,000,000 for excise will always be received.

The government, however, can never receive its revenue until by the sale of its liquors it has made your son drunk, destroyed homes, and paralyzed health and strength. Three hundred and seventy-five thousand of Canada's men must become habitual drunkards before the government can receive its revenue.

It costs the manufacturers \$5,039,000.00 to put up the output for one year. The retailers sell it at \$59,579,854, but the government only \$17,567,800. The remainder, with the exception of \$7,000,000 revenue, goes to the manufacturers and brewers. The speaker showed that the cost of the liquor traffic to the country taking into account of jalls, etc., is \$103,000,000. If this were invested, not only would the revenue be paid, but in 25 years the debt of Canada would be paid. These statistics are compiled from figures in the report of the royal commission. Of the \$5,000,000 prisoners who have passed through our penitentiaries, 22,000 assign their crimes to drunkenness.

The last placards in the different provinces gave votes of 266,000 for prohibition, 123,000 against. Rev. Dr. Kierstead of Acadia College was the next speaker. He took up the line of argument commenced by Mr. Adams, proving his statements by the blue books. "Land, labor and capital are necessary for the production of wealth. What then affects one of these affects the wealth. The land we have, the capital we can easily obtain, but what about the labor? The \$39,000,000 is taken largely from the laboring class; \$19,248,176 is what the liquor traffic costs them. Taking out the revenue about \$15,000,000 is taken out from and weakens the laboring class and every dollar is worth a hundred times more in a young and growing country like Canada than anywhere else. Because it is that we can give \$100,000,000 every year for this traffic and yet cannot increase our educational work for lack of funds. If, however, we gain the victory and prohibition becomes an established fact, and all evils which our opponents claim will cease to appear, why in six months we can have the thing repealed and return to the holy state in which we

now exist. Are you then in favor of prohibition? It is not your business whether anybody else is or not; are you? The power is with you; are the law and the government—not the authorities at Ottawa. If you shirk this vote, you never can find fault if any one of our legislators shirks the vote."

The "S. R. O." sign could have been put up outside of the Baptist church Sunday evening some time before the advertised hour for service. Rev. W. B. Hinson, M. A., of Moncton was the speaker of the evening. He spoke from Exodus 19: 5, or rather as he himself says, he took these words as a motto for the evening service, and his theme was temperance: The Book of God abounds in striking examples of the havoc wrought by drink. Priest and people have gone astray through spirit taking away the heart. The substance goes out of the man until nothing but the shell is left. Talk of revenue, it wastes the substance. Someone has said, I think Dean Farrar, that there is something of the ape, something of the tiger about the drunken man. The ape and the tiger you have seen; the very fascination attributed to the serpent is about the liquor. It will win, suggest of all the human soul.

The liquor traffic is about the same thing to exist as the wreckers, who lure vessels to their doom by false lights. Compensation? Yes indeed, compensation; compensation for the widows and orphans of this world. It is in its damnable reach, and the second stone is the curse of the best and the most beautiful of this dominion tonight. The preachers of this Baptist denomination will vote to a man for prohibition (applause). Won't you vote for prohibition next month? If you will, stand up. (All stand.) The third stone I bring at this time is the prayer of its victims, I bring in the direction of this curse the content of my heart for the liquor traffic is rapidly becoming contempt for the seller. Prof. Keirstead wished me to look at a mosquito through a glass saying it was very beautiful, but the blue brute gets its wings spoiled by its beauty for me. So with the rum-seller.

I bring at the close of the Anglo-Saxon. The Englishman's home is his castle. What destroys the home like this? It is the liquor traffic.

I never saw a man in my life before who looked steadily into the eyes of God. I never saw a man who stood with it upon the liquor traffic, and think of whom you stand with if you vote against. Pastors, between this and the voting, lead them straight, and the eternal take hold of us all and lead us straight. "Come up with God."

Special music was furnished by the choir. A solo by Miss Miles, who has delighted the convention with her singing, was one of the features. The speaker took hold of us all and the inspired oratory, the splendid and impressive personalities of the speaker aiding to its effect.

Everyone who would vote for prohibition and who would stand up with great applause. Let him who will work and vote against it stand up. No one stood. "He is not present," said Mr. Hinson.

AMHERST, Aug. 22.—The early morning meeting of the B. Y. P. U. was given to papers on junior work. Rev. G. R. White, Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. Baker and Miss Taylor reading them. At 9 o'clock, Rev. J. B. Morgan delivered an illustrated address upon junior work. Mr. Morgan's address for this side of the young people's work.

President Spurr called the convention to order at 9.30. A short devotional service was held previous to the regular session.

T. Hall desired to know whether he as a delegate from the N. B. convention would have a right to vote, hinting that friction would arise if such would not be done.

B. H. Eaton referred the brother to the constitution.

Rev. G. R. White resigned his position on the foreign mission board.

Rev. C. H. Martell presented the report of the committee on church articles and covenant, advising the members to take hold of the New Hampshire Article of Faith and Practice, was received and laid over.

The report of the committee on temperance reported through Rev. J. W. Bancroft, Springhill, N. S. The report related the statement of that Baptists were bound to total abstinence. It advised the appointment of strong canvassing committees in each church to aid in carrying the day for the temperance party. The churches were also advised to give a day of special prayer for the success of the movement. The report was adopted without discussion.

stonaries should go where there are no pastors rather than where men are working.

Mr. Cohoon thought that such a move would be a mistake.

F. H. Beals thought there should not be so many men working in Yarmouth county and surrounding districts left alone.

Mr. Cummings in moving the adoption of the report recommended a revival in the working of the convention scheme. The report was adopted.

The report of the committee on credentials was received through its chairman, E. D. King of Halifax.

A rather warm discussion took place concerning this report, some of the members of the convention evidently considering that a discussion could be raised at any point and at any distance to that point. The report was accepted.

C. F. Baker of Fairville gave a most instructive paper on Supplementary Work in the Sunday School. Both of these gentlemen illustrated their addresses by the use of the blackboard.

The report of the Sunday schools was read by E. D. King of Halifax. The report depicted the falling off of membership, comparatively, in the Sunday school. With 50,488 Baptists in the maritime provinces, only 28,161 are attendants at the Sunday school. The committee recommended means whereby this state should be remedied, for example, supplemental lessons, graded schools, teacher training and teachers' institute. The committee also recommended that a time be laid apart for Sunday school work during the convention, that a normal superintendent be appointed, that the Sunday school committee draft a plan whereby the schools may be graded.

Rev. J. D. Freeman, in commenting on the report, emphasized the recommendations made.

Rev. B. H. Thomas believed that the C. C. course interfered with the Sunday school. He wished to explain the falling off in members.

E. M. Sippell thought that there should be more Bible study and less preaching.

The matter of superintendent of normal work was sent into the nominating committee.

The committee on communications reported that in respect to the pamphlet on Horse Racing sent in by the Halifax Evangelical Alliance, the committee recommended that the convention petition the legislative council and house of assembly at their next session against the repeal of the statutes forbidding the use or letting of the track for other than exhibition purposes, and that suitable penalties be provided for the violation of the statute.—Adopted.

Rev. J. W. Manning, B. A., of St. John, treasurer of denominational funds for New Brunswick and P. E. I., reported from the different associations \$7,300, which was distributed as follows: Home Missions, \$754.92; Foreign Missions, \$2,130.07; Acadia University, \$401.49; ministerial education, \$94.43; ministerial relief and aid, \$100.43; Manitoba and N. W. missions, \$169.47; Grand Ligne missions, \$285.56.

Rev. A. Cohoon, treasurer of the Nova Scotia denominational funds, Total receipts, including the \$5,286.19 contributed by the W. M. Aid Societies, amounted to \$14,813.75, spent as follows: Home Missions, \$889.77; Foreign Missions, \$3,430.46; Acadia University, \$1,421.46; ministerial education board, \$347.49; ministerial relief and aid, \$382.40; Northwest missions, \$374.44; Grand Ligne missions, \$404.10.

Howard Barsa, E. M. Saunders, D. D., W. N. Hutchins, R. O. Morse, Mr. Cummings, E. D. King and Miss Johnston. The report was adopted.

Rev. A. H. Lavers presented the following resolution: "Whereas many of the Baptist churches in the province of New Brunswick desire to continue their connection with the maritime convention in the prosecution of their home mission work; and whereas, they have with distinct approval, which has existed during the past year, whereby their contributions to this interest have been passed over to the New Brunswick convention, in which convention they decline to be represented; and whereas, these churches, desiring to execute home mission work, but now possess no acceptable channel through which their contributions may pass towards the carrying out of this desire; therefore resolved, That such arrangement be now terminated, and that this convention appoint a committee, whose duty it shall be to administer the home mission funds forwarded to the denominational treasury for New Brunswick, in the interests of home missions in that province."

There are a large number of churches who ask for this.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The evening was given to a mass meeting of the convention. The house was again packed, in fact all of the meetings of the convention have been marked by large attendance.

Rev. D. H. McQuarrie, Port Maitland, Nova Scotia, spoke on "Home Missions as a Factor in the Strength of Our Denomination." "We are a strong people, strong in wealth, education, numbers and orthodoxy. Strong in Europe and Africa as well. There are in all of Canada about 1,000 Baptist churches. Go out and count the stars and multiply them twelve and you will have about the number of Baptist churches on this continent. But there was not always so many. Two hundred years ago there were only 12, one for each apostle. Jalls included. In 1810 all the Baptists of the maritime provinces met at Sackville, representing 924 church members.

