

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

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ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1899.

NO. 90.

OTTAWA NEWS.

A NUMBER OF IMPORTANT ORDERS IN COUNCIL PASSED.

Two New Men Named for the Yukon Council—Yukon Liquor Permits Must Be Obtained from the Interior Department—Lord Minto's A. D. O's.

OTTAWA, Sept. 8.—In a very few days a list of honorary A. D. O's to Lord Minto will be gazetted. So far only three have been gazetted. They are: Lieut Col Irwin of Ottawa, Lieut Col Gibson and Lieut Col Otter of Toronto. In addition to these Gen Hutton and the general have prepared a list for the selection of which it is understood the minister of militia is in no way responsible. An order in council has been passed appointing Edward C. Senkler, gold commissioner, and Major A. B. Furry, superintendent of mounted police, to be members of the Yukon council. Mr. Senkler is a new appointment, and Major Furry takes the place of Lt. Col. Steele who now ceases to be a member. Another order has been passed, providing that in future all liquor permits will have to be issued by the interior department and that the fee will be \$2 per gallon. The Yukon commissioner will not be permitted to issue any permits in future. The case of Archie Stewart against government for \$600,000 damages opened in the exchequer court here today. Stewart claims a quarter of a million dollars for the expropriation of his quarry at Rockland by the government and the balance of the amount is for breach of contract. It will be remembered that the government took away Mr. Stewart's contract on the Sulphur canal. S. H. Blake appeared for the government and B. B. Oiler and Hogg for the quarry. The case will last several days. A large number of prominent lumbermen from Canada and the United States attended a sale of lumber held at the Bazaar House this afternoon. The items belonged to Thomas Hall, of Pembroke, and J. E. Booth, of Ottawa. The lumber was on the north shore of Lake Huron. Berth 22 was sold to Theo. Pitts & Co., of Detroit, and Bay City, Mich. It is understood that Mr. Charlton is interested in the purchase of berth 23 and 24 which sold for \$70,000 to Mr. Charlton, and berth 136 and 137 which have been largely cut down fall to Mr. Charlton for \$50,000.

WILL SEND MISSIONARIES.

The Baptist Corps in India to Be Reinforced.

The regular monthly meeting of the Baptist Foreign Mission Board was held Wednesday at the board's room, German street. It was the first meeting since convention and the board is a new one, though many of the former members are again on it. Those present were: Rev. Dr. Gates, Rev. J. W. Manning, Rev. I. B. Smith, and Rev. M. C. Higgins, of St. John; Rev. T. D. Ryan, of Fairville; Rev. A. H. Lavers, of St. George; Rev. W. C. Goucher, of St. Stephen, and Messrs. E. M. Sipprell, E. L. Stang, and T. L. Day, of St. John. The new members present were Rev. Messrs. Smith, Lavers, and Goucher.

Mr. E. M. Sipprell was elected president of the board for the ensuing year. The other officers are not yet filled as the meeting did not finish its business service of the members having to leave. The election will be completed at the next meeting.

Arrangements were made for the sending out to India in the autumn of a number of missionaries to re-inforce the corps already engaged in that land. Rev. Mr. Ryan, of Fairville, of Wolfville, whose husband is now engaged in the work of the India, and Miss Gray of Colchester county, N. S., will go. All have been home on furlough. Miss Blackadar, daughter of Rev. T. A. Blackadar of Kent, Queens county, N. S., will also be sent out. It will be her first trial of the India mission work. Miss Blackadar has been teaching in Weyland seminary at Washington, D. C. It is expected that they will sail—some at least—from Halifax about October 5, reaching India in November.

Rev. J. W. Manning, secretary of the board, received a valuable contribution by express from Mahone Bay, Lunenburg county, N. S. It was a pretty leather box containing several bracelets, a gold chain, a volume of Tennyson's poems, a silver watch, a gold pin set with pearls, a purse, a ring and several other articles. Accompanying it was a card reading: "Rev. J. W. Manning, kindly sell these articles and use proceeds for missions." The name of the donor was not given.

Rev. Mr. Manning reported having secured 2,000 copies of a historical sketch of the foreign missionary enterprises of the Baptists of the maritime provinces. This was ordered by the board some time ago. It is arranged in a small book of 40 pages written by Mr. J. Marsh and revised by Rev. Mr. Manning and has much information of interest and value. The copies will be distributed in the hope that benefit to the mission work will result.

The board deferred, till the next meeting, action on the forward movement of raising \$50,000 for home and foreign missions.

The board adjourned to meet at the call of the chair.

Many women burnish their hair with a milk handkerchief.

DRUYFUS' FATE

WILL BE KNOWN IN A DAY OR TWO—MONDAY AT THE LATEST.

Col. Jonaus Excludes the Testimony of Schwartzkoppen and Panisardi—This Has Several Interpretations—Judgment to be Read to Dreyfus Privately.

RENNES, Sept. 7.—Today came the beginning of the end of the Dreyfus trial. With the speech of the government commissioner, Major Carrière, the case entered upon the final stage of pleadings and the verdict will be delivered on Monday at the latest. There is even talk tonight of the trial ending tomorrow, by holding an extra afternoon session for Maitre Labori's speech and the deliberation of the judges. This, however, is considered unlikely, as the government is anxious to have the judgment withheld over Sunday in order to avert demonstrations which would probably develop into bloodshed, on a day when the workmen are free.

The government is not only fearful regarding Rennes, but is particularly concerned regarding Paris and other large towns where passions have been excited and where the verdict, whichever way it is given is practically certain to give rise to some trouble.

It is understood that the government has intimated its desire to the president of the court-martial, Col. Jonaus, and there is no reason to believe that he will not fall in with its views.

Col. Jonaus this morning took the most important decision yet taken and took it entirely upon his own responsibility, although he is undoubtedly only the mouthpiece of the whole body of judges. He has excluded the testimony of Col. Schwartzkoppen and Major Panisardi was most significant, as it meant that the court had already reached a conclusion and that pleadings of counsel were merely a waste of time and might be dispensed with, if they were not a necessary part of the legal procedure.

The court has made up its mind, but which way? This is the vital point, and this forms the sole topic of discussion tonight. Both sides are equally confident that the trial will decide in accordance with their view. The Dreyfusards declare that the evidence of the military attaches would be worthless, because they would be morally bound to save their agents at any cost.

A sample of this reasoning was given by an anti-Dreyfusard journalist, who, when speaking Col. Jonaus's decision, exclaimed: "What weight could be attached to the testimony of Schwartzkoppen and Panisardi? The evidence of the military attaches would be worthless, because they would be morally bound to save their agents at any cost."

From the popular point of view the same is true when Col. Jonaus delivers the judgment will be divided of the most sensational feature owing to the absence of the central figure. The Dreyfus trial will be taken to adjacent room when the judges retire to consider their verdict. A moment before they are to re-enter a hall will be rung, and as they take their places behind the long table on the stage, the infantry guard with present arms and remain so while Col. Jonaus, standing in the centre of the platform, reads the verdict.

Captain Dreyfus will not be brought back to the court room and will not be present at the public meeting of the judges; but, when the court room has been cleared by the gendarmes, which will be done as soon as Col. Jonaus concludes, the reading clerk of the court, M. Coupois will proceed to the room where Dreyfus will be waiting and read to him the verdict, in the presence of a couple of gendarmes.

The public will thus be robbed of the spectacle of his emotions, which are bound to be profound, whether the decree sends him to the arms of his family or back to the penal settlement. The verdict will be a condemnation, an unequivocal acquittal or a form of acquittal that would be equivalent to the Scotch verdict, "not proven." The last will be the case if the judges should pronounce against him by a vote of four to three. That is, he would be freed even though the judges in his favor should be in the minority. But this naturally would be eminently unsatisfactory as he would carry the stigma for the rest of his days.

Captain Dreyfus thus has five chances against the prosecution's three. Unanimity, six to one, five to four, three to two or four to one will set him at liberty; while unanimously six to one and five to two will convict him anew.

If convicted the judgment will be carried to the military court of appeal, which will be a formal matter. The appeal court will only quash the judgment and order a retrial, if it should be established that the present court martial has erred in a matter of procedure. This is in the highest degree improbable. The court of Cassation will also have the right to order a retrial if it should decide that the court-martial has deviated from its instructions. This is the only loophole for Dreyfus, and his friends will undoubtedly fight this point tooth and nail.

Extraordinary measures have been taken to spirit Dreyfus away whether acquitted or re-convicted. His departure from Rennes will be enveloped in the same mystery and secrecy as was his arrival.

FIERY SPEECHES

BY THE BOERS ON THE MARCHING OF BRITISH TROOPS

Near the Border—The First Read a Scene of Excitement—The Members Talk War—Sir Alfred Milner Says the Troops are "Provision Against Eventualities."

PRETORIA, Sept. 7.—There was great excitement in the first read today on Mr. Coetzer's interpellation of the government regarding the presence of British troops on the borders and the stoppage of ammunition consigned to the Transvaal.

President Kruger, the members of the executive council and most of the principal officials were present together with a large representation of the general public. At the outset the chairman and president urged members to preserve calmness and to avoid insulting language.

The secretary of state, Mr. F. W. Reitz, said he had called the previous day on the British diplomatic agent, Mr. Conyngham Green, and had asked him what reply the government could give to the volleys read regarding the alleged marching of British troops on the borders and whether Mr. Green would communicate with the British high commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner. The reply from Mr. Green, he continued, had been received this morning and was in the following terms:—

"Dear Mr. Reitz: The following is Sir Alfred Milner's reply to the telegram which I sent him on your request:—'I don't know to what Mr. Reitz refers when he alludes to the marching of British troops on the borders of South Africa, the position and numbers of which are not secret; but it is a matter of common knowledge that they are here in order to protect British interests and to make provision against eventualities.'"

Mr. Coetzer, and other members then made violent speeches, declaring that they could not understand Sir Alfred Milner's reply since the Transvaal had never threatened the English colonies. "It is time," exclaimed Mr. Coetzer, "for the Transvaal also to prepare for war."

One member said: "England's action is like putting a revolver into a man's face." Another concluded a warlike harangue in this strain:— "It is time to send our Burgers to the borders and to stand to their guns. The fire is bound to start. So let them light it and allow it to burn out quickly. They have the present state of affairs. Business is ruined and the public treasury is drying up. Chamberlain is trying to ruin the country."

These speeches and others attacking Cecil Rhodes were loudly applauded by the house and by the public. The debate continued throughout the afternoon.

Mr. Toes, who declared that Sir Alfred Milner's reply was tantamount to a declaration of war, read a telegram from the field cornet of the Pretoria district stating that people there would rise in rebellion if President Kruger went to another conference.

