

LABORI SHOT!

A Startling Episode of The Dreyfus Trial.

Attempted Assassination of the Prisoner's Leading Counsel.

The Case Pressed Ahead Although Dreyfus Was Deprived of His Chief Advocate.

RENNES, Aug. 14.—Two men, ambushed Maitre Labori, counsel for Dreyfus, and one shot was fired, hitting Labori in the back of the head. He is still alive.

Maitre Labori left his house alone for the court at about six o'clock this morning. His residence is situated in the suburbs of the town about a quarter of an hour's walk from the town. The route is along a solitary road beside the river. He had reached a point half way on his journey when two men, who had evidently been lying in wait for him, rushed out of a narrow lane, and one of them, armed with a revolver, fired a bullet which struck Labori in the back. The wounded man uttered an agonized cry and fell flat on his face, and the murderers fled through the lane from which they emerged, and both escaped.

Only two or three laborers going to work saw the crime committed. The spot was well chosen, as the murderers could not be seen by M. Labori until they rushed out upon their victim, the entrance to the lane being hidden by bushes. Moreover, they were afforded an easy means of escape by passing back through the lane, which led to the country. One of the laborers, named Patoux, who witnessed the shooting, said: "I was walking along the road I saw a tall man walking quickly in the direction of the Vilaine. He was on the towing path of the Vilaine. He was attired in a dark lounge suit and wore a bowler hat. It was M. Labori, but he reached the bridge crossing a stream falling into the Vilaine, two men, about medium height, and wearing dark suits and round soft felt hats, emerged from a rural path entering the main road. One of them carried a heavy stick. They approached M. Labori from behind. Suddenly one drew a revolver and fired point blank at Labori. He was so near that it was quite impossible for him to raise a hand to his head. A sharp report was heard, and M. Labori threw up his arms and cried: 'Holla!' (a common French exclamation) and fell flat on his face. I and one or two others who saw the deed ran up, but the murderers had vanished down the lane. Help was immediately sent for and the gendarmes quickly arrived, and soon afterwards Madame Labori.

The following bulletin has been issued: 'Maitre Labori was shot from behind, the ball penetrating the posterior region of the thorax, on the right side, at the height of the fifth or sixth vertebrae. The heavy flow of blood prevented for the moment the exploration of the depth of the wound. The undersigned doctors hope that the ball is lodged in the muscles enveloping vertebrae column. They must, however, maintain today their respect for the integrity of the lungs and spinal cord.'

The bulletin was issued by four doctors—Reaoud, Rechs, Brisson and Vidal, and is timed at 8:30 o'clock this morning.

informed, recalled, allowed the man to leave.

RENNES, Aug. 14, 11.40 p. m.—The following bulletin regarding the condition of Maitre Labori was issued at 10 o'clock: "Temperature, 37.05. No pulse. Conscious stationary."

There has been, therefore, a slight improvement during the last few hours. M. Labori's mother arrived here this evening. She had believed him dead and at most affecting interview ensued.

Later M. Labori received M. Mathieu Dreyfus, brother of Capt. Dreyfus. There is some talk of M. Albert Clemenceau, the premier of this country, coming to substitute for Labori. The question, however, will be definitely decided tomorrow.

M. Clemenceau was one of Zola's captives at his trial and had followed the Dreyfus case very closely. While he seeks the magnetic influence of Zola's pleading, he is generally held in high esteem.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The correspondence of the Times at Rennes, the committee on the "Profranchise" being announced here, and the "Dons to the Dreyfus cause through the disablement of Labori" says:

There is a terrible suggestive time-lapse in the crime. If the cases have been combining against Dreyfus, they could not have armed a more efficient agent of their designs than the unknown man who shot Labori just as he was about to ride with shot and shifter with his investive, frony and seen the last arguments of the public defender, Mercier.

It was a master stroke. The one inescapable man was through hours in combat just at the moment when most was expected of him. It does not exaggerate the general impression when I affirm that with Labori absent the case seems to have dropped out of the hands of the defense.

The depositions of General Mercier and Chanoine and of M. Hanotaux were listened to closely, but the session was utterly devoid of exciting incidents, the mass of testimony being directed against Dreyfus and the lack of trenchant criticism, owing to the absence of the defense's right arm, naturally left an impression unfavorable to the prisoner.

Mercier was applauded, on leaving the court, and M. Casimir Perier was greeted with cheers and counter cheers for the army.

The gendarmes dispersed the most noisy of the demonstrators and there was no serious disorder. M. Labori, the mayor of Rennes, and M. Le Goff, deputy for the Vilaine, in which Rennes is situated, has been arrested.

An abominable outrage, which cannot claim to belong to any party, has just dishonored our dear town of Rennes, etc., and concludes with appealing to the population to remain calm and to resist provocations from whatever party they may emanate.

The reiteration by Gen. Zurlinden of his firm belief that Dreyfus wrote the Bordereau created lively excitement. M. Demange suggested that if Col. Fabre had not thought of examining the handwriting of the prisoners at the trial, the case would have been eternally buried in the archives of the ministry of war. "And," he remarked, "if this is the case, it must be plain that there was nothing in the Bordereau which would have been detected by the French."

Gen. Zurlinden in a troubled voice acknowledged this fact. In reply to further questions Gen. Zurlinden said that in order to know the whole truth in regard to the Bordereau they must ask for the true minutes.

Exhibition Week!

We will expect you to call and see our Clothing. We will take pleasure in showing you through our establishment. Our low prices will surprise you.

FRASER, FRASER & CO., Foster's Corner, --- 42 King Street, St. John, N. B.

OTTAWA. PARLIAMENT.

Death of Hon. Mr. Bellerose Makes Fourth Vacancy in Senate.

Militia General Orders Gazetted on Saturday—Ninth Victim of the Canada Atlantic Railway Wreck.

OTTAWA, Aug. 12.—Following militia general orders are gazetted: 3rd New Brunswick regiment—To be Capt. J. A. Foster, vice P. C. Jones, appointed adjutant.

Brighton company—Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel D. McL. Vince's tenure of appointment as commanding officer of the company is extended until 20th Sept. 1899.