Now, how did the Baptists become strong? Home missions, pure and simple, did the deed. Each member of the old churches sent here and gave the increase. The churches also were mother churches, and they gave their lives and vigor for the children. They established schools. The schools over the Basin had their beginning because of a great home missionary movement.

In 1825 the Home Missionary society sent its first missionary to P. E. I. Now there are 2,200 Baptists and 26 Baptist churches over there, and all because we sent Dr. Charles Trupper to the island to give ministers, missionaries and professors to us. The home missionary fields are valuable places to train our pastors. It is also a good place to get rid of an obnoxious one. The increase in members in the denomination is greater proportionately on the mission fields than anywhere else. It has only meant an outlay of \$8.50 to secure a convert on home mission field and it has taken \$70 in the old established centres. How can we keep strong? The answer is the same: home missions. We must live on Rome has crumbled, Greece faded away. It takes 3 per cent. of the additions to make up the lost one. Safety is only in the advance. Let no one say "We are on the margin, and now we must die."

McQuarrie's address was greatly enjoyed, his dry yet pungent humor keeping the undivided attention of the people.

Rev. F. D. Davidson was to have spoken on "Home Missions in New Brunswick." He said "I represent not heard, but as a private individual I resign my time to the brethren who have come from across the continent."

Rev. A. J. Vining, general superintendent of Northwest missions, warmly greeted when he came to the front. He said: "I saw some of you boys the other day, and they said 'Give our love to the people at home, and row I give it. The generosity of Mr. Davidson is characteristic of the people of this country. It is a practical manifested in the future in a practical way." Mr. Vining made as a basis of his remarks Luke 5:13, the healing of the paralytic. Your son, your brother, is incurable. As it was with the man of old so it is with all spiritually. Except a man be born again, he cannot enter the kingdom of God. This is a truth which we were trying to emphasize out in the Northwest. God works through human agencies. There is a human side as well as a divine. Who wants to be an angel? I'd rather be the humblest toiler in the land, than to be a spirit in the clouds, the best in the world. Some of your boys may be saved by the money you have invested. I want to see the great convention out in Winnipeg. The C. P. R. will help us. They have been a great help in opening up the country with a perfect network of rails. We can get, I hope, a cheap route, for I want you to see British Columbia before you die."

Hon. H. R. Emmerson moved the following resolution: "Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention that a conference of the Baptists be held in Winnipeg in 1896 or 1897, to consider the report, provided that satisfactory arrangements can be made with the C. P. R."

Mr. Emmerson introduced a short and eloquent speech, exhorting all to go and see the country. Dr. Keirstead seconded the resolution. The resolution was carried by a standing vote with great enthusiasm. Hon. H. R. Emmerson and Rev. T. A. Gordon were appointed a committee to co-operate in this work with the people of the Northwest.

The resolution in respect to the New Brunswick churches was then taken up.

Rev. J. A. Gordon took up the act of incorporation of the New Brunswick convention, showing that it was dangerous to become a delegate or create through its channels. He challenged objection to his statement.

Rev. J. Coombs organized a board to operate the home mission funds they would probably be found to be met with legal objections.

Rev. J. B. Morgan in a clear, concise speech put the matter again before the delegates, quoting from the year book to strengthen the position of those who upheld the resolution. The idea of the New Brunswick convention drawing away, as they threatened, and setting up their own educational institutions, was ridiculous, considering the magnificent amount that they have given to these institutions.

C. E. Knapp said it was unnecessary to have the Baptist body remain united. He did not believe that any oil had been thrown on the troubled waters by the present debate.

T. L. Hall thought that the passage of the resolution would injure the cause of God. He explained that the secretary was unable to give the information at Southern Baptist Association because he had to attend a funeral. Unhappily, the secretary of the Eastern Association was also absent at a funeral when the information was wanted from him.

Rev. W. W. Hillsman has been said that New Brunswick wants to man-

ought for us. Your sons are coming there, and you should give. Nothing was ever accomplished good or bad without determination. You would never have Acadia if you had not determined. We have men of determination out there, your sons they are too, Acadia men of determination. Oh I could talk until tomorrow morning on Northwest missions. It has been a pleasure to me to come here, but now I want wings to return to the west. I love it. Let me labor and let me die there, but I don't want to die for many a long year for there is much work to be done. I ask you to the help of the Lord against the mighty. Let us have Canada for God. I believe we can make arrangements with the great C. P. R. to have a great convention in Winnipeg next year. Just come and see the country and we will give you a side trip out to Mr. Stackhouse's place over the Rockies.

Rev. N. T. Stackhouse, B. A., a maritime province man, was the next speaker. Like Mr. Vining, he is filled with enthusiasm concerning the possibilities of the work. In fact, words almost fall from them when they try to present the magnificent country and its possibilities to the people. The large audience was carried away by their spirit, and often during their addresses they were interrupted by cheers and applause.

"I have come 3,500 miles to speak to you, and I feel that I represent more than any man in the building. Three years ago I went to British Columbia. Then we expended in home mission work \$25, last year \$2,500. Three years ago we had two pastors, today we have seven. In a certain sense called, three years ago we raised for foreign missions \$74, today \$700. Today we have 1,200 members and \$1,200 for home missions. Thirty thousand Baptists in Nova Scotia raised \$4,500. We are going to have no church debts in British Columbia. Mr. Stackhouse then gave a graphic account of his personal travels organizing Baptist churches in British Columbia. "There is plenty of money out there, but it's hard to get it. Those mountains are undoubtedly astounding in size, but it takes gold to get it out. The open doors is my subject. We have a big country out there—700 miles from north to south and 500 from east to west. That country is being rapidly settled. We should meet them with the Gospel. Lots of large towns, fifty towns, ranging from 200 to 4,000 in population, without Baptist churches, all waiting to be opened. There are open doors. Now how to enter them, and why? (1) Because God has opened them, and we are held responsible for the establishment of His kingdom in these towns. (2) Because we have been ordered to enter them by God, and a King's invitation is not to be answered but obeyed. (3) We should meet them with the doctrines have flourished in all lands and beside all waters. We have hoisted the sails out there, and we want you to raise the wind. (4) We ought to enter them because we are expected to. In a certain sense there are evil days for the north, and this is the time to buy up our opportunities. You can help us give the hungry people out there the gospel. You have been getting all you can; that is right. You have been saving all you can; that is good. Now all you can do to the Northwest and Manitoba missions. I don't want you 50,000 Baptists of this province to cease with an investment of \$,500. That is the country to invest in, full of gold and containing the richest producing land, the best in the world. Some of your boys may be saved by the money you have invested. I want to see the great convention out in Winnipeg. The C. P. R. will help us. They have been a great help in opening up the country with a perfect network of rails. We can get, I hope, a cheap route, for I want you to see British Columbia before you die."

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Children Cry for CASORIA.



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SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARSHAM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 27, 1898.

OUR LOYAL TARIFF.

When the tariff of 1897 was brought down this journal contended that it was not a British but an American tariff. The pretence that it favored Great Britain more than the United States was a sham. The tariff professed to give a preference to British goods, but the finance minister first increased the duty on the classes of goods imported from England.

There was nothing said about a preference to the United States, but it was there all the same. The reductions on many classes of goods imported from that country were greater than the British preference reduction. This was notoriously the case with heavy iron goods, which we obtain almost wholly from the states.

The returns of trade given out on Saturday to the government press show how the programme has worked itself out. Mr. Fielding and Sir Richard Cartwright both pointed out in the tariff debate of 1897 that under the previous tariff Canada imported more from the United States than from Great Britain, though the British people bought more from us than our neighbors did.

The statement was true. In the fiscal year 1896, the last of the conservative regime, Canada bought from Great Britain for home consumption goods to the value of \$32,980,000, though Britain bought from us goods to the value of \$26,690,000, or a fraction over double the value for our purchases from the every dollar country.

With the United States, as the minister told us, we had been more generous in our buying. Though the people of that country bought from us only \$44,448,000 worth, we were good enough to buy from them \$58,574,000 worth. While we gave Britain 49 cents' worth of trade in exchange for a dollar's worth, we gave the United States trade to the value of \$1.32 for their dollar.

The three ministers in charge of our trade and finance told us that they were going to change all that. We have shown how they went about it. Very little of the result of their operations was seen the first year, but some faint suggestion appeared in the 1897 returns.

In the first year our sales to Great Britain kept on increasing as before. The value of such exports went up from \$36,690,000 to \$37,227,000, a gain of over ten millions.

But where was the gain in our purchases from Great Britain? Instead of our increase there was a decrease of more than three and a half millions, our imports for home consumption being only \$23,412,000. The difference of \$14,000,000 in 1898 grew to \$48,000,000. Instead of buying from Great Britain 49 cents' worth for every dollar's worth that we sold there we bought only 38 cents' worth.

At the same time we cut down our relative purchases from the United States to \$12.5 for the dollar's worth we sold there. It will be seen that our loyal government had made the case a little worse than it was before.

But the Fielding tariff only got its work in for a small part of the fiscal year 1897. We come down to 1898, the year which ended in June, and of which the returns are now at hand, in order to see the full effect.