The chairman called Mr. Toes to order for saying that the Johannesburgers ought to have been hanged. Mr. J. M. A. W. Marais, one of the non-official members of the executive council, counselled prudence and caution. He said it would be wise for the road to decide whether the republic should concede further negotiations or not. President Kruger, rising, said:— "The aliens have been offered equal rights with the Burgers but have refused them. Mr. Chamberlain is trying to get the franchise which the Outlanders do not want; but what he really desires is to get the franchise which the Burgers are willing to concede for the sake of peace, but will never sacrifice their independence."

Mr. Gladstone's action of retrocession in 1881 as a noble deed. President Kruger said that if it now came to fighting, the mightily would be the arbiter. He urged the members of the road to show moderation, reminding them that the reply from Mr. Chamberlain was a route and pointing out that if the proposal for a commission were agreed to, the republic would send delegates to further discuss matters and, if possible, to make peace.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Daily Mail publishes the following despatch from Johannesburg:— "It is reliably reported from Pretoria that a special military train with a body of armed men was despatched to the Natal borders on Tuesday night, with an equipment of several heavy field guns and a quantity of ammunition." Mrs. Toes, Sept. 7, (Midnight)—The Boers, it is stated positively, are concentrating on the border.

ADVERTISER, Sept. 7.—The Advertiser's News issues what it claims to be an authoritative statement of the composition of the home force for service in South Africa in the event of war. This force consists of two cavalry brigades and six infantry brigades, the latter including four battalions of the Guards, and one Irish and one Highland brigade. All the troops indicated are now at or near Aldershot. The force would have quite a national character and would mobilize under the supreme command of Sir Redvers Buller.

PRETORIA, Sept. 7.—The proposed conference mentioned in the Transvaal's last despatch, is the one mentioned by the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, on July 29.

FIVE HEARSE.

THE VICTIMS OF THE HALL-FAX HARBOR ACCIDENT

Were Buried Thursday.—Capt John J. Fox Died in Montreal Thursday Morning—Once Prominent in Halifax Shipping Circles.—Dr. Halsey Improving.

HALIFAX, Sept. 7.—The remains of the five Davidson, victims of Monday's harbor accident, were removed from the undertakers this morning and placed just within the chancel at St. Paul's. There was a sombre, mournful silence in the crowd of sorrowing friends around as the coffins were carried into the church, and the services were held at 3 o'clock, conducted by Rev. Armitage. Shortly after 4 o'clock the bodies were carried out and placed in five hearses, and the funeral procession started for Fairview cemetery.

It was one of the saddest and strangest funerals ever seen in Halifax. First came a small white hearse conveying the body of little Mabel, and following this four black hearses, with the bodies of Florence, Alice, Robert and Minnie. The funeral of John Hancock, the other victim, took place at 4 o'clock. He was buried with military honors, having been a member of the 68th Rifle.

The wind, which had been blowing strong from the north-northeast since yesterday morning, increased to a perfect gale last night and early this morning. A number of forest fires were kindled by the wind blowing down the city streets.

Word was received this morning of the death of Capt. John J. Fox, a one-time very prominent figure in shipping circles in Halifax. The death occurred at Montreal this morning. Capt. Fox was a native of Portsmouth, England. He followed the sea until he reached the age of 40 years, when he was appointed collector of customs at Magdalen Islands, which position he held for 26 years. During his stay in the Magdalen he was also honored by the American government by being appointed consul there.

A message from Windsor today says Dr. Halsey is much improved.

FIRE IN MONCTON.

The Western Part of the City Was Threatened With Destruction, But the Department Confined the Flames to Three Residences.

MONCTON, Sept. 7.—A serious fire broke out this morning at the corner of Steadman and St. George streets, and owing to the high wind which prevailed, the western portion of the city below the fire was threatened with destruction. Good work on the part of the fire department, however, saved a lot of property. The fire had its origin in the residence of Mr. James Flanagan, merchant, and spread to a stable on either side, which almost entirely consumed the house, was badly damaged. The fire spread to the residence on either side, which almost entirely consumed the house, was badly damaged.

The houses belonging to Messrs. Flanagan and Thompson were destroyed, and also a stable in the rear, belonging to Mr. E. Cochrane. The total loss by the conflagration will probably amount to about \$8,000 or \$9,000. Mr. Mackenzie's house sustained about \$1,500 damage, covered by insurance, while the furniture was damaged by removal. Mr. Thompson's house was damaged about \$300. Flanagan and Thompson were destroyed, and also a stable in the rear, belonging to Mr. E. Cochrane. The total loss by the conflagration will probably amount to about \$8,000 or \$9,000.

SUNK AT WHARF.

Schooner Warrior, With a Cargo of Coal, Foundered at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, N. B., Sept. 7.—Schooner Warrior arrived here at an early hour this morning from Sydney with a cargo of coal consigned to Mr. M. King. While coming up to her wharf in a heavy gale the vessel grounded, sprung leak, filled and sank. The Warrior, built at Halifax, is 100 tons burthen and is owned and commanded by Mr. Jackson. A steam pump has been ordered from St. John and when it arrives an attempt will be made to raise the vessel.

She—"I wouldn't be silly, Algy, if I were you." "He—"Of course not, but not being so, you can't help it."—[Amosiana.]

Bottom. After Wood's Eucalyptus, the great English Remedy, sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. Discovered by the inventor, Dr. J. C. Wood, who has cured all forms of consumption, pneumonia, influenza, neuralgia, rheumatism, and all other ailments. Price, one package \$1.50, six packages \$8.00. Sent by mail. Write to Wood's Eucalyptus, Windsor, Ont.

Sold in St. John by responsible druggists and in W. O. Wilton's, St. John West.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE.

DEATH OF A THREE-YEAR-OLD CHILD RESULTS IN THE ARREST

Of Charles Dewitt, Its Stepfather, Concerning Whom Stories of Cruelty Are in Circulation—Body Bears Marks of Violence.

FREDERICTON, Sept. 7.—Charles Dewitt, a resident of Victoria Mills, was arrested this afternoon by Police Sergeant Phillips and City Marshal Roberts on suspicion of having been responsible for the death of his three-year-old stepchild. The little one passed away last evening, and neighbors who saw the body afterwards report that it was black and blue in places and looked as if the child might have met death by violence. Dewitt has only resided in the neighborhood since last April and his conduct during that time has not been of a nature to cause his neighbors to entertain a very high opinion of him. Stories of the ill-treatment of his own and his wife's children, of a most shocking nature, have been in circulation for some time, and Dewitt has come in for considerable unfavorable comment. The death of one of the children last night brought matters to a head and a neighbor had his suspicions aroused by what he had seen and heard during the last few weeks reported the affair to Colonel Marsh. Coroner Conkhard was also consulted and after hearing the story told by the neighbor, advised the arrest of Dewitt. The coroner went down this afternoon and held a post mortem on the body and dead, and there was sufficient ground for further inquiry into the affair. He has summoned a coroner's jury to meet tomorrow evening.

BORDER NEWS.

A Coming Trotter—Marriage on Wednesday Morning, and Another Thursday Afternoon.

ST. STEPHEN, Sept. 6.—Quite a number of the Fredericton excursionists remained until yesterday, returning on the evening train. A large number of people from the border are attending the Princeton fair yesterday and today. Some good frothing is witnessed at the track in connection with the fair. Yesterday the little mare Zambra, formerly owned by Mr. C. E. Clark, was started in a race and took second money, winning first heat in 2:30, doing this although the harness had not been put on the horse but once in three weeks, Zambra having gone lame at Eastport races. She is a good one and will show good speed if her owners will give her half a crown.

Mr. D. V. Ladigan and Miss Flora Lawler were united in wedlock this morning at the corner of the Holy Rosary. Rev. Father Doyle performed the ceremony before a large number of friends of the happy couple who were present in the church. Mr. E. H. Roach, of Eastport, supported the groom, while Miss Aggie L. Wior, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid. After the ceremony the wedding party proceeded to the home of the bride's parents where a bountiful wedding breakfast was partaken of by the immediate friends of Mr. and Mrs. Ladigan. The happy couple afterwards drove to the W. C. E. station in Calais where they boarded the train amid a shower of flowers from the very large number of friends who were present to wish them God speed on their wedded journey through life. Mr. and Mrs. Ladigan will reside in Boston.

ST. STEPHEN, Sept. 7.—Yesterday afternoon was the time set for the marriage of Councilor Frank C. Marche, of Milltown, and Miss Lillian Sadler, of Calais. The ceremony took place at the home of L. O. Sadler, brother of the groom, and was attended by the immediate relatives of the principals. The house was beautifully decorated with flowers and plants. The bay window of the parlor, where the ceremony was performed being filled with pink and bridal roses with a background of maidenhair ferns, the lace curtains being hung with carnations. The bride was dressed in a handsome travelling gown of grey broadcloth. Rev. T. D. McLean, of Milltown, performed the ceremony, after which congratulations were in order, and then a bountiful supper was served to those friends present.

At half past six the happy couple were driven to the W. C. E. station where amid a perfect storm of rice, with the proverbial slipper and a storm of flowers this popular young couple boarded the train for a two weeks trip to the principal cities of United States and Canada. On their return home they will reside at the Marche homestead, Milltown, with Hon. James Murdoch, father of the groom. Magnificent presents were received, including a solid silver tea service from the father of the groom, as well as many pieces of solid silver from his brothers and sisters, and a handsome onyx cabinet table from Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Balon. The town council of Milltown presented a handsome folding card table with antique oak. Many other costly and useful presents testified to the esteem in which this young couple are held in both sides of the river. The presents of the groom was a number of pearls and diamonds and a ring of opals and diamonds.

Ireland never was so prosperous as she is to-day, nor so little affected with discontent.

THE MOTHER A PARTY

TO THE ALLEGED ABDUCTION OF EDITH WHITE, OF IRISHTOWN.

The Girl Herself Says She Was Under Sixteen Years But Told McDonald With Whom She Ran Away and Father Legere She Was Over That Age.

DORCHESTER, Sept. 7.—At this morning's session of the circuit court the Irishtown abduction case was taken up, A. J. Chapman, clerk of court, prosecuting and M. G. Teed for the prisoner. The first witness called was Mary White, mother of Edith White, the alleged victim of McDonald. She testified as to McDonald's attentions to her daughter and told that she had always preferred him to John Wilbur, another suitor of her daughter's. She had tried to help his suit and on the morning when McDonald and Edith left she had helped them to get ready, with the understanding that they should be married at Moncton, return, and afterwards go to her sister in Boston, Mass. This had taken place during the absence of her husband, Andrew White, who disliked McDonald, and had forbidden his visiting their home.