2nd St. John Fusiliers battalion—To be Lieutenant 2nd Lieut. H. Ferley, H. H. Robertson and J. R. Miller; to be 2nd Lieutenant Sergeant A. P. Poole. Lieutenant provisionally: A. McMillan.

6th battalion Carleton Infantry—Major A. D. Hartley is granted brevet rank of lieutenant colonel.

OTTAWA, Aug. 13.—The death of Senator Bellerose is announced, making the fourth vacancy in the upper house. He was born July 12th, 1820.

Senator Bellerose was a native of Three Rivers, Quebec. He studied law and practiced his profession in his youth, but finally devoted his attention to commerce. He was the first organizer county volunteer militia companies in Lower Canada.

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LOOKS THREATENING.

A Serious Turn of Affairs in the Transvaal.

PRETORIA, Aug. 14.—The Volksraad has amended the Grundwet (constitution) of the South African Republic, compelling persons who are not burghers to cooperate with them in the defence of the national territory and the suppression of rebellion.

Gen. Joubert, vice president of the republic, and commander-in-chief of the forces, has issued a proclamation, ordering all burghers to be ready for war.

Despite Gen. Joubert's denial, it is said that the government made large purchases of mules last Saturday.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 14.—It is reported that a former officer of the British army is now recruiting among the volunteers with the object of forming an irregular corps for the protection of Beaufort West.

Major Gen. Sir Wm. Francis Butler, in command of the British troops in South Africa, against whom there is much feeling because of his alleged Boer sympathies, will be transferred, it is understood, to England.

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 14.—The Standard and Digest News says today: "A crowd besieged the office of the field cornet, demanding rifles on account of war scares."

BARBADOS MARKET. (Claimant, Man & Co's Order, July 22.) The breadstuffs market is firm, with good demand, but further supplies are near at hand. Flour is selling at 12s 6d. Rice is in good demand at 12s 6d. Beans are valued at 12s 6d. Potatoes are valued at 12s 6d. The fish market is dull except for split herring, which are wanted at 4s 4d. Onions are selling at 12s 6d. The arrival with the spring wheat has been on night and the demand for both white and spruce remains very active. The price of white price, 12s 6d. for quality, and 12s 6d. for second quality; for spruce, at 12s 6d. for first quality.

Officer John T. Kelly of the revenue department, St. John, did good work during this year in putting down illicit distillers, etc., and no doubt his efficiency has brought its reward. For his salary has been increased 50 per cent, commencing from July 1st.—Globe.

WOOL BOUGHT.

We buy wool for Oxford Woolen Mills, cash price, in exchange for Oxford Cloth, Yarns and all kinds of Dry Goods, Clothing. Hats and Caps at rock-bottom prices. Address bags, W. H. FAIRALL & CO., 17 Charlotte Street, opp. Love's Stable.

The women's Baptist missionary convention will be held at St. Martins, N. B., on 16th and 17th of this month. A number of missionaries will be present, also Miss Eva D. Fraser, a lady from India. All these will deliver addresses. Delegates from St. John will need to leave on the 5 p. m. train. The St. Martins train will not leave Hampton until the other train arrives.

HALIFAX. HALIFAX, Aug. 14.—A cablegram from Porto Rico announces the arrival of the schooner Grace Rice in a damaged condition. It was previously reported she had foundered in the hurricane.

Rev. W. W. Brewer of Marysville Accused of Conduct Unbecoming a Methodist.

FREDERICTON, Aug. 14.—Rev. Mr. Collier occupied the pulpit of the Methodist church at Marysville yesterday in place of the pastor, Rev. W. W. Brewer, who, at the suggestion of the quarterly board of the church, did not preach. Many rumors concerning Mr. Brewer, of conduct unbecoming a clergyman, have been rife for some time. Rev. G. M. Campbell, the president of the conference, and chairman of the district, was at Marysville today conferring with the church board regarding the affair, and it is understood that the charge of drunkenness is to be formally preferred against Mr. Brewer. The investigation will probably be conducted at Marysville within a short time, although nothing has been made public by the church authorities yet.

The Victoria, B. C. Colonist reports that "Dug" W. Woodworth, the old-time representative of Kings, N. S., in the federal parliament, is on his way east to visit his old home. Mr. Woodworth is now a barrister at standing in San Francisco. Through the aid, Nova Scotians will welcome him with open arms.

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OTTAWA LETTER.

Some Important Facts Regarding the West Huron Steal.

Father of Tart's Son's Wife Given a Chance to Salt Away Some Ten Thousand Dollars.

Charleson, Who Figured in the Mercier Carnival of Corruption, is Cutting a Big Swath in the Yukon.

OTTAWA, Aug. 8.—The despatches have already stated how the West Huron investigation terminated and how ten or a dozen witnesses whose evidence might have been taken in an hour were sent off after the country had passed them by. The majority of the committee declined to allow any more witnesses to be examined. There was no reason for this hurry, for though an agreement had been made to close Monday, it was made under the impression that the business of the house would be about through at that time. The business of the house will not be through for two or three days later, and another day could well have been spared, even if a whole day instead of an hour were needed. The exclusion of these witnesses may enable the machinists to say that Mr. Borsten failed to prove fully and completely the number of ballots which were stolen or stuffed at Farr's poll. He would have been able to prove that 55 voters had marked their votes counted. As it is, he has brought in more than were counted and declarations have been made by a number of others. Besides this there is the proof of the excess of ballots in the box, and the evidence of the ballots themselves, which prove that they did not come from the pad and did not belong to the stub from which they should have been torn. There is the fact that the foreign ballots were not all initiated and the statement by Farr that he voted 22 times, while 21 ballots seemed to be missing from the unused lot at another poll. The case is complete as to the ballot box stuffing and the ballot stuffing. But the number stolen might have been more definitely established if Mr. Russell had not insisted on heading off the investigation.