We find first of all that Great Britain has been a better buyer than ever. Canada sold to the United Kingdom goods to the value of \$194,787,000. This is \$27,500,000 more than in 1897 and \$37,000,000 more than in 1896.

United States were \$36,587,000, gain of \$25,000,000, while our purchases from Great Britain were less than two years ago. For every dollar's worth of goods bought by the United States from Canada last year, we bought from them goods to the value of \$1.89.

When Sir Richard, Mr. Fielding and Mr. Patterson came to give us a loyal tariff, they found the country giving Great Britain only 49 cents' worth of market in exchange for a dollar's worth. They have reduced this 49 cents to 38 cents. They found Canada giving \$1.32 to the United States for one dollar of Canadian market in that country. They have increased the figure to \$1.89.

And now here the figures again, as we have them in the blue books for 1896 and 1897, are in the government organs for 1898. We bought for consumption as follows:

Table with 3 columns: From, To, United States. Rows for 1896, 1897, 1898.

THE FISHERIES AND THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

There is no ground for the report that a committee of the maritime board of trade has placed in the hands of Sir Louis Davies a resolution recommending the concession of the use of the inshore fisheries to the United States in return for equal privileges with the United States in the market of Cuba and Porto Rico.

It has come to this, that while Great Britain buys more than twice as much from Canada as the United States does, Canada buys nearly three times as much from the United States as from Great Britain.

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The resolution was not so gratuitous as would appear to one not acquainted with the antecedent circumstances. It is understood that the Halifax board of trade, or one of its committees, had reviewed the resolution of Sir Louis Davies. This resolution recommended a restoration of the fishery clauses of the reciprocity treaty that is an exchange of free fishing for free fish, with the stipulation that the free market should also include Porto Rico and Cuba.

It might be going too far to say that the foreign fishermen should on no terms be allowed to operate in Canadian waters, but this proposition is one of great price and ought to be so regarded. The long struggle for Newfoundland to escape from the embrace of French rights on the coast is a warning to us.

We are of the opinion that Sir Louis Davies would be glad to be strengthened with resolutions setting forth the high value that the people by the sea place upon their coast fishing privileges. His western colleagues, the Imperial representatives, and the United States commissioners may be disposed to put too small an estimate on these possessions. The minister of marine and fisheries has had opportunity of informing himself on these matters, but he has to make his fight with others who have not had his advantages, and will be able to make use of any representations which insist on the importance of the heritage of Canadian fishermen.

The capture of the Futurity stakes by a Canadian horse comes close upon the Canadian victory in the yacht race. Martinias is as great by land as the St. Lawrence catamaran is by sea. Moreover, there is no finding fault with the build of Martinias. The St. Lawrence club may return the challenge cup, but Mr. Hendrie of Hamilton does not give up his \$37,000.

Mr. Foster is doing effective political work during his present western tour. He has already addressed meetings at Nelson, Roseland, Calgary and several other places. In Roseland and Nelson the meetings were followed by the gathering for political organization purposes and the establishment of a local association.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.

HALIFAX, Aug. 23.—A violent lightning storm passed over the province this morning. No damage was done to houses, but the crops were from Whycocomagh, C. B. were lightning struck the house of a man named Beaton. His daughter, aged 24, was instantly killed, his wife was stunned, and a neighbor who was visiting was burned to death, was killed and the house was wrecked.

The prohibitionists of Nova Scotia met in convention today. Sixty-nine delegates registered. J. C. Mackintosh was elected president and organized the convention. The following is the platform adopted: This convention, taking into consideration the fact that the action of parliament in offering for the first time prohibition as the logical result of a favorable plebiscite vote, places the prohibition of the liquor traffic within our reach, regards the present as a rare and precious opportunity, which cannot be neglected without disaster to the country and without causing to every thinking man the deepest regret.

It has come to this, that while Great Britain buys more than twice as much from Canada as the United States does, Canada buys nearly three times as much from the United States as from Great Britain.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

FREDERICTON, Aug. 23.—The city council at its special committee meeting last night considered the application of the Fredericton Shoe company for a bonus to the proposed new factory to be established here. The company ask for tax exemption and free water for a term of years and a bonus of \$10,000 or its equivalent. The city council notified the promoters that they had adopted a resolution granting the water and tax exemptions for ten years, and would submit the question of bonus to the ratepayers at an early day. If such proposal was acceptable to the promoters of the company, the arrangement is that the city is to be secured against loss in case the company fail to carry out the conditions of its agreement with the city.

As intimated to the Sun, Yerxa & Co. assigned today to Sheriff Sterling. The principal creditors are James Hodge, A. A. Sterling and Randolph & Sons, \$500 each, and T. H. Estabrooks, St. John \$200.

Fred Cox, colored, was tried before Judge Wilson today, under the Speedy Trials act, on a charge of burglarizing Wilmut Gulon's store and stealing same money, watches and clothing. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months jail.

DORCHESTER, N. B., Aug. 23.—A most frightful accident, in which two lives were lost, occurred here shortly after three o'clock this afternoon, when the Halifax day express on a crossing near Palmer's pond ran down the railway, crossing Capt. Alfred Bishop and Miss Stiles, both of Dorchester, who were on their way to Cole's Point, the well known bathing resort. The crossing at which the accident happened has always been held in the highest respect, and under no circumstances has it been found that no precautions have ever been taken by those in authority, although several years ago an accident similar to that of today took place, in which, curiously enough, the grandfather of the lady killed today was but little less than a century old.

It is supposed that, by reason of the darkness which enveloped the train, it was unable to hear the express until it was actually upon him, but the driver and other train hands may be able to throw some explanation on the matter. The inquest, which was held immediately upon the arrival of the coroner, was adjourned until twelve o'clock tomorrow, when they will be present to give testimony. The carriages and bodies were thrown thirty or forty feet, but strange to say, the horse was unharmed, the shafts breaking off close to the wagon. The body of Miss Stiles was but little disfigured, but that of Captain Bishop was so mutilated that for some time it was impossible to identify it. Both legs were severed and the face and head horribly mangled. Captain Bishop was well known throughout the province. He was a member of Sussex lodge of Free Masons. Much sympathy is expressed towards the members of both families.

It is probable that means will be taken to influence the government to provide proper signals at this section of the road.

MARYSVILLE, York Co., Aug. 22.—A terrible hurricane passed over this part of York Co. on Wednesday last, uprooting trees and carrying the roofs of houses and barns at Rolling Town, a few miles up the Nashwaak, and was accompanied by heavy thunder and lightning. Ludlow Allen lost the roof of his barn and several apple trees were demolished. On the farm of James McConnaghey a horse take with iron wheels was blown against a fence and broken in pieces, while Mr. McC. with his son was ploughing in the field the latter was jolted up and carried over several fences, giving the lad a severe shaking up.

Haying is progressing slowly, and although the harvest gave great promise in the beginning of summer it is thought now it will be light. A portion of it has already rotted in this neighborhood and victims are John McGuire, Mrs. McGuire and little Miss Edna of Boston are spending their vacation with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Brown.

CENTREVILLE, Carleton Co., Aug. 21.—While the farmers were expecting large yields of grain and other products the frost and late harvest will materially reduce the yield. Potatoes, oats and wheat are badly damaged. The latter will not be half an ordinary crop, while hay is badly damaged, and is not all gathered yet. The apple crop is good, plenty.

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It is supposed that, by reason of the darkness which enveloped the train, it was unable to hear the express until it was actually upon him, but the driver and other train hands may be able to throw some explanation on the matter. The inquest, which was held immediately upon the arrival of the coroner, was adjourned until twelve o'clock tomorrow, when they will be present to give testimony. The carriages and bodies were thrown thirty or forty feet, but strange to say, the horse was unharmed, the shafts breaking off close to the wagon. The body of Miss Stiles was but little disfigured, but that of Captain Bishop was so mutilated that for some time it was impossible to identify it. Both legs were severed and the face and head horribly mangled. Captain Bishop was well known throughout the province. He was a member of Sussex lodge of Free Masons. Much sympathy is expressed towards the members of both families.

It is probable that means will be taken to influence the government to provide proper signals at this section of the road.

MARYSVILLE, York Co., Aug. 22.—A terrible hurricane passed over this part of York Co. on Wednesday last, uprooting trees and carrying the roofs of houses and barns at Rolling Town, a few miles up the Nashwaak, and was accompanied by heavy thunder and lightning. Ludlow Allen lost the roof of his barn and several apple trees were demolished. On the farm of James McConnaghey a horse take with iron wheels was blown against a fence and broken in pieces, while Mr. McC. with his son was ploughing in the field the latter was jolted up and carried over several fences, giving the lad a severe shaking up.

Haying is progressing slowly, and although the harvest gave great promise in the beginning of summer it is thought now it will be light. A portion of it has already rotted in this neighborhood and victims are John McGuire, Mrs. McGuire and little Miss Edna of Boston are spending their vacation with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Brown.

CENTREVILLE, Carleton Co., Aug. 21.—While the farmers were expecting large yields of grain and other products the frost and late harvest will materially reduce the yield. Potatoes, oats and wheat are badly damaged. The latter will not be half an ordinary crop, while hay is badly damaged, and is not all gathered yet. The apple crop is good, plenty.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

FREDERICTON, Aug. 23.—The city council at its special committee meeting last night considered the application of the Fredericton Shoe company for a bonus to the proposed new factory to be established here. The company ask for tax exemption and free water for a term of years and a bonus of \$10,000 or its equivalent. The city council notified the promoters that they had adopted a resolution granting the water and tax exemptions for ten years, and would submit the question of bonus to the ratepayers at an early day. If such proposal was acceptable to the promoters of the company, the arrangement is that the city is to be secured against loss in case the company fail to carry out the conditions of its agreement with the city.