The next witness was Andrew White, the father, who stated that he had forbidden McDonald to visit the home, and had no idea of his keeping company with her very young daughter until the morning of the abduction. He told about tracing the pair to New Glasgow and what took place there. Witness became very excited during the course of his examination, and spoke very sharply about the prisoner.

The next witness, John Wilbur, the accepted suitor of the White girl, stated little except his courtship and denying certain allegations against the girl's chastity. The case adjourned for a time and after dinner the suit of Hecate v. Gagnon was taken up. It was a case concerning accounts and resulted in a verdict of \$4024 for the plaintiff, Hecate. Special mention may be made of the brilliant manner in which Mr. A. B. Copp, the young candidate in the recent election conducted the case for the plaintiff.

This evening the abduction case was resumed. The first witness, Fozes White, gave little important testimony. The next, Miss Edith White, the girl herself, told the story from beginning to end. She swore she was not 16 years of age, but confessed she told the prisoner that she was 18 years of age. She said she was now 14 years of age, and she would not marry McDonald; that she prefers Wilbur.

STORM IN THE GULF.

Lightning Sets a Barn on Fire—Two Carquet Fishing Boats Containing Big Men Broken Up, and Men Drowned—A Schooner Wrecked.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Sept. 7.—A very heavy lightning storm passed over Tignish, Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock. A barn belonging to J. P. Myrick, containing 30 tons of hay, was struck and burned to the ground. About the same time the Capt. Charles, Capt. Desrosiers, also owned by Dr. Myrick, was struck and quite a large hole made in her side near the water line. She was taken in tow to Alberton harbor. Two Carquet fishing boats arrived at Alberton on Thursday, the crews of which reported that two boats belonging to Carquet, N. E., containing eight men, were broken up off Kildare Cape, P. E. I., by last night's gale, and the occupants drowned. Two of the boats were wrecked off Capilla's, South Kildare, not far from shore, and were pounded to pieces by the breakers. The accident happened at 4 o'clock p. m.

The schooner Gasparx, (Embee), went ashore off Flat River last night. The boat belonging to the schooner was lost, and the crew remained at the mercy of the waves until this morning, when they were rescued by a boat from shore. The schooner was from Chatham, N. E., and will probably be a total wreck.

A Big Carbide Factory.

OTTAWA, Sept. 7.—The Ottawa Carbide Co., with a capacity of five tons of carbide per day, started work this morning. This factory is a pioneer industry so far as Ottawa is concerned. It was started as an experimental plant some months ago. Carbide of an excellent quality was turned out, and after work had been carried on for some time it was decided to increase the capacity. New machinery was put in and the plant has now started to work and will turn out the carbide regularly. This is growing time.

Canada's Trade With England.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 7.—The Telegram's special cable from London, says the total imports from Canada for the month of August are £3,119,689, and the exports to Canada, £419,903. Imports of cattle, bacon and hams, compared with August, 1898, show a decrease. In these there is a slight decrease, but in eggs the decrease is very large compared with last year. Imports in sheep and butter show a very large increase.

ALL HEADACHES

from whatever cause cured in half an hour by HOFFMAN'S HEADACHE POWDER. 10 cents and 25 cents, at all druggists.

AN AMERICAN VIEW

OF THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA

Not Particularly Favorable to Great Britain, but Contains Some Interesting and Useful Information Concerning the Characteristics of the Boers.

Five years ago that shrewd observer of men, that clever, if somewhat cynical and biased student of history, that master of the peculiarly French art of turning out the French call mode...

Then for a period at least Max O'Reil's prophecy will be fulfilled. During that period the Transvaal will be a British colony, though Great Britain will hardly go so far as to demand the surrender of the local independence and form of government.

Such is the programme which the administration of Lord Salisbury, under the leadership of his colonial minister, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has evidently set before it. Steadily and aggressively that administration has been pushing into the shape of internal policy in accordance with British principles.

But it scarcely veils the unavowed intention of expiring this region for British South Africa by any means will not across the alarm and anger of the European powers. There are many reasons why imperialists like Mr. Cecil Rhodes find the existence of an independent republic stands in the way of their imperial ambitions.

It is impossible to understand the extent of the present situation without a present glance at the geographical and backward glance at history. The area owned by Great Britain in Southern Africa comprises Cape Colony, Natal, Rhodesia, Bechuanaland, Zululand and Zululand.

And they paid and have paid and are paying practically all the taxes. It is estimated that per cent. of all the magnificent revenues that flow yearly into the coffers of the Boer government is contributed by the Uitlanders. The state now an accumulated surplus of some 15 millions of dollars.

It is exactly that permanent settlement which the Boer statesman dreads. The isolation, the independence, the permanence of the Boer, the threat of the very stronghold which he had wrested for himself from a warring environment.

In 1814, English immigration followed British sovereignty. Ever since that the history of the descendants of the Dutch settlers has been one of constant watchfulness against British aggression. Sometimes they have saved themselves by retreat into the interior fastnesses, sometimes they have repelled at the ever threatened invasion by force of arms.

The first clash came over the slavery question. The Boers demanded a right to enslave the native tribes. The British contested the alleged right. In 1834 emancipation was proclaimed in the colony, which till then had been people by British and Dutch alike.

But they fretted under the British yoke, and under the plea that Britain had not performed the duties of a protector, they rebelled in 1838, and after the bloody victory of Majuba Hill succeeded in again establishing their independence.

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It was the discovery of diamonds in the Vaal River as far back as 1837 which had drawn the eyes of the world to South Africa in general, and the discovery of gold in the region across the Vaal in 1854 which made the Transvaal itself a universal object of enterprise.

As a natural result of the discovery of gold a vast stream of immigrants crossed the Vaal into the sleepy hollow of Boerland. Whenever their nationality, they were known as the Uitlanders, foreigner or foreigner. At first the Boers welcomed the invasion, deeming that it would be only a transient necessity.

At last the Rand Valley was opened up. The Rand valley and like the other Boers, "we need have no fears that the Uitlanders will stay." But here at last their forecast was wrong. The Rand was not so quiet. On the contrary, it is waiting for greater wealth.

Now the Boers woke up to the fact that the presence of an immense and ever increasing body of Uitlanders in their midst was a menace to their own political independence. Yet so far they have suffered little, they have profited much by the invasion. The first horde of immigrants were naturally composed of the most energetic and enterprising, practical workers, by men of brains and energy.

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It must gain by the mere dumb weight of majority and the pulsance of brain and brawn.

PATRIOTISM OF THE BOERS.

The Boer loves his country with a passionate patriotism. It is unfair to say that he has done nothing for its development. He is not a miner, or an engineer, or a road contractor, or a bull or a bear in the stock market.

The Boer, in the short, are a pastoral folk, stolidly content to be that and nothing else. They shun towns, shop keeping and gold mining. For though of colossal wealth, with its attendant luxuries and corruptions, are leading to destroy the simple Boer ideal.

To the north and west of him he has seen Cecil Rhodes, the Diamond King of the past and present, who has made a show of British rule, the Boer King, adding to the British empire that vast territory known by the general name of the Rand, which since 1859 has been under the sway of a corporation that is still his creature.

Of this small number a considerable fraction, perhaps, were men of property, and some of them were men of property, and some of them were men of property, and some of them were men of property.

Now the Boers woke up to the fact that the presence of an immense and ever increasing body of Uitlanders in their midst was a menace to their own political independence. Yet so far they have suffered little, they have profited much by the invasion.

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poly this firm had offered dynamite to miner at 40 shillings. Now it exacts 85 shillings.

Out of this 85 shillings only five shillings goes to the miner, the rest of the profit to private individuals. Worse still, the monopoly was granted a condition that the explosive should be manufactured exclusively in the Transvaal.

These are the four main grievances of the Uitlanders. There are many other minor ones. But at the bottom of all is the first great grievance, the refusal of the franchise. Were that granted all the others would soon be swept away.

Will pressure be brought to bear by the Boer government? Will the Boer government resist? Will the Boer government resist? Will the Boer government resist?

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ON AMERICAN SOIL.

RED COATS IN ALBANY FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 130 YEARS.

The Governor General's Foot Guards Warmly Welcomed to the Capital of New York—One of Their First Expeditions is Breaking the Sabbath Observance Law.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 4.—A correspondent of the Montreal Star says: "Yesterday, for the first time in 130 years, the residents of the city had the opportunity of witnessing British redcoats parade their streets, and to say that they rendered an enthusiastic welcome to the strangers from across the border is to put it very mildly.

The present visit of the Guards, therefore, has inaugurated a new era, so to speak, and the hope is pretty generally expressed that these international trips will be of more frequent occurrence in the future.

The Guards left Ottawa 297 strong by special train at 10.30 on Saturday evening, arriving here about 12 hours later. Lord, Colonel Hodgins was in command, the other staff and company officers being as follows: Major Jarvis, Captain, Adjutant Winter, Quartermaster Bates, Paymaster Gill, Captains Taylor, Street, Lawless, and Adams, Lieutenants Forbes, McKee, Garland, Galsider, Graham, Cunningham and Moore.

The trip was devoid of any special incident except that the troops were given hearty receptions at Troy, Saratoga and Mechanicville through which they passed.

At Rome Point the train was boarded by the United States customs officers, who, setting under the inspection of the American government, officially welcomed the guards to United States territory.

It was nearly 10 o'clock when the train pulled into Albany. An immense throng had gathered at the station, all intensely eager to catch a glimpse of the victorious British. The applause commenced to pour out of the cars, cheering them as they made their way to the barracks.

On the command of Col. Hodgins, the men were formed in lines and marched to the local armory, where they will be quartered during their stay in town. On the way thither they broke a splendid record. For this the colonel is able to attest. There is a law here which prohibits Sunday processions and band playing, and there is also an ordinance which insists that this law should be respected. A few days since the members of the band were arrested for violating the law.

For today quite an elaborate programme has been mapped out for the visitors and the Tenth Battalion. The day, being a legal holiday, the capital city of Albany will be thrown open to the state buildings open for the inspection of the visitors. It was hoped that Governor Roosevelt would receive the Canadian soldiers, but he was unfortunately out of the city. The principal streets, retaining to the quarters shortly before 6 o'clock.

H. Major Stackpole has issued orders for this event, and at 10.30 this morning the Tenth Battalion will assemble in the armory, when a parade with the Guards will take place. The line of march will be Washington avenue to Dovo street, to Eagle street, to Madison avenue, to Lake avenue. Here the parade will end and the ceremony of trooping the colors will take place in the tannery court. There is nothing like it in the American market, and the people will be surprised at the wonderful details of the ceremony.