One important point was established yesterday. Setting aside the statements which witnesses say that Farr made to them, we have certain independent testimony as to what occurred after the election. Farr told more than one witness that he had conversation with Mr. Holmes before and after the election, and that Mr. Holmes expressed his gratitude for the services rendered. Holmes denies that he made any such expression. Though there is no doubt that Holmes could bring Farr here if he wished, the fact that he has not done so establishes a complete absence of complicity on his part. But suppose we accept the statement made by Holmes, what remains? It is proved that Farr went to Toronto and that he was there when the enquiry began. It is known that the officers who went to his residence to summon him could not find him, and that he told the man for whom he worked that he was obliged to get out of the way because of this election trouble. Afterwards Mr. Farr disappeared from Toronto and witnesses testify that they saw him in other towns and that he told them he had been in Oshawa, Withby, Brooklin and other places escaping service.

Now, who caused Mr. Farr to disappear in this way? Who paid his expenses and shaped his course? Mr. James Nelson, who boarded with Farr at 414 Church street, Toronto, describes Farr's movements so far as he knew them. He went to Farr's room and talked the whole matter over on two occasions. Farr told him that he was in trouble about the election, and would have to go away. Mr. Nelson saw one Mr. Vance, who came to visit Farr on two occasions. This fact does not rest on Nelson's testimony, but is established conclusively otherwise. On one of these visits Vance did not find Farr at home and arranged with Nelson that Farr should go to Vance's house on his return. Nelson had gone to bed when Farr came in, but he got up and they two went to 95 Howard street, Toronto. It was after midnight and Nelson was not allowed to go into the house. After the interview with Vance, Farr disappeared and was not seen for nearly a fortnight. When he came back he said he had been on a long round to various towns and had a pretty hard time of it keeping clear of the officers of the house.

Passing from this direct evidence, we have certain hearsay testimony. Mr. Farr cannot be got and therefore it is inadmissible to hear evidence of his own statements. Nelson, who seems to be a very reliable man, says that Farr told him that Vance had arranged for him to escape service and had bought him tickets. Farr also said to Nelson that Vance had explained why he was sending Farr out of town. It was because Vance had received a telegram from Ottawa saying, "keep your man low." Nelson says that he asked Farr if Holmes could have been elected if the election had run straight, and Farr said "never on your life." One other statement made by Farr to Nelson implicates Holmes, but this statement Holmes contradicts. Now, there is no doubt that Vance did make these visits to Farr; that he did cause him to be sent out of the place and kept him hiding; that he provided him with means to travel, and no doubt he was acting under instructions from Ottawa ordering him to keep his man low.

This brings us to the question of Vance. Who is he? Mr. Vance is the chief and permanent assistant to Alexander Smith, the liberal organizer for the province of Ontario. He is, therefore, a regular accredited and paid officer of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's party in this great province. According to the testimony of a witness called by the government, no less than Mr.

McMillen, editor of the Golderich Signal, printer of ballots, contractor under the name of this Mr. Vance had charge of the campaign in West Huron. He has also figured as organizer in all the other campaigns. So far as the government is responsible for the conduct of the party it leads, it is responsible for Mr. Vance.

We have therefore this state of affairs. While the premier was professing his desire to have a full investigation of the conduct of returning officers, and promising to punish all offenders, the chief offender was kept out of sight by the act of the government's own political agents, and on instructions sent from Ottawa by persons directing the conduct of affairs. We have this further fact that according to the testimony of the chief government organ the postmaster general (Mulock) had the oversight of the West Huron election. That Mr. Mulock knew of these arrangements by which the seat was stolen is not shown. We know that Mr. Mulock has permitted his assistants to get the culprit out of the way and to hide away the witnesses whose testimony was most important. Moreover all the ministers in the committee and three or four of their legal supporters have long every-thing that they can do to prevent Mr. Borsten from getting at the main facts of the case. Whatever has been established has been established in spite of every possible attempt that may be made by ministers at Ottawa to burke the enquiry in the committee room, and by the servants of ministers who were engaged in keeping the criminals "low."

"Keep your men low." This is the latest motto of the great liberal party. "Business is business" is an important and useful watchword. "Wait till you see next year" is a motto which deserves an honorable place on the banner. The theory of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the business of a government "is not to benefit but to satisfy" explains many things. But they all must stand under this last great declaration of policy and practice: "Keep your men low." Mr. Vance, the assistant organizer, is not here. He could tell a very good story if he were present, but he stays away in the greatest of the great. His ways declared that he had no concern in the matter at all. He did not know who was in it. He did not know whether his son was connected with the company, but did not believe he could not positively on this question. Mr. Pugsley knew as a perfectly honorable and scrupulous man, but the minister had never done much business with him.

Mr. Blair was asked whether some members of parliament were not concerned in this subsidy, and it was suggested to him that his son, and perhaps he himself, had some connection with the matter. He said that he had no concern in the matter at all. He did not know who was in it. He did not know whether his son was connected with the company, but did not believe he could not positively on this question. Mr. Pugsley knew as a perfectly honorable and scrupulous man, but the minister had never done much business with him.

In a wider sense the doctrine is applied to the whole party here at Ottawa. It is rather a poor business one would think to organize a party on the privileges committee into a body of accomplices apparently engaged in no other service than chocking off an enquiry into a crime against the rights of the people and the institutions of the country. But the necessity of a government party seems to have required this degradation on the part of some of the ablest men in their ranks. It is necessary to keep their men low. When there is Mr. Mulock, and Mr. Paterson, who took a leading part in the Huron campaign, and who to vindicate themselves, ought to have been eager to bring any wrong doing to light. That would have been the course that ministers with a high sense of principle would have pursued, but they seemed to prefer to keep themselves low. Mr. Holmes must now be conscious that he was not honest in the election. Even the organs of his own party have told him that he could not, consistent with his own self-respect, continue to hold the seat. A high-minded man would give it up at once, but Mr. Holmes has adopted the course of his leaders and keeps himself low.