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LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION

A CONVENTION OF THE LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE PARTY OF KING'S COUNTY will be held at the COURT HOUSE in HAMPTON on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of September, 1898.

All Liberal Conservatives are cordially invited to attend. The convention will be called to order at 10.30 a. m. for prayer in the parlors. At 2.30 p. m. a public meeting will be held to be addressed by A. A. Stockton, M. P., F. P., J. D. Hazen, Esquire, and other prominent members of the Liberal Conservative party.

Raymond, one first class passenger. All persons attending are requested to procure standard tickets from station agents when they buy their going tickets. By order, H. MONTGOMERY CAMPBELL, Vice President for Kings County.

inter Emmerson and other notables are also expected. A grocer was fined \$10 yesterday for selling cigarettes to minors. He had been in the habit of opening packages and selling cigarettes in exchange for the cents to the small boys, which made the offence particularly aggravated.

A \$50 Scott act fine was collected today, making \$3,000 collected this year. The Scott act inspector says he has received several threatening anonymous letters of late, and that some parties have openly threatened to take his life, while others have now in the penitentiary made a private confession to the official that an attempt had been made to hire them to assassinate him.

An Amherst man is in town looking for his estranged daughter, who is supposed to be at service here. It has been learned, however, that she was taken some months ago by a citizen, a married man, to a house some miles from town, kept by a respectable woman. He has not yet recovered the girl, who is in hiding.

FREDERICTON, Aug. 24.—At the crown land office today three timber berths were sold. A two mile berth west of Lake George, York county, went to the applicant, John McMurray, at the upset price. A berth east of the mouth of Cal's river, 2.3 miles, applied for by James Campbell, was bid in by R. W. L. Tibbits at \$3.35 per acre. There was been competition for a berth 3.3 miles at head of the main north branch of the Jacques river. It finally went to the applicants, Sumner & Co. of Moncton, at \$2.04 per acre.

Sixty Scott act fines were recorded at the police court today against city violators. The prohibition party is already doing active campaigning in York county.

FREDERICTON, Aug. 23.—W. H. White and wife, Mrs. Charles T. White and John McArthur, who accompanied Rev. Mr. Camp, the pastor of Church Avenue Baptist church, as delegates to the Baptist convention at Amherst, have returned home, highly pleased with what they heard and saw. It was a very fine collection of house plants.

RICHIBUCTO, Kent Co., Aug. 20.—Hon. Chas. H. Lablouis, minister of agriculture, spent several days in the county this week, investigating the cause of the wheat rust. Over fifty visitors have been in town throughout the week. One party came around from Chatham in James Miller's steamer Frances.

Dr. T. J. Bourque and E. J. Johnson of St. Louis left for Quebec this morning to attend the C. M. B. A. meeting.

DORCHESTER, Aug. 24.—The inquest concerning the death of Captain Bishop and Miss Stiles, killed yesterday by the Halifax express near Palmer's Pond, was resumed in the court house at nine o'clock today, when those employed on the train at the time of the accident were present to give evidence. J. Hunter, the driver on the engine, testified that as they rounded the curve, three hundred feet from the crossing, he saw the engine and the train to a stop. The catcher struck the carriage on the front wheel and tossed it and the occupants many feet into the air. He said that when he first saw them Captain Bishop was standing as though to urge the horse on, and was in the same position when struck. The body of Miss Stiles was found resting on the front of the engine, but that of Captain Bishop was thrown in a heap to the right of the track. Several others gave testimony, but as they witnessed the fatality no new facts came to light. The jury after a short deliberation returned their verdict, which exonerated the railway from all blame, but at the same time advised that means be taken to make the crossing, which is now most dangerous, safe. This will be supplemented by a petition from the residents of Dorchester and vicinity, and it is hoped will be speedily acted upon by the government. The funeral of the remains of Captain Bishop will be held on Thursday at two o'clock, and will be conducted by Lodge No. 4 of Freemasons, of which he was a member. Miss Stiles will be buried on Friday in the Baptist cemetery at Dorchester Cape.

The annual Sunday school picnic of Holy Trinity church was held at Cole's Point yesterday, and was most successful. The children, numbering about sixty, accompanied by many friends, drove to the shore shortly before ten o'clock in the morning, and enjoyed games and various outdoor amusements until late in the afternoon. Thanks are due Mr. Cole and family for their kindness during the day.

MONCTON, Aug. 24.—The plebiscite campaign will be opened here with a swing on Sunday next, when W. W. Monahan, the well known temperance writer and speaker of Hamilton, Ont., will address mass meetings, in the Central Methodist church in the afternoon and the First Baptist in the evening. He will also address meetings in the Presbyterian church on Tuesday evening and the Opera house on Wednesday evening. Miss Walton, the contralto soloist of Wesley church choir, Hamilton, Ont., will sing at the meetings. His honor the lieutenant governor has promised to open the Aberdeen High school here on Saturday next. The presidents of Mount Allison and the N. B. University and the chief superintendent of education have promised to attend and speak, and Fre-

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THE SUN issuing week WEEKLY S tation of all Maritime please make

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P. Doherty of the Queen hotel has returned from a visit to Alma, Albert Co. Fred L. Fairweather has also returned from a professional visit to Alberta.

FREDERICTON, Aug. 25.—Militia general orders issued from Ottawa yesterday retire Major Cropley, Quartermaster Lipsett and Paymaster Backwith of the 1st Battalion, all being over the age limit.

Miss Jessie Hooper intends to leave for India in October, to labor at missionary work with a native Indian woman who has been converted to Christianity. This woman recently visited St. John.

J. D. Hazen of St. John was in the city today. The heavy rains this week have done great damage to the wheat and oat crop in this county, much of which is cut down.

DORCHESTER, Aug. 25.—The funeral of Miss Stiles and Capt. Alfred Bishop, killed at Palmer's Pond crossing on Tuesday, were held today at the Baptist and Rural cemetery respectively. That of Miss Stiles took place at twelve o'clock, standard time, and was conducted by Rev. Mr. Burgess. It was largely attended.

At two o'clock the service was read at the residence of Capt. Bishop by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, pastor of the Methodist church here, after which the remains were taken in charge by the Freemasons, to which body Capt. Bishop belonged, and were consigned to the grave with Masonic honors. This funeral was one of the largest ever seen in Dorchester.



SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

The field secretary returned safely from his world's convention trip about one week ago, and the next day entered upon the duties of the field, joining the primary secretary at the Carleton county convention. In that convention, already reported in these columns, the Rev. Dr. Blake, the new president for that county, gave an address on the great convention held in London.

The York convention at Mouth Keswick was a strong one in every particular. All know that the county sustained a loss in the removal of Mrs. Dr. Sharp to Montreal, but it was gratifying that Stirling McFarlane, with cultured mind and love for the work, proved an excellent successor. In the closing session the field secretary for one hour spoke with much interest to all on the world's convention and some lessons taught thereby.

In these two conventions the pietistic campaign, now beginning, was not overlooked. Such words were said and resolutions passed looking with confidence to all Sunday workers to stand in their place and vote for God and the right on the 29th of Sept.

Orders for the printed report of the world's convention may be sent to the Rev. A. Lucas, Sussex. The exact price is not yet known, but it is hoped that it will not be more than thirty-five cents. Its several hundred pages of well packed material will be indispensable to all who want the latest and best in Sunday school lines.

The International Evangelist will contain much of the material, and is hoped invaluable to Sunday school at home. This can be obtained at the same address for fifty cents per year, which is a half rate.

The following list of conventions are expected on the dates given: Queens county at McDonald's point, Aug. 29-30; Kent county at Harcourt, September 1 and 2; Charlotte county at St. George, September 4 and 7th; Gloucester is being arranged for 15th or 16th, with several days work preceding it; Kings county will probably be on 19-20th at Sussex; and Westmorland county at Salisbury perhaps on 23-24th.

An executive committee meeting will be held this week in German street Baptist church parlors, when arrangements for the provincial convention on October 18-20th, will begin in earnest. Notices will be sent to members and newspapers by early mail.

Miss Clementine Lucas, who has served the association for two months, makes a cheering report of results from work done last summer. In a few days she returns to her college for a post graduate year.

GERMAN WATCHES ENGLAND.

Berlin asserts that Germany isn't getting her share of Plums in China.

LONDON, Aug. 21. A despatch to the Daily Mail from Berlin says that Germans are somewhat alarmed by the approaching visit to China of Vice-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, who is going out as the representative of the British associated chambers of commerce to study the trade conditions and other matters. The correspondence says:

"It will be the duty of our representatives in east Asia to watch with the keenest attention the steps and acts of Lord Beresford, who sees in Germany the most dangerous rival of British commerce and industry. He is worthy of our attention."

Several of the Berlin newspapers complain of the great advantages the powers, except Germany, have gained in China. The Cologne Gazette says that Germany will lose the Yangtze-Kiang railroad to Great Britain, the Canton-Hankow line to the Americans, and the Ching Kiang-Tien-Tsin road to the Chinese Yung Wing, supported by American capital. These are discomfiting prospects for Germany unless her policy of the strong hand is resumed soon.