OTTAWA NEWS.

Great Anxiety Over Dr. Halsey's Health—Labor Day Observed by a Parade—Welsh Emigration Delegation.

OTTAWA, Sept. 4.—Telegrams are being hourly exchanged between Windsor, N. E., and Ottawa regarding the serious illness of Dr. Halsey, M. P. Dr. Halsey is exceedingly popular here, where he has many warm friends, who earnestly hope for his speedy recovery.

Labor day was observed here as a general holiday. There was the usual street parade which was not so large as in former years in the forenoon, and games in the afternoon on the college grounds. There was also a base ball match between the Pastimes of Odgenburg, N. Y., and the Catholic Order of Foresters. The result was 11 to four in favor of the Pastimes.

The last shot was fired at Rockliffe Saturday. The shot was fired at Rockliffe Saturday. The shot was fired at Rockliffe Saturday.

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FREE. Rose Dentine Tooth Powder. A unique combination of several elements all of which are selected, because of their purity and exactness in cleaning and preserving the teeth. It cleanses, whitens, and polishes the teeth, and is the most perfect tooth powder ever used.

SKIRT SAVER S. H. & M. Bias Brush Edge Skirt Binding. Protects the skirt—keeps it straight—keeps it from becoming soiled and stained. It is made of the finest material and is the best of its kind. It is the only one that will not become soiled and stained. It is the only one that will not become soiled and stained.

FUMIGATING AN ORCHARD.

Description of the Hydrocyanic Acid Gas Method in Various Parts of California.

The orchardists of Canada are unfortunately now much interested in the killing out of the San Jose scale, and hence a summary Bulletin 129, of the California Experiment Station, by C. W. Woodworth, will be sure of perusal. He says that the only remedy which is absolutely effective for all kinds of scale is that of fumigation. This was first practiced in California in the citrus belt to scale and the red scale. Hydrocyanic acid gas proved most effective and is now used almost exclusively. Then he proceeds to describe in detail the process of fumigating trees in an orchard. Briefly, it consists in covering the trees with some sort of tent, generating the gas and allowing it to remain until the scales have been destroyed. The method of throwing the tent over the trees and getting it in full position for fumigation is illustrated herein. Two men lift the tent over the top of a small tree. The lower part of the tent is attached, a circular opening usually made of small iron tubing. With the aid of poles, this can be lifted up and placed over quite a good-sized tree. In another view the tent is in position and ready for the introduction of gas. The fumigation completed, the tent is removed.

The tent used in the illustrations is what is known as a hoop tent. The range from 8 to 14 feet in diameter. The hoop itself is of 3/4-inch gas pipe, but 1/4-inch will do for smaller sizes. The manipulation of the tent varies according to its size. If the trees are small, it can be easily thrown over a tree, put in place and then taken off. If the trees are of considerable size some effort will be required. In Fig. 3 the method of changing from one tree to another is shown. After the fumigation is completed, the hoop is lifted until it is in the position shown at b. Two men, holding the sides of the tent, carry it to the next tree and place it in the position shown at c. Then, without pausing, and while the tent is full of air, the upper end of the hoop is forced over the tree and down the other side to about d. The hoop can then be easily pulled down to the ground to a. If there is any trouble in pulling over the cloth, the third man with the pole goes round the tent and lifts the cloth away from the tree, relieving some of the friction and enabling it to adjust itself to the top.

Common duck is used for making the tents, most of them being of 8-ounce canvas. After the tent is made it is rendered airtight by one of three methods. The first is coating it with thoroughly boiled linseed oil, applied with a brush until the entire cloth becomes saturated. It is chiefly in connection with the method of spraying that the deposits of marl are found. This happens when the natural complement of organic matter and other necessary plant food for light and sandy soils in the cheapest forms obtainable, are not supplied. The marl deposits often occur together in an irregular way, but they will be most benefited by their application.

Marl is essentially carbonate of lime, the poorer samples containing more or less clay and inert matter. It forms a grayish white mass and frequently encloses many small shells, when it is known as shell marl. Lime promotes nitrification of the organic matter (humus) of a soil. The nitrogen of humus is not in a condition to be available to plants, but must first be converted into soluble nitrates. This is brought about by the agency of bacteria, which are supplied with energy by the presence of lime in the soil. For this reason, lime or marl gives increased fertility to many soils, and is a valuable fertilizer.

The alkaline qualities of lime and marl give these substances a special value for neutralizing the acidity and altering certain injurious iron compounds existing in many marshy and low lands. Such soils are frequently also lacking in lime. While the application of an excess of lime is very apt to do harm to many soils, and to throw away the money taken to replace the plant food withdrawn by the crops, no injury can result from all the lime that can be applied. The latter supplies lime in a mildly alkaline form peculiarly adapted to the improvement of soils and for the wants of plants.

It is best to haul the stuff out as fast as it is made.

Farm manure is a more popular subject in the west than it was even as late as ten years ago. Over the larger portion of the west we have concluded that there is not much business wisdom in burning straw stacks or regarding the manure pile as a nuisance. The manure is a part of the return from keeping and feeding domestic animals; just as clearly a part as the carcass is, and throwing away the manure is just as senseless as throwing away the carcass. In an elaborate article before the statement is made that "experiments indicate that manure should be collected in pits having impervious walls and bottoms." If a farmer should construct a "board" manure, to keep it in sight and indolence, he had better have a covered barnyard. But the land is the place for the manure, and there is where it should go just as fast as it is made. The farmer's convenience should be had in mind, who will persist in permitting his manure to burn out or leak out in the barnyard, might not be worse advised if he built a water-tight pit, or adopted some other expensive contrivance to preserve the fertilizing elements, and feeding the manure into the pit, and spreading it, or taking it out, might be considered a deserved punishment. But the best advice to be given such a farmer, is to haul out your manure as it is made, except when the ground is soft in the spring, or other conditions make it impracticable. -Agricultural Economist.

Losses in farrowing and the present apparent supply of hogs on the market compared with former years at the same time, suggests that it will be well to care for the pigs that did survive and grow them into the best hogs possible. The price can hardly fall to what it is at this fall than they have been for some time past. In fact, it nearly always happens that reduced production follows quickly upon a year of low prices, as the past one has been resulting in an advance of price. If this happens upon general principles it is much more likely to when there has been as long a loss in farming, as there seems to have been this spring. Take care of the pigs! -Prairie Farmer.

See that the stables are kept clean and well ventilated. It will do much to keep the horses healthy.

EVERYONE CAN HAVE BEES.

Samuel Cushman Tells Us Something of Bee Nature, Which, Understood, Results as Stated Above.

Anyone can manage bees. One must simply understand bee nature, take advantage of it to control them and protect himself. There is no more need of being stung than of being kicked or run away with in the management of horses. It is not necessary that one should have a farm or garden in order to keep bees. It is generally more convenient to locate them on the ground, but an apiary may be conducted on the flat roof of a city house, or a few hives may be placed on an attic window. One or two colonies may be kept with profit almost anywhere. If there are no others kept within a mile of them, they will not support that number, even in the most favorable season.

One can keep bees without expensive hives and fixtures, although they are much more convenient. The best hives in a nail keg or butter tub. He can cut out honey for family use and set the hive in a box, or secure it in a liquid form without an extractor by melting the comb in a warm oven and running off the honey. Many farmers would rather attempt to follow modern methods of quite well with hives, better than if they attempted to strike a higher key. Smoke is the best agent that can be used to make bees submit to your wishes. The most satisfactory arrangement is a hollow smoker, which consists of a tin box, which is attached to a bellows worked by hand, to enable one to make a draft of pleasure and force the smoke through the nozzle for a long distance. All sorts of material may be burned in these smokers, but rotten wood and pine planer shavings are most used. They do not like smoke, but are more quick to resist the so-called native or black bees are more apt to sting persons than the common black bees in appearance. When the hives are disturbed they are more easily subdued by smoke. When the combs are being handled they also be kept quiet and smoke is required. Pure Italians are active honey gatherers and gentle. They gather more honey than the blacks, and are more energetic in their resentment than the blacks and must be given more dominion. Caroleans are even gentler than Italians, but less desirable. They are more like common black bees in appearance. Pure Italians are active honey gatherers and gentle. They gather more honey than the blacks, and are more energetic in their resentment than the blacks and must be given more dominion. Caroleans are even gentler than Italians, but less desirable. They are more like common black bees in appearance.

For hauling water. Some farmers are fortunate enough to have a supply of water near at hand wherever required. But generally there is more or less haul where it is necessary to lift the water in buckets to barrels in a wagon and empty them in the same way. By using a sled such as is shown in the accompanying illustration, all lifting is avoided. The sled is about four feet wide and the runners about five long. The cross pieces are of two-inch boards and should be mortised into the runners to give strength. To keep the barrel from rolling over the sled, a bar is set across the front, and a bar is set across the rear. The longer blocks should be hewn out. With these blocks there is little danger of the barrel slipping. This sled is very small and light is useful about the farm, where only light hauling not requiring more than one horse is to be done. -Orange Judd Farmer.

When to set out Strawberries. When the condition will admit August is one of the best months in which to set out strawberry plants. If a good vigorous growth can be secured at this time, fair crop of fruit may be secured next spring. As with all crops the soil should be prepared in good till and care taken in setting out the plants in order that a good growth may be secured. On this account it rarely pays to attempt to grow the plants if the soil is very dry, as there is not a sufficient supply of moisture. Then if the soil is dry, more work is necessary to secure a fine tilth. But with good tillage and sufficient moisture in the soil to induce a good growth, setting in August will give good results. -Farmers' Voice.

Feeding Clover to Fowls. The very common advice to feed clover to hens as an aid to egg production needs to have a caution attached to it. If hens have grain with the clover they will not probably eat too much of the lighter food for their good. But exclusive feeding of clover to fowls is a mistake. It is better to mix it with grain. If grain is given only makes the matter worse by furnishing more heating material to ferment in the crop. Wherever much grain is given to fowls they become too fat to lay, and it is much less likely to be crop bugs.

LACQUER OF LIFE JAPAN.

HAS MADE MATERIAL PROGRESS, BUT WITH DECLINING MORALS.

Mr. Edwin Arnold's Epitome of the "Guns and Saws" Really Needs Disposing of. It is a New Myth - Their Outlook on Life Now is Hopelessly Material.