Mr. Mills, minister of justice, is quite pleased with his Transvaal speech. The senate had only an hour and a half for the discussion of the resolution and the philosophical minister took up most of the time. His speech was five times as long as the whole discussion in the commons and ten times as elaborate. When Mr. Mills spoke on redistribution he began with the reign of Edward III. When he speaks on the Drummond railway he begins with the discovery of the steam engine. When he deals with the criminal code he goes back to the Draconian code. When he speaks on iron bounties he goes back to the stone age. The Transvaal speech does not go so far back. It takes up the question at the comparatively recent time of Vasco di Gama, who was reported to have circumnavigated the Cape of Good Hope several centuries ago. Passing by easy and deliberate stages down to the Dutch colonization, the establishment of British power in South Africa, the establishment of the Transvaal state, Mr. Mills makes a slight digression to deal with the infancy of Kruger, the discovery of gold and diamonds and various other incidental elements in the controversy. Then he gathered in all the threads of his discourse and discussed the Transvaal as it is and as it ought to be. Mr. Ferguson points out that there are large dis-

crepancies between the census returns and the other facts stated by Mr. Mills. That, however, is a matter of small consequence so long as the ancient stories are right. The able speech of Mr. Mills is to be circulated by wholesale. The senate has ordered a great many handbills to be printed and sent out for the general information of the public. It is a new departure to make a vote for the circulation of Hansard literature and Mr. Ferguson had some doubts whether the precedent might be inconvener. The next senator who makes a historical speech of an unlightening tendency may desire to unload a hundred thousand copies on an ignorant world at the expense of the treasury. On the other hand, Senator Primrose, Senator Glenow, Senator Gorman and other good conservatives were anxious to give Mr. Mills and his Transvaal speech a good send off, regardless of ultimate consequences. Senator Ferguson did not press his objections to a division or it is said they might have prevailed. So if there is any person who wants to know what happened in the Transvaal before the beginning of previously recorded history, he has only to communicate to the Hon. David Mills, the department of justice in Ottawa, without enclosing a stamp, and he will receive the desired information.

The railway subsidies were yesterday under discussion in the second reading of the bill. A long debate took place over the Edmonton line, and the subsidy to the company was the subject of a long and interesting speech by Mr. Laurier. Mr. Laurier meets all objections with the statement that the president, Mr. George McAvity, is a business man of very great wealth, who is sure to build any railway through the Rocky Mountains, that he undertakes. Mr. Foster adheres to the opinion that Mr. McAvity and his colleagues have no intention of building transcontinental railways, but are engaged in the gateway through the Rocky Mountains and the subsidizing with a view of transferring it to Mackenzie and Mann.

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are exposed to sarcastic attacks. We are told that the minister himself disapproved that the people of the United States don't care a hang about the Alaska controversy and that it is not the habit of Chicago folks to throw rotten eggs at visitors who go there to do business. He is, however, generally taken as a nation making fools of ourselves.

All this criticism might be justified far as the premier is concerned, if he had really given such an answer as is reported to an official invitation, but it is fair to the premier to acquit him of any such indecency. The fact is he had no official invitation either to himself or Lord Minto and therefore did not refuse one. In the quiet of his own home he talked perhaps a little more freely than would be wise except among intimate friends, and the remarks were freely considered the character of his audience.

The facts at the bottom of all the hubbub appear to be these. Mr. Fitzpatrick of the U. S. treasury department has a French-Canadian mother and one of his near relatives was at one time a law partner of the premier. When, therefore, the official visitor arrived and called upon Sir Wilfrid, explaining his origin, the premier took him to his home. Mr. Fitzpatrick accepted Sir Wilfrid's hospitality and remained some days under his roof. Doubtless they talked over many things, and Sir Wilfrid has no objection to saying so, confiding that he is in his communications to parliament. What Mr. Fitzpatrick says may not be a verbatim report of a breakfast table conversation, but it is sufficient to make it impossible for the premier to give a contradiction. Why Sir Wilfrid should have thought it unwise for himself or the governor general to go to Chicago, or what possible reason he could have for opposing that Lord Minto would be treated uncivilly there, is a mystery. One would suppose that the time was quite opportune for the cultivation of social relations and the display of a neighborly feeling, which would be a most proper way of softening down any asperities there may be in the international relations.

But the premier certainly did not in his own mind announce his willingness to support an additional salary for the premier, which concession Senator Landry attributes to the fact that Sir Mackenzie has been a premier himself and stands by his own order. But Sir Mackenzie never expected that the words spoken in the closet would be proclaimed from the house-top. But it appears that while the assistant architect has given vague ideas of the kind of house to be built, he has not his guest, he has also a habit of inspecting the work when it is red. There is a rumor that Mr. Fitzpatrick was not a strict prohibitionist while he was in Ottawa. Possibly the axiom "an eye for an eye" is no more an interesting and lurid statement which he has made to the world. The premier was probably somewhat startled when he saw the remarks which seemed to be innocuous enough, but the table set in bald hideousness under the half column heading of the New York journal.

And now there is nothing for the premier to do but hold his tongue. He cannot plead that he did not talk for publication, but in private intercourse, because then it would appear that while the premier publicly professes to have a great confidence in the United States, he privately expresses contrary views. He cannot deny that he talked in this strain, because there is probably truth in what Mr. Fitzpatrick says, and Mr. Fitzpatrick may have many other careless remarks in reserve. Again, it is not convenient in the midst of these diplomatic relations for the premier of Canada to publicly denounce a prominent United States treasury official and a senator. If Mr. Fitzpatrick were that kind of a man it would not be wise to say so. If he is not, it is unsafe as well as unjust to say that he is.

One thing seems to be certain, and that is that Sir Wilfrid and Lord Minto will now have to go to Chicago. They are certainly less willing to go than they would have been in the first instance, and the awkwardness and very largely increased possibilities of such Chicago eccentricities. But there is no escape for the prime minister. He must now square himself with the United States and the city of Chicago by taking the greatest possible interest in the law and the especially in the corner stone. It will go hard with Sir Wilfrid if he cannot find among his sunny ways some process of persuading everybody concerned that he has had from the day of his birth a taste and overwhelming desire to attend the post office corner stone laying in the western metropolis. He will describe the event as the dream of his boyhood, the hope of his youth, the consuming desire of his mature years and the crowning felicity of his great career. No doubt he will come away leaving the people of Chicago under the impression that the silver trowel they gave him will be stored away in the most sacred place of his home, along with the Cobden Cup medal and the Saskatchewan musket.