LONDON, Aug. 22. A despatch to the Daily News from Berlin says that nothing is known in official circles there concerning the reported intention of Baron von Hoyerhild, the German minister to China, to support an Anglo-German syndicate in securing the concession for the Tientsin-Ching Kiang railroad.

The Daily News, commenting on the report, says that a commercial alliance between Great Britain and Germany would be a political event of the first magnitude, but it opposes the notion.



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Biliousness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coal-Tongue, Itch in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pills. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution is the fraud of the day. See you get Carter's, Ask for Carter's, Insist and demand Carter's Little Liver Pills.

A HEBREW NEGRO

Who Worships in the Essex Street Synagogue, New York.

He Hails from a Settlement in the Interior of Northeastern Egypt—His Ancestors Were Slaves in Abraham's House.

(New York Journal.) Devout worshippers in the Essex Street Synagogue and the various "cheveras" (small gatherings for the study of the Talmud) have eyed with curiosity and astonishment a young full-blooded negro who has joined plausibly in the songs and prayers of their numerous meetings during the past week. Like the disciples of Moses, in accordance with the Biblical command, he wears the "talitah" (the four cornered garment of white and dark blue wool, thrown over the shoulders during the services), and on his arms and forehead were strapped the "tephillin" or phylacteries—the small leather cones, containing the articles of faith and the ten commandments in Hebrew, tied with leather strips around the head and left arm.

Those who sat close to the young man heard him make the responses in perfect Lashon Hakodesh (the Holy language), and his voice, remarkably clear and euphonious, sounded lustily above all the others in the congregation in the Psalms of David.

After each service he was surrounded by rabbis and laymen, who made anxious inquiries regarding his person and origin. To their surprise they found that he responded in classic Hebrew and was fluently conversant in Jewish Yargon, which is a mixture of Hebrew, German and the Slavic tongues.

The rabbi of the Ghetto, after a thorough examination, have decided to admit him into their communion. They have concluded that what he tells of his own person and his ancestry fully corroborates the old Jewish traditions of the ancient negro members of the synagogue.

Samuel Wolskowi is the name of this ethnological rarity, and he hails from Makomba, a settlement in Northeastern Egypt. He is thirty-three years of age, and has with him a negro Jewess, who bore him four children, two boys and two girls. The boys died. Both his parents and his wife are living in Makomba.

SLAVES TO THE PATRIARCHS. Samuel Wolskowi relates that according to the traditions of his tribe, a pastoral and agricultural people, his ancestors were slaves to the patriarchs, the father of the race being the head servant of Abraham's house, who was sent to the patriarch's kindred to find a wife for his son Isaac.

When Joseph and the twelve sons of Jacob had settled in Egypt, three thousand years ago, the negro servants had become quite numerous. When the Jews were delivered from the tyranny of Egypt and followed the leadership of Moses they went with them across the Red Sea into the wilderness. They stood with their arms raised at the foot of Mount Sinai. For forty years they wandered with them toward the Promised Land. They helped to drive the Philistines and the Hittites and other idol worshippers from the land of Canaan. But a strange form of fate befell the father of the negro Jews, who were at odds with their white brethren, back into the land of the Pharaohs, where they were treated with superstitious kindness by the Egyptians, who feared another outpouring of the wrath of the God of Israel. They settled in the northeastern part of Egypt, where for nearly two hundred years they have lived in seclusion, their whereabouts unknown to the Hebrews of Palestine and other countries.

THREE THOUSAND IN THE TRIBE. Samuel Wolskowi says that his people, have adhered, with scrupulous strictness, to the tenets of the Abrahamic faith. He explains their survival as a race through the centuries by the fact that marriage with the Gentiles is regarded as an unpardonable sin and is punished by excommunication. The Makomba tribe, at present numbers three thousand souls. Like their white brethren, they keep the Sabbath on Saturday, beginning on Friday evening at sundown. All their meats and articles of food are cooked "kosher" and their vernacular is partly the pure Hebrew and partly the Yargon. Wolskowi says that the Yiddish has only been adopted by the tribe as a mode of conversation in modern times. It seems that a number of white Jewish families have drifted among them from Europe and Palestine, from whom the language was learned, especially by the younger generation. The old people can speak only the language of the Bible.

WOLSKOWI IS A SCRIBE. Regarding his own person and his presence in New York, Wolskowi had this to say:

"I am a scribe. A scribe is a scribe, held in high esteem by the Jewish communities, as to them is entrusted the task of writing by hand the books of the Old Testament on the parchment rolls used in the Synagogue. They are usually men of great learning and piety. Our scribe rabbi in Makomba receives from time to time copies of Hebrew papers published in Jerusalem. In one of these I read glowing accounts of your prosperous country far across the sea and of the great success of my white brethren from their exile."

"For my work I was receiving very little pay, and I thought that I might be able with my skill as a scribe to earn a fortune for myself and my family. Besides, our people have had very bad luck with their crops during recent years, and I am anxious to find a better country for them."

"What do you suppose was the origin of the expression 'By George'?" he said thoughtfully when the conversation began to flag a little. "I'm sure I don't know," he answered. "I bet I do," retorted his small brother, "and I'll bet they both called 'George'." Wolskowi was the prompt reply—Chicago Evening Post.

AN EMPIRE BUILDER.

It is to be feared that when Lord Aberdeen saw the London and the Nile, he would have been reminded of the fact that Lord Wolsey has been mentioned as the next general in command of the British army.

Viscount Garnet Joseph Wolsey, said marshal and commander-in-chief of the British army since 1886, was born at Golden Bridge, County Dublin, Ireland, in 1810. He entered the army as an ensign in 1827, and served in the second River Nile in 1828, when he was wounded severely in the thigh, the effects of which he has felt ever since. He accompanied his regiment to the Crimea war as lieutenant, where he served as an assistant engineer in the trenches and was twice wounded, once in the face, from which he lost the sight of an eye. In 1855 he was promoted captain and made a Knight of the Legion of Honour.

Captain Wolsey, after being wrecked in the Indian ocean, did some hard work with General Robert Cameron and at the relief of Lucknow. A major by brevet in 1858, he was in 1859 commander-in-chief of the 5th division of the Indian army. He was the first to be sent to the late Major Garnet Joseph Wolsey. He entered the army as an ensign in 1827, and served in the second River Nile in 1828, when he was wounded severely in the thigh, the effects of which he has felt ever since. He accompanied his regiment to the Crimea war as lieutenant, where he served as an assistant engineer in the trenches and was twice wounded, once in the face, from which he lost the sight of an eye. In 1855 he was promoted captain and made a Knight of the Legion of Honour.

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DRIFTING BOTTLES AT SEA.

The Determination of Currents in the Ocean Going on.

Skippers Assisting the Hydrographic Bureau of the Navy in the Work—Some Cases of Remarkable Drifts—Fast Time Made by the Drift of the Bottles Cast Overboard.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The wide scope embraced by the Hydrographic Bureau of the navy in recent years and the great benefit that has accrued to the merchant service are now being recognized, and substantial assistance is afforded by hundreds of skippers annually in the work of current investigation of the North Atlantic Ocean. For years every mariner has known that the ocean is full of currents as easy western river, but the direction they take and their general force have been problematical. The first experiments with drifting bottles were made in 1840, and the fact reported to the office here. These bottles may be of any kind, and as many may be thrown into the sea as the captain wishes. If he will see that record is made of the location, date, and month on a piece of paper secured and sealed up so that salt water cannot reach it.

Six years ago the department began its first experiments with drifting bottles to determine the direction and strength of currents, and so successful has the plan proved that it will now be carried out more extensively. When first tried it was the department's intention to furnish a peculiar variety of bottle to vessels crossing the ocean, with instructions when and where they were to be cast adrift, but this plan was abandoned on account of the expense involved and lack of funds available. The bottle was to have been a large affair, white and constructed so that it would float perpendicular showing on its side a number in black. It was believed such a bottle would attract attention and cause skippers to pick it up, examine the length and course of the drift as shown from the time it was last reported, and note the facts for the Hydrographic office.

Now there are hundreds of bottles annually thrown overboard from all kinds of vessels, both American and foreign, each having inside printed notices in six languages asking the vessel picking it up to report to the department here the date and whereabouts in the ocean. Reports during the last fiscal year, which have been received and indexed, indicate that valuable results have been obtained and the experts are learning much in this primitive way about the currents of the ocean.

The distance covered by some of the bottles found and the average drift a day are remarkable, and rank with the valuable results obtained. One of the famous derelict Fannie E. Wolston, which during her career as an abandoned ship covering a period of over three years, cruised 8,995 knots. The bottle having the longest drift was recovered on March 25, 1898, having sailed 4,707 miles since November 18, 1896, when it was first thrown overboard. During all this time the average number of knots covered a day was 9.5. Another bottle thrown overboard in September, 1894, and recovered May, 1897, had sailed 4500 knots, at an average of 12 knots a day.