The land of gentle manners and fantastic arts. The Japanese have the nature rather of birds and butterflies than of ordinary human beings. They will not and cannot take life seriously. That is an epitome of Sir Edwin Arnold's view of the Japanese. It is really a new myth. The Japanese myth was finally disposed of, for much elegant nonsense is written of a people whose outlook on life is as hopelessly material as that of the Japanese. The treatment of women and the relations of the sexes are usually regarded as considerable factors in arriving at a judgment of the civilization of a nation. Judging by that test, how do the Japanese stand? How do the nations "birds and butterflies" conduct themselves toward the females of their species? I will endeavor, as far as the limits of this letter will permit, to answer this question. The Japanese, though a certain proportion of them wear ill-fitting European clothes, and a still smaller number are turned out as nearly as a native, can make them, are still Oriental. The reforms of the last 50 years have been almost wholly a material revolution. The moral attributes of the people remain practically as they were.

More particularly has the attitude of the Japanese male towards his woman-kind remained unchanged. Man is here altogether the superior sex. The husband walks down the street two paces in advance of his wife, who trots contentedly in his wake. He steps into his carriage first, and she scrambles in afterwards. She is literally of no importance except from the point of view of children. And if she has no family a rival is soon open introduced into the same house. This deserves emphasis, if only to warn European girls against the incredible folly of marrying a Japanese, as some persist in doing. Such a union is, in 99 cases out of 100, foredoomed to miserable misery. The Japanese, who may be all smiles, shirt front and elegance in a London drawing-room, or even at a public function in Tokio, become on an Oriental the moment he crosses the threshold of his own house. I have had under my notice, quite recently, a melancholy instance of this. A woman came to Japan five years ago a happy bride, young, bright and gay. She held away the other day as a stevedore passenger to San Francisco a premature old woman of eight-and-twenty, lean, hunched and hopeless. Her servant had killed her heart.

Conjugal infidelity on the part of the wife is a serious matter; on the husband's side it is even a punishable offense. Nor is this by any means the most remarkable example of the absolute indifference of the Japanese to questions of morality. In other countries are dismissed with jocular remarks here. The Government protects, patronizes and almost encourages the most heinous immorality. No other civilized country. It even draws part of its revenue from taxes levied on this immoral trade. Silence is kept on this subject by the Japanese. It is a terrible gloomy phase of Japanese life. The physical effect of the general laxity of moral life strikes an observer far more saliently at once. The coolie class, who live hard and simply, are sturdy, strong fellows, and are short-sighted, but are robust. The middle and upper classes are generally sedentary and vicious, are physically beneath contempt, and are of the naval and a proportion of the military men, many of whom are fine fellows. The Government tries to encourage athleticism in the schools, recognizing as it does that the physique of the nation is not what it should be; but it is a case of forcing an unwilling horse. The Japanese student is not like the English schoolboy. He plays games perfunctorily, with little relish as Smith might say, but in lacking a quadric question. His health is not robust, and his spirits are low. The conscription examinations show that the best of the candidates are only fit to be placed in the third class, and only 12 per cent. in the second. The rest are unfit for service.

The young men in the colleges are not so heavy as they were a few years ago; their grip and lung capacity are less; 50 per cent. enjoy robust health. The women are in even worse plight; it was stated the other day by a speaker at the Diet that ill-health is the normal state of the Japanese schoolgirl. The direct physical consequences of vice are alarmingly widespread among both sexes.

Perhaps the most discouraging feature in the whole situation is that the example set by the highest is not a wholesome one. The members of the aristocracy, the statesmen and the priests are among the worst offenders; and whatever restraint the old religious exercises—and it was but small—has ceased to be operative. Neither Buddhism nor Shinto has any considerable influence on the educated, and to Christianity the Japanese have never taken kindly. And the educators have much to answer for. The Japanese are a reading people—Tokio today has almost as many daily papers as London—and a large proportion of the coolie class know enough of letters to enjoy the less erudite prints which appeal to the lower orders. Yet what the gospel too often preached in the papers—the superiority of the God-descended Japanese over men of common clay, and the assertion, in season and out of season, of that superiority. Some of the articles of this school of writers are amazing. As a specimen, I mention a note one which appeared in a monthly magazine devoted to the Nippon Shugi (Forward Japan) movement. According to the writer, Japan is destined to be the leader of nations. Western civilization is effete; the white races are played out; signs of decay are visible on every hand. Japan, on the other hand, is young, strong, and enlightened; she is not fettered by the superstitions of a worn-out creed like Christianity; it is her duty to lead the van of progress, and to show Great Britain, France and Germany the way. The gentleman who wrote this in a bowler-hat, a kimono, and a pair of European shoes, spent his occasional spare sixpences on a night's dissipation at a

DRUIDS OF MODERN WALES.

The Peculiar Features of the Eisteddfod, the Great Welsh National Festival.

What the Isthmian games were to the ancient Greeks, Eisteddfod is to the modern Welshman, an event which brings the people together, ignoring all differences of opinion as to politics and religion, conquering all sectional feeling, and cementing the bonds which bind Welshmen together in a common brotherhood. This institution, peculiar to Wales, is of very ancient origin. The present name, however, which means a "session" or "sitting," was probably not used before the twelfth century. In the thirteenth century, upon the departure of the Romans, Owain Maxen Wledig was elected to the chief sovereignty amongst the Britons, and it was about this time that the motto, "The truth against the world," was adopted, and the laws of the Gorsedd codified. The first one held, took place in the sixth century. The Prince of North Wales wished to prove that vocal music was superior to instrumental music, and offered a prize to the bard and minstrel, who should swim over the Conway. The harpers found themselves unable to play, as their instruments were wet, but the minstrels had no trouble with their voices. Upon the annexation of Wales to England, Edward I. deemed it wise to sanction the Eisteddfod, by the famous statute of Rhuddlan. During the times of Henry VII., Henry VIII., and Queen Elizabeth the festival was held with the royal permission.

Tally was a Welshman. Tally was a thing of the Englishman once upon a time, but he knows better now, realizing that the Welsh have done a great work in the way of furthering native talent and fostering the latent genius of their country, and the Eisteddfod has been the means of making the public almost all the literary men, musicians and poets of the little country. The Welsh declare that the Eisteddfod has been held since the time of the ancient forms, as the sacred stone, which whatever may have been the history of it, from very ancient times it has been held annually, and only twice out of Wales, once at Liverpool and once in London. The first part of the Eisteddfod is the Gorsedd held by bards under the presidency of the chief Druid, and the Gorsedd, as here used, has a loose construction, and means any minister of religion or, as a general thing, nonconformist, although sometimes even a bishop of the Church of England has been known to assist.

The opening ceremonies are very imposing. Three times the presiding Druid asks "Is there peace?" while he and some assistants hold an unbladed sword. He soon as he has received an affirmative answer three times he sheathes the sword and the court is declared open. A prayer is offered to the Deity in the vernacular. God, impart Thy strength; And in that strength reason; And in reason knowledge; And in knowledge justice; And in justice the love of it; And in that love the love of everything; And in the love of everything the love of God. Jesus, repeat in justice.

The festival lasts for four days, and from all the villages, colliers, quartermen and laborers, with their squariness doctored in gayest attire, betake themselves to the "steddfod." The Eisteddfodians are held alternately in the North and South of Wales, and this year it was held in Cathay's Park at Cardiff. There was an innovation this year, delegates coming from Brittany, wearing the picturesque Breton costume, and other Celtic representatives, in the delegates from Scotland, wearing the kilts of the clans. Thousands of persons witnessed the ceremonies of the Gorsedd on the first morning. There was the outer circle of red Radyr stones, 13 in number, in honor of the Apollons, as some think, each draped with a wreath of white, blue and green. In the centre was placed the "Maen Llog," or sacred stone, symbolizing the white earth, and representing the top of the mountain. Here, robed in his garments of spotless white, stood the venerable figure of "Hwfa Môn," the Archdruid, wearing the breastplate of gold and the wreath of oak leaves; surrounding him were his fellow-Druids, bards and oaves, clad in their respective robes of white, blue and green, and in the background was the grove sacred to the Druids of old. There were penillion songs, as there have been since the days of the fourth century, and the presentation of "Hirlais Horn" was made, and another quaint feature was the offering to "Hwfa Môn" of the horn filled with "mead" by one of the lady oaves.

The presence of the Breton delegates suggested a pretty ceremony. The halves of two swords, a Welsh and a Breton sword, were held aloft by the Archdruid, the parts placed together and tied at the handles with white, blue and green ribbons by one of the ladies. This was called the ceremony of "the united sword," and was suggestive of the time when the various Gaelic peoples were one. The name of the Archdruid is the Rev. J. Williams, and he is Welsh Congregational minister at Llanelgion.

In these tours of song and poetry the fact is never lost sight of that each alive the interest in the Gaelic language and perpetuating the memory of the ancient Welsh customs. The Catholic priest and the Anglican pastor are for the time being eager learners in the school of the Celt. The Welsh language is not a simple patois, but is a language of the classes. The same right is claimed for it as for the English, and perhaps the fact that it is maintained as well in the midst of the English-speaking masses is due to the Eisteddfod. The ancient rites of the Druids are by the people, although the Druids of to-day are Christians, but they love to guard the archaic formula and ceremonial, and to unite Welshmen of every creed in one ardent wish of the old Celtic fisherman.

THE GHORKAS.

The Famous Hill Men of Nepal in the British Army.

The famous Ghorkas of the British army are hill men from Nepal. They positively have no fear of death in any type or form, and will follow their English officers anywhere, being tractable and amenable to discipline, and having an innate love of fighting. They like to be brigaded and associated with British troops, with whom they have an extraordinary manner, especially on active service. It is a popular error to suppose they don't possess caste, as there are at least a dozen different castes among them, but nearly they go castes among them, but nearly they go to serve their superiors. They are without reserve. They will accept tobacco or a cigar from an Englishman, but a man of one caste must not smoke in the company of a man of another.

The Ghorkas trace their descent from the Central Indian Rajpoots, the Thappas and Gurungs especially asserting that they have the blood of the Hindu blood in their veins. They have intermarried for generations with Mongolian women, and one would have supposed that in time a distinctly new type would have been evolved, combining the leading characteristics of both races. But this is not so, as most of the Ghorkas have either the Aryan or Chinese cast of countenance. Europeans generally suppose that all Ghorkas are short, squat men, with thick noses, high cheek bones and deep-set, narrow eyes, but this is not the case. The First and Second Regiments of Ghorkas are composed of men of various heights, and many of them are of a noble physique. The number of Thappas and Gurungs in their ranks, who are of slight build and thick-limbed and sharp features, thoroughly Aryan in every way. Ghorkas have two noted peculiarities, which give them a high and a low caste. One is their attitude, and in spite of great height, never are able to cultivate much hair on their faces. It is recorded that when Lord Roberts was marching through the Kherm, the Pathan women and children stood and jeered at the British soldiers. They were told that they were leading to certain destruction, but they changed their opinion when the Afghan army was seen marching from the "Ply" Kotai with the aid of the same little hill men. A story is told of an Afghan who travelled long to see the British soldiers who had defeated his countrymen in many battles. When he saw the Ghorkas standing on guard at the "Bala Hisar," in Calcutta, he committed suicide in "very shame."