Sir Henri Joly and Mr. Paterson had a fearful escape yesterday. While the minister of inland revenue was trying to work through the house a weight and measures bill with a particular clause providing that after the proclamation of the act no Canadian should lay eggs weighing less than eight to the pound, the speaker was contemplating a proceeding which would have taken \$4,000 out of Sir Henri's pocket. Senator Miller had moved the six months' hold to the bill increasing the salaries of Mr. Paterson and Sir Henri, and only the vote of the speaker saved the minister from losing money enough to buy at least 30,000 dozen of the biggest eggs that can be purchased in his riding of Portneuf.

After all, the ministers could have found very little fault with Senator Miller and those who voted with him.

They only proposed to carry out the policy declared by Sir Wilfrid himself two years ago and at his request enacted into law. The act of 1887 provides that the salary of the ministers of customs and of inland revenue shall be \$5,000 a year, but the number of ministers is made less. Mr. Miller was asking the senate to sustain the decision then reached by the government and approved by both houses of parliament. But since two years ago the premier has changed his mind. He cannot get rid of the superfluous ministers. The three that have no work to do are anxious to stay in the government as those who give value for their money. He has not been able to persuade Sir Richard Cartwright, and even if he could there are about a dozen members crowding for the place. Mr. Fielding, who was very proud two years ago to be able to inform the senate that he had no work to do, has taken to reduce the cost of government, now says that this was "a mistake." Mr. Mills, who used to insist that it was not necessary for all parts of the government to be geographically represented in the cabinet, has changed his mind. He explained the change in a speech which began with the Premier, but stopped short of the main point. The only reason given for the change of opinion is the discovery of the Yukon.

Some reflections have been made to the effect that a secretary of state has no work to do. Senator Ferguson will not take the responsibility of showing that he has to be about eight ministers in the course of the summer when the others are amusing themselves on holiday tours. One day the secretary of state is minister of railways, the next day he is minister of finance, and minister of marine, minister of justice. He is everything that the law allows except premier and solicitor general. Instead of cutting down Mr. Scott's salary it is suggested that each of the other ministers allow him \$1,000 a year out of their income and bring his salary up to about \$20,000.

Sir Mackenzie-Bowen is willing to allow the number of ministers to remain and the salaries to be raised. He voted against the Miller amendment, as did several other conservatives. The conservative leader in the senate has announced his willingness to support an additional salary for the premier, which concession Senator Landry attributes to the fact that Sir Mackenzie has been a premier himself and stands by his own order. But Sir Mackenzie never expected that the words spoken in the closet would be proclaimed from the house-top. But it appears that while the assistant architect has given vague ideas of the kind of house to be built, he has not his guest, he has also a habit of inspecting the work when it is red. There is a rumor that Mr. Fitzpatrick was not a strict prohibitionist while he was in Ottawa. Possibly the axiom "an eye for an eye" is no more an interesting and lurid statement which he has made to the world. The premier was probably somewhat startled when he saw the remarks which seemed to be innocuous enough, but the table set in bald hideousness under the half column heading of the New York journal.

A queer feature of this case is that a large number of grit members of parliament who voted for "the salary grab" have been besieging the senators to throw out the bill. It is rather unhandful for a member of parliament to vote for a bill and then try to kill it by this kind of treachery. But many unhandful things are done on this hill, and in this case there is a motive. The government is not allowing an extra indemnity to the members who have been five months here and who think they have earned \$1,500 better than the ministers earn \$3,000 in a year. The members have an idea that the ministers are taking very good care of themselves and are not able to do their duties. And that some of the dissatisfied seem to have had an idea that if the senate should throw out the bill the extra vote for ministers would be put in the supply for not having relieved Mr. Tarte of this department, or giving him some easy, such as the portfolio of inland revenue, or trade and commerce, or state, or private council. Since the public works department is responsible for more doubtful items of expenditure than any other, and must necessarily require more examination in supply, it will hardly do for a government to leave the department with an absent minister and then evade criticism by having no one in the house to explain how money is spent.

In the matter of the dredging at Coteau, the explanation is simple. The members understand it very well. The facts are these: Mr. Tarte's son married the daughter of Mr. Gauthier, a real estate agent and broker in Montreal. Father-in-law Gauthier made the first advance. He ordered a dredging plant and never had anything to do with work of that kind. It was, therefore, a little startling when Mr. Tarte announced last year in the house that he had given the contract for dredging to this connection of his. Mr. Tarte explained that Mr. Gauthier had come to the department stating that he had an equipment for dredging and would take the contract at the regulation rate of eight dollars an hour. There is no such regulation rate; the proper and legal way of giving out dredging is to do it by tender and contract. But Mr. Tarte explained that eight dollars an hour was cheap, and that Mr. Gauthier's dredge would take out a thousand yards a day, so that the cost would be only eight cents a yard. Since then additional light has been thrown on the matter. A return brought down shows that Mr. Tarte made the first advance. He ordered a dredging plant and never had anything to do with work of that kind. It was, therefore, a little startling when Mr. Tarte announced last year in the house that he had given the contract for dredging to this connection of his. Mr. Tarte explained that Mr. Gauthier had come to the department stating that he had an equipment for dredging and would take the contract at the regulation rate of eight dollars an hour. There is no such regulation rate; the proper and legal way of giving out dredging is to do it by tender and contract. But Mr. Tarte explained that eight dollars an hour was cheap, and that Mr. Gauthier's dredge would take out a thousand yards a day, so that the cost would be only eight cents a yard. Since then additional light has been thrown on the matter. A return brought down shows that Mr. Tarte made the first advance. He ordered a dredging plant and never had anything to do with work of that kind. It was, therefore, a little startling when Mr. Tarte announced last year in the house that he had given the contract for dredging to this connection of his. Mr. Tarte explained that Mr. Gauthier had come to the department stating that he had an equipment for dredging and would take the contract at the regulation rate of eight dollars an hour. There is no such regulation rate; the proper and legal way of giving out dredging is to do it by tender and contract. But Mr. Tarte explained that eight dollars an hour was cheap, and that Mr. Gauthier's dredge would take out a thousand yards a day, so that the cost would be only eight cents a yard.