The greatest record of all, however, is that of a bottle thrown over from the steamer Sutherland, which drifted 4,000 knots between March 11, 1897, and September 8 following, a period of 181 days, the average drift a day being 22.7 knots. Following closely upon this is the record of a bottle tossed in the sea from the bark Olozo Hill. It drifted 3,800 knots between April 25, 1897, and December 14 following. Another bottle in fifty-two days drifted 1,900 miles, or an average of 36 knots a day, while one thrown overboard from the ship Guild of Lyons drifted 1,900 miles in seventy-eight days, or an average of 24.4 knots a day. The greatest drift a day is that recorded of the bottle thrown from the steamer Prince Frederick Hendrik, on May 7, 1897, and recovered on May 18, having drifted in 11 days 130 miles at an average of 31.7 knots a day.

Certain of the bottles recovered present interesting particulars. One that was cast overboard off Nantucket was recovered near Campbellton on the shore of Kinross, Scotland, after a lapse of 513 days. The great circle's distance between these places is 2,837 nautical miles. There is a close comparison between the trip of this bottle and that of the one cast overboard off Cape Cod and recovered on the coast of Cornwall, the distance traversed being the same as in the previous case, and the interval 600 days, the average daily velocity being 4.4 miles a day.

Another interesting group of bottles consists of three, all thrown overboard from the steamer Dago, Captain Serraglio, on the same day and hour in latitude 52 degrees north, longitude 42 degrees west, and all recovered after a drift of 1,200 miles, within a short distance of each other, and during the same week. The fact that three bottles were recovered at approximately the same time would indicate that they were picked up shortly after landing, in which case the mean of the three would furnish a good value for the actual velocity of the drift in this latitude during the winter season. This mean is 3.9 knots a day.

Two bottles were thrown overboard in mid-ocean. One of them was recovered on the coast of Devonshire, England, and the other on the coast of Florida. The recovery of the bottles cast adrift in this region, although it is crossed by several of the most important trade routes, would indicate that they were picked up shortly after landing, in which case the mean of the three would furnish a good value for the actual velocity of the drift in this latitude during the winter season. This mean is 3.9 knots a day.

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WSKI DEAD.

to Queen and Was in Sending Across bledon Team.

gushed Militiaman Who a Part in Cana- Life.

to the Col. Sir Cas- kowski, K. C. M. G., uen, died at his resi- rning at six o'clock, xty-sixth year. Of k no active part in

to S. Gzowski, K. C. to the Queen, was rld wide reputation y many of the most rmany monuments to Niagara river. His reat culture and re- niversal favorite social and his busi- es and friends.

to a son of Count ski, a member of an e Polish family, and to Russia. Imperial r in St. Petersburg, r parents being at that e Russian capital, usual with all young stered for a mili- at the age of nine ary Engineering Col- e, where he remained ere evinced a strong ering, and, on his ved a commission in the service. When tion against the rule took place, young up all his prospects in the Russian Empire, ce in the ranks of his

He was present at nph in Warsaw, and part in the engage- lled, being several and having, on more on, narrow escapes the Russian forces, catastrophe occurred. General those division Casimir attached, surrendered, were imprisoned in the several months, be- xilled to the United k and file were allow-

ki landed in New York e he found himself at disadvantage on ac- count of the English he heard spoken for- ward the harbor police, endowed with an and he set himself to English tongue with in which has charac- throughout his life. The shoman, who, upon knowledge of French, man, he gave lessons aths, after which he d, Mass., where he

nce. During his days d himself, and he was in the bar. He rly, where, as a linary to admission to art, he took the oath e had, however, little e the study of law, and e to Toronto, where, tence of Sir Charles eed a position in the epartment, where he ed his favorite profes- sion.

ceeding six years Mr. ed this position, and that time he became of the St. Lawrence lly company, leav- in form a partner. e Sir A. T. Galt, the r H. Holton, and Sir on, for the purpose of the building of the lway between Toronto

his many other im- Gzowski has always terest in military af- fairs, and was presi- dent of the Associa- tion, and was send- ing the first Can- Wimbledon. He was in-colored in 1872, and nted A. D. C. to her the honor of knight- hood upon him in re- many services. He is a fine sportsman, and is a member of his country his country his officers throughout the

LIVE LAMPPOST.

(Telegraph.) agent the lamp-post, rking order in es- ter square was the uriosity and crowd- ing on the part of ees. A fragal pen- od all necessities of eements, for a pen- hm a cup of cof- fee or butter-scotch, late or may obtain, including pepper and of beef tea, a stamp- card, or a packet of the liquid refresh- ments are chained to hich is a tall one, with incandescent burners, and a brilliant spot of e south side of the e somewhat informal ny, several of the e "Pinto" syndicate d the first pup of cof- ee and drunk by Mrs. of the encookers, it is pressed vigorous, ally temperance char- acteristics. The espi- able all night, and it market people and fill had a book.

THE KING AND THE GLOVE.

I felt like Cortez upon a memora- ble occasion when the Jeweller's glass door swung behind me, and I marching up to the counter, I asked for a ring. "A ring, sir?" said the attendant, a cockney to his finger tips. "What sort of a ring?"

"An engagement ring," said I, val- orously. "What size, sir?" demanded the man, doctored me mentally. "Five and a half," I replied, think- ing of the glove.

"That's rather an unusual size," he remarked, rubbing one eyebrow. "Un- less it's a bangle the lady wants." "I'm not sure that she wants it at all," I murmured, producing the lit- tle sandalwood-scented bit of silk, "but this is the size, I think."

"Oh—it's the size of the operation, un- he observed with mild, ruddy fingers rilling it. "Well, sir, ladies' fingers fit with a piece of cardboard, but we'll do our best."

"Could not the member be recon- stituted?" I asked impatiently. "That's the knot of the conceit out of him," he stared at me helplessly. "Fill it with powder or something," I explained.

It took him five minutes to dis- cuss the matter, and, under my direction, filled the third finger sheath with plate powder, which I rammed home with my pencil case. Then, producing a miniature calliper, he took measure- ments and began to display a reverent familiarity most impressive to be- lieve. Cleopatra, how they dazzled! Ferris, rubies, emeralds, diamonds, each challenging the admiration, but checking the desire by the narrow parchment slip attached settling forth the price. Forty pounds, £50, £100; it was a charming place, where money lost its everyday significance, for what man of spirit would be content to offer the girl of his heart a thing costing a miserable tenner, when else beside twinkled a rose diam- ond worth a wildcat's of "monkeys?"

I felt almost surprised, recollecting that I had only £75 available from the Derby dividend. "Now, sir, what do you think of this?" asked the shopman, patroniz- ingly, as he displayed an opal chang- ing as the shifting sunlight on a misty sea. "It's exactly the lady's size, making allowances, for, of course, she won't want to wear 'em 'er gloves."

"Are not opals unlucky?" said I, en- deavouring to decipher the price. "Oh, we don't hold with such super- stition," replied the Jeweller, loftily, "but they do say one will keep you from being poisoned."

"Then I shall leave it for the next rich widow," I answered. "But what is the cost of this?" "I alluded to an emerald set amid pearls, which I already saw glittering on the loveliest hand in the world. He extracted it with a silent respect bar- rowed from my eagerness, and made a measurement while I watched him, my heart beating madly. The size was exactly the same; the price—but that is a detail. I decided upon it. The shopman, who, upon my perfunctory and I leaned against the counter, feeling like one who had received a great favor. But when I fumbled in my pocket for the notes and heard their crisp crackle my confidence re- turned, and, as I watched the splendid thing resting in its violet bed I believed I must after all be a rich man, unknown to myself, so great was the suggestion of unlimited wealth thus conveyed.

"I should like a piece of glass on the inside of the case lid," I observed care- lessly. "Is it usual?" "That's looking-glass?" queried the lapidary, glancing up from a surrepti- cious examination of the notes. "I nodded. I knew I must be getting ready to go."

"Well," he remarked tolerantly, "it's not exactly usual, but it's a pretty idea—lightens the attraction of the gem, makes the lady see the present from two points of view."

"Hardly an advantage sometimes," I observed, "but can you do it?" "Well, yes, I should think," he re- plied condescendingly. "Then, get it done, and I shall stand the racket!" I answered magnificently.

He hurried away to effect the altera- tion, his place being taken by a bald- headed salesman who wore spectacles, and talked to me over them soothingly, as one would to a person of weak intellect, while I formulated practical schemes and asked him pertinent ques- tions with a gravity quelling his own.

When I left the shop I headed straight for Bloomsbury square, but remembering that she might be just then occupied by domestic duties, I decided to call before the day. Even the ring in my pocket gave me no ad- ditional courage, and presently I be- gan to think it was not quite royal enough. Edging my way to Regent's Park, I hunted out a quiet spot and sat down to examine it at leisure. It was glorious still, but somehow not as glorious as I could have wished, and I was actually questioning the wisdom of my choice when an ap- proaching football made me close the case. It was light, though firm, and the overlying flint would have worn beneath it. Something, more than the intellect than of the sense, made me look up, and I saw her.

The sensation of being shot through the heart has not, I believe, received adequate literary expression, those who experience it being usually pre- occupied at the exact moment with other matters; but I think I know what it means. She stopped, and we gazed at each other. She was in deep black, but the pallor had gone from her oval cheeks. She made me a half-tentative bow, I sprang to my feet.

"I'm so glad to see you," I cried, "because I want to restore some- thing I forgot in the restaurant yesterday a few weeks ago."

"How kind of you!" she cried, com- ing nearer. "Oh, not at all," I replied, "but I hope you were not inconvenienced. I should have sent it, but—I didn't."