It is not generally known that an association has been formed to provide for and educate the orphan sons of Ghorka soldiers who have died in the service or been killed in action, and the sons of Ghorka pensioners of good and deserving character, living in India, who are in destitute circumstances, with a view of their entering the army or other Government employ. Each of the 15 Ghorka battalions in the Indian service has a widow and orphan fund to which all ranks contribute. The Maharajah of Putiala has given land required for an asylum, and the Sepoys' pensioners and others have given financial help also.

4,000 Above Zero. If the claims that are made for his invention are true, the inventor, an English chemist, has discovered a means of producing a degree of heat vastly more powerful than ever so far produced through human agency before. While details of the invention are being kept secret it has been reported that the process consists in the use of kerosene oil and steam in such a way as to produce a temperature of about 4,000 degrees at a very slight expense. So intense is this heat that it melts platinum and carbon with ease, and even magnesium, considered one of the hardest substances to fuse, is melted almost as quickly. Ordinary iron and steel burn like paper to the fierce blast, and samples of iron, brass, and other metals are melted and lumpily incandescent have been melted to lumps of earthenware by its means. -Stray Stories.

Lives Out of Tune. The secret of a serene, strong, inspiring life is a life in perfect tune with God's keynote. Many a man has at least a sub-consciousness of an imperfect adjustment of his life. Somewhere, in some way, self is grating against duty just enough to give a perhaps unobtrusive impression of discord. And, just as one tosses aimlessly on the bed when uncomfortable in sleep, constantly seeking ease in new positions, so the imperfectly adjusted life is characterized by fitfulness, absent-mindedness, peevishness, criticism, all symptoms of a craving for peace. Such a one usually has a vague expectancy that, some time or other, he will possess such experiences as he hears recounted by others. Some day he will reach his best estate, will live a life calm, strong, elevated above petty harassing. But that can be attained now. Adjustment of the life to God's revealed plan is the remedy.

Delany Flannel Sack. To scent a bureau drawer nicely take a piece of flannel out to fit the bottom of the drawer and sprinkle it with good perfume. Now wrap a quantity of such flannel in a cloth and put away in an air-tight box. At the end of a month you will find that you have a piece of perfectly scented flannel which will hold its color for years. Shake out the flannel and lay it in the bottom of the bureau drawer. It makes the most pervading perfume that is known.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is a 5-page paper and is published every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 o'clock in advance...

ADVERTISING RATES. Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper—Each insertion \$1.00 per line...

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Owing to the considerable number of communications as to the misreading of notices...

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS. Without exception names of no new subscribers will be entered until the money is received...

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS. Write plainly and take special pains with your pen...

This paper has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces. Semi-Weekly Telegraph. ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 9, 1899.

GERMANY IN SOUTH AMERICA. The purchase by the German government of a large tract of territory in Southern Brazil is a suspicious and significant circumstance...

THE HALIFAX BOAT ACCIDENT. The shocking boat accident at Halifax, which we related Tuesday, by which seven persons lost their lives...

THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT. The London despatch which we published Wednesday to the effect that Canadian officers in the British army have been informed that the war office does not anticipate war...

THE TRANSVAAL. It is difficult to write about the Transvaal situation for the aspect of affairs changes from day to day...

ALL HEADACHES. From whatever cause in half an hour HOFFMAN'S HEADACHE POWDERS. 10 cents and 25 cents at all druggists.

he distances in that region are enormous. The Boer population of the Transvaal, which does not exceed 100,000, is scattered over a territory more than four times as large as New Brunswick...

regiment was numbered the 100th of the line and was designated the Prince of Wales Royal Canadian. After the reorganization of the army into territorial regiments the 100th regiment became the first battalion of the Leinster regiment...

THE WINTER PORT SITUATION. We are very glad to notice that the Sun is taking such an interest in the port of St. John, and we have also to thank the Sun for the great interest that it is taking in THE TELEGRAPH...

will this winter be able to bring all the freight that can be handled by the lines of steamers coming here. We have always felt in spite of the sneers of the Sun that it was in the interest of the City of St. John to give a generous support to this railway to induce them to develop the traffic for our winter port...

In a letter which we published elsewhere the Rev. G. W. MacDonald repudiates the suggestion which seems to be embodied in the resolution passed by the Evangelical Alliance...

The end of the Dreyfus trial is in sight, and it is thought that a decision will be given on Monday. All the evidence for the prosecution is now in, and in a British or Canadian court it would not be regarded as sufficient to justify any other verdict but one of acquittal...

Interest in the coming yacht race between the Columbia and the Shamrock has been greatly stimulated by the arrival of the owner of the latter, Sir Thomas Lipton, and by the appearance of the challenger under sail in New York Bay...

The Dreyfus case is likely today to add one more to the sensational features that have marked it, for it is said that M. Labori, the counsel for Dreyfus, may retire from the case on the ground that the president of the court is so prejudiced against the prisoner that he will not permit any evidence in favor of him to be given...

These Conservatives who have been conjuring up the vision of a general Dominion election this year will feel relieved by the despatch from Quebec which states that there will be no election until next year. This statement is made on the authority of a cabinet minister and it will give the ranks of the opposition infinite relief...

Every one will regret the accident by which Premier Emmons was injured and will join in the hope that his injuries may not prove serious. Our premier is a man in whom the people of New Brunswick have much faith, and they expect great things from him in the future in assisting in the development of the resources of this province.

Those who read, enjoyed and profited by Dr. Sproule's recent treatise on Catarrh in general will be delighted to learn that he has just completed and will send FREE Another New Book. Which deals especially with CATARRH of the STOMACH, LIVER and BOWELS and conclusively proves it to be the cause in this continent, of nearly every case of CHRONIC CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, ETC.

If you have been trying in vain to get relief, using purgative after purgative, this book will tell you why you failed. If you need it write for it. DR. SPROULE, B. A. (formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service) English Catarrh Specialist, Will Send It To You Free On Request. Address, 7 Doane St. Boston.

Advertisement for Dr. Sproule's book on Catarrh, featuring a portrait of the doctor and text describing the book's benefits for chronic constipation and indigestion.

JAMES LOGAN GORDON ORDAINED. Pastor of the Union Street Congregational Church. A special council of the Congregational churches called to participate in the ordination of Rev. James Logan Gordon...

MONCTON NEWS. Cabinet and Provincial Ministers in the Railway Town—An interesting wedding. Moncton, Sept. 5.—A. A. Barker of Barker Bros., proprietors of the White Store, was married this afternoon to Essie, second daughter of the late D. M. Triles of Moncton...

Mills Burned. Moncton, Sept. 5.—The flour mill and single factory of Mills Bros. were destroyed by fire this morning. They were insured for \$8,000. The flour and oatmeal mill of Hiram Eaton was also destroyed, while the woolen factory of Washburn & Co. was considerably damaged by fire and water...

Intercolonial Railway. On and after MONDAY, the 19th June 1899, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN. Suburban Express for Hampton..... 5.30 Express for Campbellton, Pictou, Pictou and Halifax..... 7.25 Express for Halifax, New Glasgow and Pictou..... 11.50 Express for Moncton..... 12.45 Suburban Express for Hampton..... 17.40 Express for Quebec and Montreal..... 18.10 Accommodation for Moncton, Truro, Halifax and Sydney..... 21.50 A sleeping car will be attached to the train leaving St. John at 12.10 o'clock for Quebec and Montreal...

FOR BELLEISLE. Steamer Springfield having been rebuilt under the supervision of the most practical government inspectors, will leave North End, Indian Point, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, for the BLUE WATERS of the BELLEISLE, with the BLUE WATERS of the BELLEISLE, returning on alternate days at 1 p.m. Freight and fare low & usual. Good accommodation. Meals at all hours. Waters in attendance. Clean, good time made. All orders attended to with promptness. Thanking our patrons for past patronage and hoping for a continuance of the same. J. G. DOWNEY, Manager.

No other Man. In New Brunswick can claim the honor of starting so many young men on successful careers as the Principal of the St. John Business College. Almost every official position here, worth having, is held by his graduates.—Daily Telegraph. Catalogue containing terms, courses of study, etc., mailed on request. Now is the Time to Enter. S. KERR & SON.

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BIRTHS.

ADAMS—At Fredericton, on Sept. 3rd, to the wife of G. Adams, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BURKE LAURENCE—At St. David's church, on Sept. 8th, by Rev. W. W. Haines, Francis Burke to Emma Adams, daughter of Chas. E. Leach, both of this city.

DEATHS.

CLARK—In this city (West End), on Sept. 7th, Geo. H. Clark, aged 87 years.

FREDERICKSON—At Charlottetown, P. E. I., on Sept. 6th, Dorothy Frederickson, aged 18 months, daughter of William H. and Elizabeth Frederickson.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

ARRIVED. TUESDAY, Sept. 5. Barque Artisan, 893 Puffs, from South...

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B. SEPTEMBER 9, 1899.

Bridgetown, Little Annie, Poland, for North Head; stmr Beaver, Foster, for Windsor.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

ARRIVED. Halifax, 5th inst, stmr Elvia, Clark, from St. John's, N.S., and called for New York...

REPORTS, DISASTERS, ETC.

Passed Cape Race, 2nd inst, stmr Semantha from Charlottetown, P. E. I., for St. John's, N.S.

BRITISH PORTS.

ARRIVED. London, 4th inst, stmr St. John City, from St. John's, N.S.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ARRIVED. City Island, 5th inst, stmr Frank L. E. from St. John's, N.S., for London.

FREDERICTON NEWS.

According to London Fairplay the big five-master John B. Prescott spends as much if not more canvas than the largest sailing vessel in the world...

SPOKEN.

The schooner Opal, of Yarmouth, N. S., has been sold to Barbados parties at private terms.

DORCHESTER NEWS.

DORCHESTER, Sept. 6.—As may be remembered, a couple of years ago, while out duck shooting on the Bay of Fundy...

SHIPMENTS.

The Italian bark Reconnosco which landed a cargo of lumber from this port at Las Palmas last week...

SHIPMENTS.