What Mr. Gauthier did was to go to a certain Mr. McDonald who is a contractor and ordinary product outside of the combine it could not only have furnished the farmers with this 600 tons at some 8 or 9 cents a pound retail, but could have kept the price of the imported product down to the same figure. The farmers would



Thrift people look for low cost and high value when buying soap. Thrift Soap is a good hard, solid pure soap that makes its value. The price is low, 5 cents a cake. SURPRISE is the name of the soap.

therefore have saved some half a million dollars on the ten million pounds of twine they used, all of which went in the shape of profits to the contractors with whom the government dealt, and to the United States combine, which supplied more than half of the twine used in Canada. The other day a supporter of the government boasted that under the present tariff the Farmers' Cordage company paid 60 per cent. dividend on its capital. This is a fine thing for the company, which departed from its original intention and is joining in the combine for high prices and big profits. But after all the farmer had to pay the bill. The government gets little profit, while other manufacturers gather in 40 per cent. The treasury loses the revenue that might have been collected. The twine imported displaces goods that ought to have been produced in Canada. And after all, the price paid by the horny-handed farmer is twice as high as it would be if the goods were sold at a fair margin of profit. However, the majority of parliament has sustained the action of the government, and the sale of binder twine in one lot to one person, leaving him free to combine with other operators and squeeze the farmer to the last extreme, is endorsed by the great liberal party as represented at Ottawa.

We have a clause in the tariff of which Mr. Fielding has done some tall boasting. This clause professes to protect the conditions that result in investment to unduly enhance prices. The law has never been enforced in any particular, and it is a singular commentary thereon that the most injurious combine of last year was the product of the government's industry at Kingston. If the government as a producer had got the benefit of the high prices, the gain would have come back to the taxpayer, but the benefit is given to the favorites to whom the product is sold, and who hold up the price at the expense of the consumer.

OTTAWA, Aug. 10.—Some of Mr. Tarte's business expenses were before the house yesterday. The committee got pretty well through supply and would have got through quite early in the day instead of at 3 o'clock this morning if Mr. Tarte had carried on his business in the regular way. But when a minister goes to peddling out contracts among family connections, he is likely to establish conditions that result in investigation, especially when that minister is Mr. Tarte. Mr. McMillen says that Mr. Tarte is seriously ill and a long way off, and therefore the house should not be severe on his management. This does not mean that the members as good reasoning. Mr. Fielding has charge of the department of public works, as acting minister, and is responsible to the house for all that has been done in it. If Mr. Tarte is not able to do his duties, it is to be defended, and if the acting minister has not been able to find out what the real minister has been doing, it is obvious that the premier is to blame for not having relieved Mr. Tarte of this department, or giving him some easy, such as the portfolio of inland revenue, or trade and commerce, or state, or private council.

Since the public works department is responsible for more doubtful items of expenditure than any other, and must necessarily require more examination in supply, it will hardly do for a government to leave the department with an absent minister and then evade criticism by having no one in the house to explain how money is spent.

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attention to the matter. The job when completed will probably cost \$30,000 or \$40,000, of which the father-in-law will contribute \$10,000 without having turned over his hand in the matter. The additional information brought to light yesterday was that the dredging had cost not eight cents a yard, as Mr. Tartie promised, but over thirteen cents a yard. Probably Mr. McDonald did the work at eight cents or less. The margin of profit goes to the father-in-law.

Now it is certain that the man who did the work for Mr. Gauthier would have done it for the government at the same price. He was not allowed, the charges to tender. The country cut this \$10,000 or so, be it more or less, in order that something should be done for the connections of ministers and hangers on of the party. The defence must have been that the case was urgent. As a matter of fact the work will not be needed for two years, and has been prosecuted with great deliberation. Besides, the department could probably have urged the work just as well by dealing with a real contractor as by the round about process through the father-in-law.

Mr. McAllen, the former watchdog of the treasury, appeared in this case as the apologist for Mr. Tartie. Having first protested against criticism in the absence of the minister, he laid down the doctrine that it did not matter to the country how cheap Mr. Gauthier got the work done and how great a rake off he made if the price paid him was not accepted. But Mr. Fielding appeared to take the same view, while Mr. Foster, Clarke Wallace and E. F. Clark took the ground that the government should get the work done at competitive prices and should deal direct with the dredger owner. The farming out practice is becoming almost universal in the public works department. There is a go between in all the contracts and some fellow who sits in an office and smokes a cigar while the contractor and the contractor and the government.

The same state of affairs that happened at Cotnam has occurred in Toronto and on Georgian Bay. Tailors, lawyers and all sorts of middle men have taken the dredging contracts, farming them out to the owners of dredges, who have been paid for the deal with the government direct at the same prices they accept from the farmer out. It is not surprising that we should have a \$60,000 session under this system.

After midnight there was a lively talk about another affair of Mr. Tartie's. It will be remembered that the minister's last winter broke in suddenly while Mr. Blair was negotiating with Dr. Hallett's company to construct a line of telegraph to the Yukon. The Roche company was ready for action and intended to build the line without cost to the government, when suddenly negotiations were broken off and it was learned that Mr. Tartie was establishing the telegraph as a government work. The minister had not waited for the meeting of parliament, but without authority to do so had sent out Mr. Charlebon with a letter of credit to go to the amount of \$20,000 to establish the telegraph system, make new trails, provide bridges, clear out rapids in the rivers, and generally to cut a big swath in this region. Mr. Charlebon was given authority to do as he pleased, and began operations by buying all the wire he needed from his son in this city without tender. Other supplies were purchased also without tender from Sate & Co., whose connection with the Tartie supplies was noticed some time ago.

Yesterday the house was called upon to vote some \$30,000 for services that Mr. Charlebon is carrying on. Nearly every cent of this money is controlled absolutely by Mr. Charlebon. Even the supplies bought there were procured by him personally and not through the officer whose business it is to purchase for the department. The supplies bought in the Yukon are privately negotiated, and there is little or no check on his operations. When Mr. Fielding came to explain the course of events to the committee he knew absolutely nothing of what Mr. Charlebon had been doing during the past five months. He knew that bills to the amount of \$2,000 had come out and that they had been paid before hand by Senator Cox's bank in accordance with the letter of credit. The bank is heard from every fortnight about the amount of money which is keeping pretty low. During these five months he has not even sent a pay sheet nor a voucher. Mr. Fielding is very much embarrassed over the matter and says he cannot explain it, and that it seems to him to be an extraordinary state of affairs. A rigid cross-examination brought out the fact that an accountant was sent in three or four weeks ago to see if he could get the money going. Meanwhile the house is asked to vote money blindly, and Mr. Charlebon has unlimited credit with the government bank of the Yukon, while it is reported that his officers and men are amusing themselves taking up claims and searching for gold.