I put my hand in my pocket hur- riedly, and extracted my handkerchief, which in turn brought to light a sheaf of letters and memoranda I

THE MASONS.

look out at her feet like a skilful conjurer. Then I tried the other pocket, but vainly. "It's a glove," I said wearily, gathering up my belongings, "one of yours, don't you know?"

"I recollect—I missed it," she said coldly. "But the cab went so quickly," I pleaded, "ah, do set down until I find it!"

She did so. I was in a gentle perspiration. "Pray do not take so much trouble," she murmured, plaintively. "Hurrah, I have it!" I cried, and I extracted the wrig of silk from my watch pocket, where I had thrust it on leaving the shop.

"So kind of you," she observed, tak- ing it. Then the powder ran out over her dress. "How stupid!" I gasped, complet- ively demoralized now, and retaking the glove I shook it vigorously until I had created a miniature dust storm. She sneezed. I devoutly wished that the flying machine was an accomplished fact.

"It's ruined," I muttered woefully, for it certainly presented a piebald appearance. She smiled. I sat down, saying des- perately— "Would you allow me to keep it—the thing is of no use now?"

"Why?" she answered quietly, but the voice was low. "To remind me of that happy day," I replied, shyly. "Indeed? I am glad that you think of it as a pleasant one," she said gra- ciously. "Mr. Turnbull was declar- ing all the way back in the cab. He seemed prejudiced against you."

"He may be described as a man who means well," I observed, severely. "I hope he said something actionable." "Oh, hardly that!" she answered laughingly; "but he seemed to have changed his opinion lately. Your name happened to come up in conversation today, and he said—"

"She paused; a sudden flame leaped into her cheeks. "What did he say?" I demanded, trying to look away. "He said you were an honorable man," she replied, the point of her paraol tracing a lip-side isosceles triangle in the dust, but adding, "Ah, there is much virtue in that, but—" I observed bitterly.

"That you ought to settle down," she continued, tossing her head and raising. "So I shall!" I cried; "but it de- pends upon my lady. I have her por- trait here in this case. She is the only girl I shall ever care for in that way. I added, because a little qualifi- cation does no harm at even the most exalted moments. By the way, she is an acquaintance of yours, too?"

And, pressing the spring, I handed the basket to her, as she lid flew back. She glanced at me curiously, very pale now. I weak about the knees, watched a child trundle a hoop past us.

She uttered a little cry that sank into a sobbing laugh. Then she sat down beside me and put one of the hands I hope to hold when Death beckons me, down the last dim turn- ing of life's road, into mine. "I trust she will make you a good wife," she said gravely. And—Well, surely man born of woman can guess the rest.

Liquor in Yukon. The Action of Major Walsh Boundly Con- demned by Mr. Haulman. WINNIPEG, Aug. 22.—There was an im- portant debate in the Northwest legisla- tive assembly at Regina on Friday night on the Yukon liquor laws. The speaker, Mr. Haulman, justified the action of the Northwest government in sending a com- mission to Yukon to deal with the liquor question, and to report on the regulations made by Mr. Bulyea, assisted by Inspector Constantine and Mr. McGee, who would like to see the Yukon sent by the Dominion government, had been reported, and the report was con- sidered. Among the foreign representatives whom he had appointed is Dr. A. D. MacDonald, of Montana. Dr. MacDonald is a New Brunswicker living in the west, and a brother of Mont- gomery's. He had been nominated by the Prince of Wales, General Laurie had been appointed by the grand master to represent the grand lodge of New Brunswick in England. A request had been re- ceived from the Grand Orient of Bel- gium for fraternal intercourse. The grand master at considerable length dealt with a circumstance which had lately transpired in a body called the grand lodge of Peru. The grand master of that country had directed the removal of one of the great lights from its Masonic altar, substituting for it the Book of Constitutions. The grand lodge, however, had on May 6 at its quarterly meeting dismissed Christian Darn, the grand master who had acted so badly, and the lodge was restored to its proper position. It ap- peared from the observations of the grand master that the craft in New Brunswick had never recognized the grand lodge of Peru, as a regular Maso- nic organization, although applica- tion to that end had been made as far back as 1854. Dr. Walker declared that the conservative course pursued in this respect had proved to be a wise one. The grand lodge of Colorado has proposed a grand lodge of Bel- gium for the year 1898, of the death of George Washington, to be held at Mount Vernon, and grand master ex- pressed his willingness to co-operate in this effort to do honor to the mem- ory of a distinguished Mason. He ex- pressed his regret that he was not able to assist in the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of St. John's lodge at Charlottetown this present year. There were very few matters of internal moment pre- sented for consideration. He had de- cided that the territorial jurisdiction of a lodge extended half way to the nearest lodge by an air line, and he had appointed John D. Short to the board of general purposes to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Leonard. He concluded his address by an ex- pression of thanks for the courtesy with which all his labors had been lightened by the brethren with whom he came in contact.

This address went to a special com- mittee. R. W. Alex. Burchill, president of the board of general purposes, sub- mitted a report which set out the work of the board; that a new president of the constitution had been

U. S. FLAG AT HAWAII. WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The state department has received the following from late Minister Sewell at Honolulu, announcing the raising of the American flag over Hawaii. HONOLULU, Aug. 16. "Flag raised Friday, the 12th, at noon. Ceremonies of transfer pro- duced excellent impression. (Signed) SEWELL."

ANNEXATION TO U. S. KINGSTON, Ja., Aug. 22.—Coinci- dent with the West Indian sugar con- ference, to assemble at Barbados on September 3rd, for the purpose of pro- testing against a sacrifice of the colonies, Jamaica is preparing a plebe- tite to the British parliament request- ing permission to endeavor to arrange for annexation to the United States. The promoters of this movement are endeavoring to secure international co- operation, but they are not depend- ing upon it.

Windsor Salt. Purest and Best for Table and Dairy. No adulteration. Never caked.

THE MASONS.

Thirty-first Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge.

The Address of Grand Master Walker and Reports of Other Officers.

Dr. Thomas Walker Re-elected Grand Master and W. B. Wallace Chosen Deputy Grand.

The Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of New Brunswick commenced its annual session at 2:30 o'clock on the 23rd inst. in Free- masons' hall, M. W. Thomas Walker, M. D., grand master, in the chair. The deputy grand master, Alex. Burchill of Fredericton, was in his seat.

Alex. Campbell, senior grand warden, and George D. Frost, junior grand warden, were present, as were many grand and past grand officers, includ- ing the venerable grand Tyler, Dr. Scribner, who although in his eighty- second year is as bright and chipper as a young man, and the Canadian Grand lodge was opened in ample form.

Grand Master Walker began his ad- dress by cordially welcoming the mem- bers to the annual communication, and urging them to a consideration of their responsibilities. Peace, unity and harmony prevailed throughout the jurisdiction. But there was some- thing to mourn over in the death of several eminent craftsmen, and among those who he named were George F. Harding, a past master of Carle- ton lodge; C. Anslow, minister of Northumberland lodge, Newcastle; Hon. James Mitchell, premier of New Brunswick, P. M. of Sussex lodge, St. Stephen; H. G. Hunt, P. M. of St. John's lodge, St. John; J. Harry Leon- ard, P. M. of Carleton Union lodge, St. John West; and a past deputy grand master; H. V. Cooper, P. M. of New Brunswick lodge, and P. G. Dir- of Ceremonies, and George Todd, P. M. of Hiram lodge, Fredericton, and past grand warden, who died at the ripe age of eighty-six years.

He referred also to the illustrious dead of other jurisdictions, and assured the grand lodges of the sympathy of the New Brunswick brethren. Then he referred to the visitations he had made, and the pleasure which he had derived from them. He had visited in his official capacity, Carleton lodge, Hampton, twice; the Union lodge of Portland, St. John; Zion lodge, Sussex; St. John's lodge, St. John; Hibernia lodge, St. John; Sus- sex lodge, Dorchester; Carleton Union lodge, Carleton Place, and the Carle- ton lodge, Carleton Place. Everywhere he found bright craftsmen and generous hosts, who had cordially entertained him and those who had accompanied him. He had appointed representatives to the grand lodge of Carleton lodge, Hampton, twice; the Union lodge of Portland, St. John; Zion lodge, Sussex; St. John's lodge, St. John; Hibernia lodge, St. John; Sus- sex lodge, Dorchester; Carleton Union lodge, Carleton Place, and the Carle- ton lodge, Carleton Place.

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passed; that an address passed last year to the Queen had been duly for- warded by the general secretary to the department of state at Ottawa, and that the following reply had been received by him:

Ottawa, 22nd February, 1898. Sir—In reply to your communication of the 12th December last, I have the honor to inform you that the address to the Queen from the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of New Brunswick having been duly laid at the foot of the throne, Her Majesty was much touched by this warm expression of the attachment of the members of the grand lodge to her throne and person, and was pleased to command the right honorable the secretary of state for the colonies to convey them her thanks for their cordial congratulations and loyal prayer.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, JOSEPH POPE, Secretary of State.

Under Secretary of State. Also that four new lodges had been issued to replace four which were falling due, and that one of them had been taken for the fund of benevolence. The new bonds bear only four per cent. Other matters of interest only to the craft were referred to in the report.

This report was received and ordered to be upon the table. From the report of J. Twining Hartt it appeared that the total receipts of his office for the year from registra- tion fees, certificates, dispensations, and annual dues were \$1,828.50, stated in detail as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Lodge Name and Amount. Includes Alton Lodge, No. 1 (\$182.00), St. John's Lodge, No. 2 (\$73.00), etc.