It is claimed that the Yarmouth steamer Ferry, which is in the office of the Registrar of St. John and Grand Manan...

RECEIVED.

Word has been received from the schooner Captain Hugh McMaster, first officer of the steamship North Anglia...

THE HARRIS INQUEST.

The inquiry into the death of Herbert Harris, killed on Friday last at the J. C. R. elevator, was resumed last night by Coroner Barryman in the police court room.

DEATH OF MRS. ELISA McKEOWN.

FREDERICTON, Sept. 6.—The vacant office of registrar of probates has been bestowed upon R. W. McLellan, of the firm of Vanwart & McLellan, Mr. McLellan still retains the office of registrar of the divorce and matrimonial court...

DEATH OF MRS. ELISA McKEOWN.

Mr. Lane was called on and knew nothing about the accident, but described to him the accident which occurred on himself.

DEATH OF MRS. ELISA McKEOWN.

Mr. J. A. Jamieson, the contractor, was called and said he had given distinct orders to men on the tramway to be careful and had instructed men in Humphrey's hearing.

DEATH OF MRS. ELISA McKEOWN.

Coroner Barryman adjourned the court until Monday evening next at 7.30 o'clock, when it is expected the inquiry will be finished.

DEATH OF MRS. ELISA McKEOWN.

Respectfully yours, G. W. MACDONALD, President Reformed Baptist Alliance.

DEATH OF MRS. ELISA McKEOWN.

UPPER BELLEVILLE, Sept. 5.—A very enjoyable picnic was held on the grounds of Mrs. N. McLaughlin and son, on the 29th ultimo, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. David Morehouse and Mrs. Smith...

DEATH OF MRS. ELISA McKEOWN.

YARMOUTH, N. S., Sept. 6.—A boy 17 years of age named Deven, who worked about the parish priest's house at Bel Brook, accidentally shot and killed himself yesterday afternoon.

CANNIBALISM.

SEIPWROCKED SAILORS KILL AND EAT THEIR COMPANIONS.

Two Survivors Taken From a Raft on Which There Had Been Six—Lots Were Cast to See Which Should Die—The Victims Made No Demur.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 2.—The British steamship Woodruff, from Hamburg, Captain Milburn, arrived here this morning, having on board Morris Andersen and Goodman Thomas, two Swedes, who had been seamen on the shipwrecked Norwegian barque Drot.

The Drot was caught in the recent hurricane off the Florida straits, and went down in the storm. Of the crew of 17 men eight clung to a raft, consisting of a part of the vessel's deck, while the others went down with their ship.

After toasting for a day and night at the mercy of the waves the raft split in two places. Six men clung to the larger portion of it, two remaining on the other part. One of these latter was lost, while the other one was picked up some days ago by the German steamer Coloma and taken to Baltimore.

When the Woodruff sighted the larger part of the raft, just before daylight on Thursday, only two of the six men who had originally clung to it were still alive. These were Andersen and Thomas, and they were in a half-crazed, half-famished condition. The men do not speak English. They are mentally and physically in a terrible condition.

They are at the City Hospital here and the physicians of that institution will not allow them to be seen and talked to, but while being brought here by the Woodruff they told a terrible story of what happened on the British steamship. The Drot, they said, went down on August 11. It was the next day that their raft split into halves. They had no water and no food, and their only hope of sustenance came from a fishing line and hook that one of the men had with him.

He caught many small fish, and these kept life in the six seamen, but as day followed day and they had no water, the men were weak with thirst. The owner of the fishing line lost his mind and jumped into the ocean, crying that he was dead.

The five men left then began a fight against hunger as well as thirst. One drunken and died, and before the breath of the other four was without a murmur. He even tore the clothing away from his chest that a blow from the knife might reach a vital spot. He was surely, he was stabbed to the heart, and the blood was drunk by Andersen and Thomas as it gushed from the wound.

They also cut strips of flesh from the body and devoured it. When discovered by the Woodruff the men were in a terrible condition. The two crossed seamen sat beside the three bodies. Thomas was throwing bits of human flesh to the sharks. Two of the dead bodies had strips of flesh, were decaying. The men were emaciated, covered with sores and stains of blood and nearly dead.

The steamer had arrived a few hours later there would have been but one live man on the raft. Andersen is suffering from the effects of a blow, which injured his chest. He was seen by Captain Milburn, of the Woodruff, and asked him about the story told by the men of his ship. He then went to discuss the matter, but admitted the truth of all the facts that had been given him. He said that the raft presented a spectacle too horrible for words when he found it.

The York Convention. York county Sunday school convention was held in the Nashua Village Methodist church on August 31 and September 1. Sessions opened at 2 p. m. Rev. E. Peirce leading the devotional service. Dr. F. W. Barber, of Fredericton, presided. The president's address reviewed the year and foreboded the good for this convention.

After a brief address of welcome by J. W. Smith and response by Rev. M. L. Gregg, Adam parish work was made the subject of this session. There were not many parish officers present. The field secretary said that the river parishes being without railway accommodation two of his parishes reaching out to state of Maine was a difficult county to get a convention where all could attend unless subsidized as not all are. After a few reports, Mr. Sharp, of Montreal, formerly secretary for this county, gave very impressive address on parish work, using the blackboard. Mr. Sharp very strongly emphasized training by home and school in high honest principle, so that our future method shall redeem our country from bribery and corruption, by which it is now so much degraded.

The field secretary followed with some remarks on parishes in this county. Committees were appointed. The evening session opened at 7:30. Rev. M. L. Gregg leading the devotion. After minutes being read the nominating committee made a partial report, asking leave to sit again. Mr. Horace Eastman read a clear, forceful paper on What a Secretary may do for the Sunday School. This was well discussed and was of much interest. County Secretary McFarlane read his

report and many questions were asked. The statistics were not complete, but will be made so in September. Rev. J. D. Freeman gave an address on Christ as a Model Teacher. His points were clear and forceful and received the closest attention.

On Friday morning the new president, Mr. Charles Sampson took his place, and made a few remarks on the honor placed upon, also the sense of responsibility in such office.

Rev. Mr. Freeman led the devotion, using a few verses of John xv, giving a few chief points in exposition. After the minutes, by Mr. Goodspeed and some unfinished business, Mr. Lucas showed how the home department could be used in rural districts. This formed a subject of interesting conference.

The Needs and Methods of Teacher Training. This was followed by conference and was a strong educational portion of the session. It was done some president expressed gratitude for this helpful hour.

The afternoon session was given to primary work. It was of a high class, seldom excelled. A verbatim report would do good to primary teachers who were absent.

The field secretary led the devotion. Primary songs, suitable passages of Scripture, prayers by primary teachers, made a serious half hour.

Miss Ella Colter read the report of primary work in the county. This included much correspondence and the beginning of a circulating library for primary teachers. Mr. Turner, of Gibson, becomes Miss Colter's successor as primary superintendent at York county and Miss Colter will assist for part of the year.

Miss Lucas conducted a conference on primary work, giving much instruction in question and answer. After certain reports and hymns by the blackboard. Some said, "oh that more primary teachers would come to hear these things."

Thanks were offered, minutes read and York county convention closed its last session.

SPORTING EVENTS. Athletic. The twelfth annual games of the Maritime Provinces Amateur Athletic Association were held on the grounds of the Moncton Amateur Athletic Association Saturday afternoon before a thousand spectators. The weather, although threatening rain, was satisfactory. There was little wind.

All of the contests were interesting. Many of them produced hard fighting and resulted in close finishes, but as no time during the day was a record in danger. There was only one high class performer on the programme.

The one mile bicycle was run in three heats. Loading had been done so the officials put a time limit of 2:40 on the final.

The men raced four times without getting to the time limit and the race was declared off. Byron Brown, a 48-year old boy, won the first time and also crossed the line first on the other occasion.

MONROE, N. B., Sept. 4.—The O. W. A. maritimes championship races, held on the grounds of the Maritime Provinces Amateur Athletic Association, were well attended and splendidly conducted. A strong wind prevailed, which prevented the races from being as exciting as they were. The winners were: Three mile—L. B. Unsworth, (Abegweit-Crescent); 500 yds. (Abegweit-Crescent); 300 yds. (Abegweit-Crescent); 200 yds. (Abegweit-Crescent); 100 yds. (Abegweit-Crescent).

er twelve yards, in 4m. 57s. Murphy, a boy from Halifax, had secured second place on the last lap. He was very shaky and two hundred yards from the finish it looked as if he would have gone down. He braced up, however, and held his position about eight yards ahead of Duffy. Two yards from the finish line he fell into the arms of a Halifax man on the edge of the track.

In some way he got over. One of the finish judges, Mr. Torrie, of Moncton, claimed he was pushed across the line. This opinion was held by several spectators. The Halifax man protested loudly in favor of Murphy, and Mr. W. C. Fowler and H. Ayer, the other judges, overruled Mr. Torrie. It is certain that Murphy would never have crossed the line if the Halifax man had not been standing there.

One mile run—1st, D. A. McKinnon, (Abegweit-Crescent); 2nd, M. J. Murphy, (Wanderers); 3rd, J. Duffy, (Abegweit-Crescent). Time, 4m. 57s.

150 hurdles—1st, H. L. Ruggles, (Wanderers); 2nd, J. E. McCurdy, (Antigonish); 3rd, J. Duffy, (Abegweit-Crescent). Time, 18m. 18s.

At the start Ruggles and McCurdy were each put back three yards and Donohoe started for false. Henderson started for false at the scratch.

JUMPS. High jump—1st, R. A. Donohoe (Abegweit-Crescent), with 5 ft. 8 in.; 2nd, R. E. McCurdy, (Antigonish), with 5 ft. 6 in.; 3rd, W. L. Hall (Wanderers), with 5 ft. 4 in.

Broad jump—1st, Ruggles (Wanderers), 18 ft. 1 in.; 2nd, Donohoe (Abegweit-Crescent), 17 ft. 1 1/2 in.; 3rd, A. Henderson (Wanderers), 17 ft. 9 in.

10 ft. in; 2nd, M. W. Henderson (Moncton), 10 ft. 10 in; 3rd, Ruggles (Wanderers), 9 ft. 6 in.

Weights. Throwing hammer—1st, M. W. Henderson (Moncton), 90 ft. 1 1/2 in; 2nd, G. Stanley (Moncton), 87 ft. 6 in; 3rd, J. R. Darke (Abegweit-Crescent), 79 ft. 1 1/2 in.

Putting shot—1st, J. R. Darke (Abegweit-Crescent), 33 ft. 2 in; 2nd, G. W. Henderson (Moncton), 33 ft. 1 in; 3rd, A. Henderson, 32 ft. 1 in.