This Mr. Charlebon is an appointee of Mr. Tartie. His name is familiar to those who have had occasion to study the history of the Mercier regime in Quebec during the carnival of corruption which was exposed in 1891. Mr. Charlebon was wanted at Ottawa as soon as Mr. Tartie came here, and he was placed in the particular position that he would most have desired. As paymaster and general director of operations Mr. Charlebon is in his glory. He can direct operations magnificently. Of course he is not an engineer, but that is no reason why he should not build bridges, clear out rivers, locate and construct telegraph lines and perform other operations that usually fall to men of practical knowledge. Then Mr. Charlebon is great in letters of credit. He is a sublime purchaser, combining a large carelessness of detail with a supreme score of book-keepers, a hatred of vouchers, and a delight in checks and drafts and letters of credit, he was just the man for Count Mercier, and is altogether indispensable to Mr. Tartie. He comes high, but that is expected of great administrators. Mr. Tartie himself comes high, and so does Mr. Blair. But any of their friends and attaches will agree that they are worth all they cost. S. D. S.

### THE DREYFUS CASE.

#### Court Martial Concluded Its Secret Session Friday Morning.

#### Mrs. Emily Crawford's Review of the Situation to Date.

#### Dreyfusites Satisfied With the Examination of the Secret Dossier—Judges Ready to Sacrifice Equity to Authority.

RENNES, Aug. 11.—The Dreyfus court martial concluded its secret sessions at nine o'clock this morning, when M. Paleologue, of the foreign office, completed his explanations of the secret dossier. The court will meet again at 8.30 tomorrow morning. (Copyright 1899, by Associated Press.)

RENNES, Aug. 11.—All the notable Dreyfusites here are satisfied with the examination of the secret dossier. They have urged their newspaper friends in Paris to clamor for full publicity, knowing that, if it is granted, the military and nationalist parties will be utterly disgraced. They are convinced that the diplomatic and war office dossiers team with forgeries. Of course their impressions are derived from the five counsel present at the examination of these papers. Publicity would mean the pillory for General de Bolesieffre & Company. They would be pelted with their own foul eggs, while Captain Dreyfus would be cleared in the face of the whole world. The military cases here are furious at the turn things are taking. The correspondent of a Russian paper told me today that in a cafe frequented by officers he unfolded the Dreyfusite dossier to read it. All the military men near by scowled at him in a marked manner and after coughing and otherwise showing their disapproval, went in a body to the other end of the cafe, as if the Russian was a joke.

All the officers at the military club came on the club balcony when a bundle of Dreyfusite journals was being burned in the streets and they approved the performance by unmitigated gestures.

One now sees the wisdom of the order forbidding officers not attached to the garrison to stay here during the trial.

I hear that in unclean imaginings the secret military dossier exceeds the worst top-shelf literature. To secure secrecy, the scribes who worked for Henry and his friends did not hesitate to forge letters from high diplomatic personages. Nearly a score of love letters from a lady high in the diplomatic sphere were supposed to have been seized in the despatch box of an embassy during transmission to Berlin. The person whom she is represented as having as a correspondent was an attaché of an embassy there, and much younger than the lady, who is made to appear impassioned, quite an Eloise. Of course she mentions the Dreyfus affair, and asks the attaché to help whitewash the unfortunate captain.

M. Jaures expects that there will be a great exposure of a conspiracy against the republic, and that the high-handed measures of the present government against certain generals will be more than justified by the coming revelations.

The examination of the diplomatic dossier was concluded this morning. Dreyfus, on leaving the lycium, looked brighter than he had even previously appeared.

twenty-three of his numerous royalist and Bonapartist allies, who have pooled with him against the republic. As in the Boulanger conspiracy, the pool would be of little consequence but for the military caste which has found representative men in Gen. Negrier and some other generals having great commands.

It is strange how the fight thickened around the shadow and emaciated red-haired Jew, whose uniform of an artillery captain so ill-fits and befits his figure and physiognomy. Last Monday's sitting of the court martial, the first subsequent non-public sitting, were the first skirmishing operations; but yesterday was a field day in which the two hostile forces into which France is divided, and has been since the revolution, are themselves in array of battle and drew the first blood. Each side stands committed to a certain course and has burned its ships. The actual Dreyfus trial is a trial of strength. I cannot see a possibility of an ending, or a draw game. It is now a "neck or nothing" combat, a desperate fight, in which neither side will give in unless utterly routed.

The actual situation of the forces engaged reminds one of that of the armies of the French revolution and those they had to fight. The Dreyfusites have the brains, the forward impetuosity, and the courage. At the same time they are raw recruits, gathered spontaneously from the four parts of the compass. Hatred of the military caste, and it may be, the prospect of reward, have made them homogeneous.

The nationalists have social and other pretenses, numbers and organization. Their centre is composed of the majority of the Frenchmen and the French women, their left wing is a firm of 22,000 officers; and their right wing consists of the church.

All profess respect for legality, but only from the lips out. One side is belligerent rights and the other the friendly neutrality of the government. Their adversaries can no longer make use of the rope that hung Lemercier Picard, or the razor that cut Henry's throat. The minister of war could not, as he wanted to, read a forged document in parliament. It is impossible now to stuff the dossier with fables fit for Mother Goose's tale. But organization, numbers, prestige and wealth mean staying power.

Doubtless the Dreyfusites are supplied with Jewish funds without accepting M. de Freycenet's estimate of 20,000,000 francs. The sum subscribed by English and German Jews must be enormous, but like wealthy Gentiles, rich Jews are fond of the pomp and vanities of life, the titles of aristocracy and delivery being had. But we have frightened already at the onward pace of the Dreyfusites.