All of which was paid to the grand treasurer. Other statistics showed that there were: Initiated 84, Raised 80, Entered 27, Suspended 27, Expelled 27.

Eleven members were buried with Masonic ceremonies; ten dispensations had been issued to confer degrees at short periods, four to wear regalia at divine services, and three to wear regalia at other public occasions. Among other details of his work the grand secretary stated that he had issued 166 certifi- cates of membership, the last one being numbered 4,719, which represents the total number issued since the for- mation of the grand lodge.

The report of Edwin J. Everett, grand treasurer, showed that he had com- menced the year with \$1,084.41 cash on hand and had closed it with a cash balance of \$1,119.27, of which \$844.78 was in the Bank of New Brun- swick, and \$274.49 in the Dominion Sav- ings Bank. He had redeemed one \$500 bond; had paid \$329 of interest; \$712.57 on ordinary expenditure account, and deposited \$121.10 to the credit of the fund of benevolence. The latter fund now comprises \$200 bond of the Maso- nic Hill company bearing five per cent interest, one of \$500 bearing four per cent, and \$40.77 cash in bar—total of \$2,540.77.

Robert Marshall, Benjamin S. Black and A. R. Campbell, auditors, reported all of the accounts correct, and they summarized the financial operation of the year as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Balance last year (\$1,084.41), Bonds Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, four per cent (\$200.00), Interest (\$121.10), Savings Bank interest (\$7.58), Lodge payments (\$1,828.50).

These financial reports were laid upon the table. Grand lodge fixed the time for the election of grand officers for the even- ing session.

The credential committee of this year are J. A. Magilton and Robert Clarke, St. John, and H. B. Fleming, Moncton.

At the evening session the election of officers resulted in the following choice: Thomas Walker, M. D., M. W. grand master; William B. Wallace, R. W. deputy grand master; Josiah R. Murphy, R. W. senior grand warden; Rev. E. F. Snow, V. W. grand chaplain; E. A. Everett, V. W. grand treasurer; Dingee Scribner, V. W. grand Tyler. The grand officers will be installed at 8 p. m. today.

Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., of New Brunswick met Thursday afternoon, and after conducting some routine business proceeded to the installation of officers. M. W. Grand Master Walker was installed by G. Master Ellis. The following is the list:

Thomas Walker, M. D., M. W. Grand Master; William B. Wallace, R. W. Deputy Grand Master; Josiah R. Murphy, R. W. Senior Grand Warden; Rev. E. F. Snow, V. W. Grand Chaplain; E. A. Everett, V. W. Grand Treasurer; Dingee Scribner, V. W. Grand Tyler; Thos. Lawson, Senior Grand Deacon; Geo. S. Dodge, Junior Grand Deacon; E. McLeod, G. D. of C.; W. Alex. Tutin, Asst. G. D. of C.; W. Alex. Porter, G. Sword Bearer; R. W. Grimmer, G. Standard Bearer; W. A. Ewing, Grand Organist; C. P. Lockhart, G. Pursuivant; F. A. Godep,

J. H. Morrison, Geo. G. Cochran, R. T. Leavitt, John B. M. Baxter, W. E. Smith, G. H. Whitaker, E. W. Givan, D. W. Ross, G. M. Robertson, W. H. Lauchlan, M. D.; S. V. Skilken, Grand Stewards; Dingee Scribner, G. Tyler.

The following committees were ap- pointed: Board of general purposes—in addition to ex-officio members, J. D. Short, T. A. Godsoe, J. A. Watson, E. J. Everett, W. H. B. Sadler, E. McLeod, Alex. Burchill, J. A. Magilton, A. R. Campbell and D. C. Clark.

Ritual committee—Grand Master Walker, P. G. M. Ellis, P. G. M. Whit- lock, E. A. Godsoe, J. A. Watson, Geo. S. Dodge, W. H. B. Sadler, J. T. Hartt and F. W. Thomson.

Committee on relations with foreign grand lodges—P. G. M. Ellis, Donald Munro and E. J. Everett.

Committee on warrants to new lodges—R. W. Robert Marshall, J. V. Ellis and Alex. Burchill.

Library committee—W. B. Wallace, J. T. Hartt and A. W. Macrae.

The grand master presented grand lodge with a handsome silver mounted watch for the use of the director of ceremonies.

In the evening at an emergency com- munication of Union lodge of Port- land, the master Masons degree was worked under the direction of the ritual committee of grand lodge.

GRAND CHAPTER. The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of New Brunswick held its eleventh annual session at Free- masons' hall, commencing at eleven o'clock yesterday morning. John V. Ellis, G. H. P., occupied the chair. His address dealt largely with matters of public concern. He paid a tribute to the memory of several members who died during the year, including J. Henry Leonard, the grand treasurer of the grand chapter since its forma- tion; H. V. Cooper, Hon. James Mit- chell of St. Stephen; John L. Harris of Moncton; and George Todd of Fredericton. E. J. Everett had been ap- pointed grand treasurer pro tem.

Mount Lebanon Chapter, which until recently had been under the Scottish authority, has come under that of New Brunswick. The eight chapters in the province are in good condition and special reference was made to an official visit lately paid to Fredericton chapter, which is well equipped and efficiently officered. Reference was made to the celebration of the centennial of the grand chapter at Al- bany, which Mr. Ellis attended, and other matters of special interest to the craft were discussed at length.

The report of John A. Watson, grand secretary, showed that the total num- ber of members on the roll was 437, a gain of 38 over last year. The re- cepts of his office were \$140.80, which were paid to the grand treasurer. The representatives of grand chapter had received credentials as follows: Robert Marshall, Maine and Canada; John V. Ellis, New York; Chas. Masters, Maryland; Wentworth E. Wilson, Vermont; Robert L. Smith, Wisconsin; John S. Benson, M. D. (Chatham), De- laware; James D. B. Mackenzie, South Carolina; Wm. B. Wallace, Tennessee; Arthur I. Trueman, Illi- nois; Joseph H. Morrison, M. D., Ken- tucky.

E. J. Everett, grand treasurer, re- ported that after all the operations of the year he had on hand a balance of \$201.98.

The reports of the year were all dis- cussed, and the Grand Chapter of Mount Lebanon Chapter of Chatham, P. E. Danville, was heartily welcomed to his seat. All of the business was satisfactorily dis- posed of, and the grand chapter closed after the officers elected and ap- pointed were chosen as follows:

John V. Ellis, G. H. P., Grand Master. George Ackman, D. G. H. P., Arthur I. Trueman, G. K. J. D. R. F. Mackenzie, G. S. Edwin J. Everett, G. Treasurer. John A. Watson, G. Secretary. John Rubins, G. C. of H. Peter Campbell, G. R. A. C. Fred Sandall, Grand Organist. A. F. Andrews, Grant Pursuivant. G. G. Beysie, Grand Tyler.

PRINCE OF WALES' INJURY. LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Lancet, refer- ring to the recent injury of the Prince of Wales' knee, discourages the fear that the prince will be perma- nently lame.

FIRST TRAIN IN EASTPORT. EASTPORT, Aug. 22.—The first construc- tion train of the Washington County rail- road arrived here today over the three- wooded, hilly country. Eastport with the mainline, 214 Carleton's line, and the con- siderable amount of work done more than one mile of track of the four, and nearly all the road here is ready for traffic.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. A man who is always asking you to be fair needs watching.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. The Hampton and St. Martins Rail- way and the Daily Telegraph.

To the Editor of the Sun: Sir—Kindly insert the following letter in reply to a paragraph contained in the Daily Telegraph of August 17th, under the head of "St. Martins Notes."

In justice to this beautiful village and the Railway Co., who are strugg- ling along, and giving as good a ser- vice as possible under existing cir- cumstances, the travelling public ought to know the facts regarding the road.

The paragraph starts out with sar- casm by suggesting that the company take lessons from some good company and get posted in running a railway, and gives his opinion of the system as "penny wise and pound foolish," operating against the interests of the company, never suspecting that his unjust article does more to hurt the interest of the railway, and consequ- ently the welfare of the village, than any system the company could possi- bly adopt.

The article also states that passen- gers had life and limb endangered trying to get on the platform. The first case of any accident of this kind has yet to be recorded.

The writer next refers to a lot of hoodlums who blockade the platform. I know of no hoodlums in St. Mar- tins, but tourists and strangers visit- ing St. Martins will probably meet a number of respectable people (not hoodlums) on the platform, ready to welcome them to our beautiful village and always ready and willing to ex- tend any courtesy.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I would like the travelling public to know that the people of St. Martins are not a lot of hoodlums, but a peaceable and law-abiding people, and that passen- gers and visitors will be perfectly safe in coming to St. Martins to enjoy the beautiful summer breezes and the cool air surrounding the Bay of Fundy.

As for the railway and its manage- ment, it is only just and right to say that every possible attention is given by its officials to the comfort and safety of those who patronize the road. RESIDENT.

LEMONS AS MEDICINE. Coughs and Other Ailments are Relieved by Them. Lemon Juice sweetened with loaf or crushed sugar will relieve a cough. For feverishness and unnatural thirst soften a lemon by rolling it on a hard surface, cut off the top, and sugar and work it down into the lemon