BICYCLE RACES. Half mile, first heat—The first, H. F. Grant (Truro), 1m. 15s.; 2nd, G. Stanley (Moncton), 1m. 16s.; 3rd, P. O. Brown (Charlottetown B & A C), 1m. 17s.

Second heat—1st, H. F. Grant (Truro), 1m. 15s.; 2nd, W. S. Davidson (Moncton), 1m. 16s.; 3rd, J. E. Howe (Saxpe B & C), 1m. 17s.

Third heat—1st, L. B. Unsworth (Abegweit-Crescent), 1m. 15s.; 2nd, L. Large (Charlottetown B & A C), 1m. 16s.; 3rd, W. S. Davidson (Moncton), 1m. 17s.

Final heat—1st, L. B. Unsworth (Abegweit-Crescent), 1m. 15s.; 2nd, L. Large (Charlottetown B & A C), 1m. 16s.; 3rd, W. S. Davidson (Moncton), 1m. 17s.

Three mile—1st, L. B. Unsworth, (Abegweit-Crescent); 500 yds. (Abegweit-Crescent); 300 yds. (Abegweit-Crescent); 200 yds. (Abegweit-Crescent); 100 yds. (Abegweit-Crescent).

Instructions for Sunday Observance.

Rev. J. Keed presided at the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance Monday morning. The alliance was invited to send a delegate to a convention at Montreal on October 5 of the Dominion Lord's Day Alliance.

Rev. Dr. Wilson, as a committee from the alliance, had written Attorney General White on the Sunday law and received a reply, which was read. In part the attorney general wrote—

In reply to your first question, "Is a railway company or steamboat corporation acting within its rights when it carries excursionists to religious services?" If you examine section 5 of the act you will see that no boat or train is allowed to carry passengers to religious services on Sunday.

The question must always be one of fact, the decision of the court in each case, whether the principal object of the railway or steamboat company was the carriage of Sunday passengers for amusement or pleasure only.

As to your inquiry "whether the sale of tickets for the purpose of grounds or places where service was held, the selling of provisions or transacting any secular business in connection therewith is an infraction of the law," if by sale of tickets you mean the tickets entitling the holder to entrance to the religious services, as I said, it is not justly to be considered as an infraction of the law.

When you say, "it seems absurd in the extreme to run an excursion to Grand Falls, as it is a violation of the law," I quite agree with you that it is a violation of the law, but I think it is very strange evidence to show that this was not first sighted by the managers of the boat have evidently exerted themselves to preserve the utmost order, and must have related to carry passengers who threatened to be unruly or drunken.

I note what you say in reference to the enforcement of the law in the city of Moncton, and I think it is a question as to the power of the local legislature to pass section one of the act, I pointed this out to you before leaving. It is not better in years in this community than they are just now.

Some men are already up river repairing dams and making ready for next year's lumber output, while a law have been in the woods all summer.

LABOR DAY IN HALIFAX. HALIFAX, Sept. 4.—Labor day was observed more generally here today than ever before. The streets were brightly lit, and the morning procession of labor bodies started from the common and headed by the principal street.

It was the first show of the kind ever seen here. Part of the morning was threatening but by 9 o'clock it turned beautifully. The picnic held by combined labor organizations at Macnab's Island was attended by about five thousand. About 4 p. m. the sky became cloudy and the wind blew a gale from the northeast, the weather becoming very cold.

A Big Estate. NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The will of the late ex-Judge Henry G. Hilton was filed for probate in Surrogate's office today. The estate is valued at \$6,000,000-\$6,000,000 in real estate and \$1,000,000 in personal property. The will was written by the late Mr. Hilton, and makes bequests of money to his various relatives. In a note accompanying the will was a request that Eliza Root set an executor.

Powdered rice applied on hat will stop a bleeding wound.

FREE. This beautiful stem winding watch and chain Free send your name and address to the watch and chain Free. The gift will be sent you free of charge. The gift will be sent you free of charge. The gift will be sent you free of charge.

National Watch & Jewelry Co., 200 N. 3rd St., Toronto, Ont.

other way, and if the act was sustained the convictions could be enforced. If this were done, or if the cigar men were given to understand, as they have, I believe, been given to understand, that this would be done, they would have as much interest in having the question of the validity of the act determined speedily as could those in favor of the act.

The alliance decided to draw up a letter to the attorney general stating first in the opinion of the alliance the test of the validity of the law does not rest with the alliance, but rather with those who object to its enforcement, and also that the alliance considers that its validity should be tested.

On motion of Rev. T. F. Fotheringham, a committee was appointed to draw up a respectful memorial to the Reformed Baptist Alliance asking that they disavow connection with the Sabbath observance run to their Benish camp grounds.

Rev. D. Long was appointed to the Sabbath observance committee in place of Rev. J. A. Gordon.

Rev. Dr. Gates introduced Mr. David, a Persian gentleman, who spoke briefly on the condition of the Nestorians and their relation to the Greek church.

Rev. Dr. Pope, Rev. T. F. Fotheringham and Rev. M. C. Higgins were appointed to prepare a paper for the alliance meeting during the fall and winter months.

The secretary was appointed to express regret at the departure of Rev. J. A. Gordon. Accordingly, Rev. George Stiel will represent the alliance at the farewell meeting to Dr. Gordon on Tuesday evening in Main street church.

Rev. Dr. Wilson, on behalf of the alliance, congratulated Dr. Gates on the recent honor conferred upon him by Acadia College.

GROWING WHEAT. Farmers About Stanley are Raising Lots of It—Politics in Municipal Election. STANLEY, Sept. 4.—Although polling day for the municipal election is quite distant, yet the prospects of the probable candidates are being freely discussed.

It is rumored that there will be five candidates in the field; if so, a rather exciting contest may be expected, as it is understood that several of the candidates in the field are well known to the voters.

Deer are very plentiful and the farmers' crops are suffering as a result. The merchants report a falling off in their sale of deer, for the past year. He is unable to bear but can speak, and what the court required of him was made known to him by Detective King using the dumb alphabet, and signs. He then told of the finding of the child and notification of the park authorities.

Mr. George Henry, park keeper, and Mr. Walker Bell, gardener, were present at the coroner's inquest. They found that the child's body was discovered in Rockwood park on September 2, died from willful neglect and exposure of some person or persons unknown.

Starting a Pork Factory. HALIFAX, N. B., Sept. 4.—A pork packing establishment is being started at a stock list has been opened and stock offered at 85 per share. Eight thousand dollars is the sum asked for.

Several carloads of live hogs have been already shipped from here this season and J. E. Persons has another now ready. The demand for sheep and lambs is not so brisk as it was earlier and the price has dropped slightly.

Harvesting is well under way and the weather is all that can be desired. The harvest of grain are being found in splendid condition. Government engineers were here last week and again surveyed the bridge. The Advertiser is showing signs of prosperity in that it is putting in new presses and type, the next issue promises to be decidedly in advance of the old form.

The armory of the 6th Battalion was opened today and arms are being given out preparatory to going into camp at New Brunswick on the 12th inst. Allan Rideout, who has been spending the summer in Grand Manan, returned home last week and has again resumed his duties as principal of our school. S. S. Miller, druggist, is to be married on Wednesday to Miss Henderson, of Woodcock.

News From St. Stephen. ST. STEPHEN, Sept. 4.—Labor day is not observed here. Government and bank buildings and officials only people who are enjoying the day.

Five hundred excursionists, accompanied by the band of the 71st battalion, arrived on the A. O. H. excursion from Fredericton about 10 o'clock and took in the sights on both sides of the river. Quite a number came up from Eastport on Sunday by the W. C. R. R., which runs excursions every Sunday.

Mr. D. V. Ladrigan arrived on Sunday from Boston, accompanied by his sister, Mr. J. L. Lockyer, Mr. Ladrigan and Miss Flora Lawler, of this town, will be married on Wednesday morning at the Church of the Holy Rospary. After the ceremony the happy couple will leave for Boston where they will reside in the future.

Grand Manan News. WHITE HEAD, Grand Manan, Aug. 31.—School reopened August 14, with F. G. Calder principal and Mrs. W. J. Frankland in charge of the primary department.

The Kippert factory, recently opened by our enterprising merchant John M. Kippert, is doing a rushing business. This factory will doubtless be a boon to the industry as it opens up employment for a number of the residents.

Clement Wilson has returned home after a two months' sojourn at Beaver Harbor.

WILFUL NEGLECT.

The Coroner's Jury Say Cause the Death of Infant Found in the Park.

Last evening Coroner T. D. Walker held an official inquiry into the death of the infant whose body was found Saturday in Rockwood Park. The inquest was held in the upper part of the dead house before the following jury: Mr. D. Austin, foreman; Charles Babbitt, George K. Barton, Charles Cowan, Elisha Osman, David Watson and J. W. Smith. The principal witness was Dr. G. A. B. Addy, who made a post mortem examination of the body Monday and whose evidence exploded the theory that the child's death was caused by strangulation.

The jury first viewed the body in the dead house and Coroner Walker briefly addressed them. The main points found out were whether the child had lived, and if so, what was the cause of death. The inquiry was necessary as a record in case of suspicion in the future diverting against any one for causing the infant's death.

Dr. Addy then gave his evidence. He had found the child mature and well developed. Round its neck was a piece of dark cloth, tied with a single knot, which was not tightly tied. Removing this cloth he found the child had been placed in a position made by it. This was slight around the neck and more marked in front. There were no other apparent marks of violence. He opened the child's chest and found the lungs inflated, which circumstance showed that the child had breathed. Finding that the child had breathed, he placed the larynx and found some discoloration corresponding to the bruising outside. The stomach was empty. The umbilical cord was broken and not tied. There was no blood in the heart. He judged the child had died from the strangulation. From this examination, he concluded that the child died to death, having his theory that umbilical cord had not been tied and on the appearance of blood from the body. As to the theory of the cloth about the infant's neck causing death, he stated there was nothing other than the cloth and the discoloration under it to suggest strangulation. Had death been from strangulation he would expect to have found the kind of marks of violence, to have been more bruising within, a congested condition of the larynx, the tongue out, and eyes open.

Mr. Frederick Bridgen, artist, of the Toronto Engraving Company, who displayed the body was called. He is unable to bear but can speak, and what the court required of him was made known to him by Detective King using the dumb alphabet, and signs. He then told of the finding of the child and notification of the park authorities.

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LABOR DAY IN HALIFAX. HALIFAX, Sept. 4.—Labor day was observed more generally here today than ever before. The streets were brightly lit, and the morning procession of labor bodies started from the common and headed by the principal street.