General Mercier's deposition was inaudible unless to the judge and shortsighted reporters. It fell flat, his voice and delivery being bad. But we have it now in print. It has qualities for which we did not give it credit during delivery. They are easy, flowing statements, plausibility and the art of lullaby and delivery being bad. But we have it now in print. It has qualities for which we did not give it credit during delivery. They are easy, flowing statements, plausibility and the art of lullaby and delivery being bad. But we have it now in print. It has qualities for which we did not give it credit during delivery.

The immediate issue of the fight is the honor of the republic, but yesterday's incidents are but the beginning of a struggle of far-reaching consequences.

### FOUR SHIPS FOUNDERED.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—A Victoria special states terrific destruction was wrought by a hurricane off Australia. Four ships foundered at sea. The City of York, an iron ship of 1,170 tons, went ashore at Rotter Island and is a total wreck. Eleven lives were lost. The wreck of the Carlin Castle was the most frightful that has occurred on the coast for two years. Thirty-three people among the passengers are missing, and while many were drowned, many more were eaten by sharks. The Argusburg was carrying a cargo of horses along the coast. The stalls were torn down by the great masses of water that came in from the deck and a large number of the animals were drowned. Two other unknown ships were wrecked during the storm, and a large number of passengers were lost.

### LONGEVITY OF POPE LEO.

Leo XIII. bids fair to be the oldest of popes. The scans of the operation performed by Dr. Mitchell, the aged pontiff is said to have thoroughly disappeared. Some time ago, when the physicians removed the last damages, the pope said, jokingly, to the doctor: "I wonder how long many years of life can you promise me?" "I believe confidently," replied the physician, "that your holiness will live to be over a hundred." "No, no," answered the pope, "you are stretching my years a little too far."

### IT PROVED THEIR OPPORTUNITY.

The new Australian baronet, Chief Justice Way, was a bad lad in North Devon in 1850, when his father, a Bible Christian minister, decided to go out to South Australia. His mother, however, was seriously concerned when the reverend gentleman indicated his intention. Her one thought was that in a comparatively unknown colony her two sons might not have such opportunities in life as in the country of their birth. Little did she dream that under the southern cross one of her sons would be chief justice and the other one of the leading physicians of the colony in which their lot was to be cast.

### TO SUPPRESS PEDDLERS.

The board of trade is to try and see if something cannot be done to stop peddlers coming into Halifax and taking orders for goods from customers. Merchants have been complaining of the matter for some time. The stationary trade is perhaps the biggest sufferer. The chief stationery which comes to Halifax from Toronto and Montreal is something enormous. Dealers complain that institutions such as the banks give large orders of stationery and pay a higher price than they would be secured in this city. This is thought to be decidedly unfair to our merchants who pay taxes and spend their money in suffering. The same applies to the clothing trade and many other lines.

### THINKS THERE ARE SOME IDEAS.

In the Chronicle at the present time there are advertisements calling for 1,700 workmen—300 wanted on the coast railway, 1,000 on the Inverness and Richmond railway, and 400 at the Dominion Steel Co.'s works at Sydney. If these men cannot be procured in the maritime provinces for the wages offered—\$1 to \$1.25 per day—the contractors calling for this labor will be compelled to import foreigners. The wages offered are not very moderate—too low, perhaps—but they are better than idleness; and we have reason to believe that, notwithstanding, the activity which prevails throughout the country generally, there are some idle men to be found in all our cities and towns. It would be much better for these to take employment on the railways building Canada's great arteries, or at least to be dependent on old jobs.

### MAJOR DALEY'S SON.

Douglas Daley of Digby arrived in Dartmouth Tuesday from Dawson City, en route for Digby, where he resides. He is a son of Mayor Daley, and left Dawson on the 1st July. He is in good health, and does not intend to return to the Klondyke. From his conversation it seems he had not struck a bonanza, but had done much better than many other Nova Scotians who journeyed to that far-off gold country.

### AN OLD KIND OF SWINDLE.

Some business men in St. John have been duped by a manuscript letter, dated from the Military Prison, Madrid, written in French, and signed by "M. H. Colonel de Cuba," stating that the writer during the war was forced to buy a box containing \$500,000 in American money. Being a prisoner he wanted an honest man to get the box for him, when he would allow him 25 per cent of the amount. The colonel gives an address to which the recipient of the letter is asked to call. The swindle consists in extracting money from persons who would be foolish enough to answer the letter, but it is not likely there are any such gullible individuals in St. John.—Globe.

Mr. Brown—Have you ever seen anything like the moon to remind you of a man? Mrs. Black—Oh, yes; when it was full I have.

### IRON STILL RISING.

#### Further Advances This Week in Canada Plate, Terne Plate, Tin Plate and Black Sheets.

#### Shelf Hardware Up 20 Per Cent—Cutlery Stronger and Wire Goods on the Boom.

MONTREAL, Aug. 10.—The remarkable strength in iron and metals of all sorts continues. Last week advances in both tin and Canada plates were noted. They have been supplemented this week by further material gains. Canada plate being 20c. higher, at \$2.60; coke tin plate, 40c., at \$4.40; and charcoal 50c. at \$4.80 base. Terne plates have advanced another 25c. to \$7.50, and black sheets are 20c. up all round, 2 to 16 being \$3; 18 to 20, \$2.40; 22 to 24, \$2.60; 26, \$2.55 and 28 gauge, \$2.70. Ingot tin has shown some fluctuation in response to the variation abroad. For instance, at the beginning of the week business was done in it at 32c. to 33c., but now the inside price for round lots is 35c. Spot tin is unchanged here at 19 1/2c. London at \$145 1/2, and at Singapore \$145 1/2. Lead has been firmer in London, but is unchanged here at \$4.50, while ingot copper, which advanced to 27 1/2c., for spot in London is unchanged here at 19 1/2c. Leading brands of Scotch pig iron are held firm at \$21, and no quotation is obtainable on domestic pig. At American centres, all heavy material continues firm, the most notable change being a further advance of 1c. per ton in billets to \$5.

An advance of twenty per cent has just taken place in American shelf or builders' hardware. This advance followed two of ten per cent each, and another is looked for, to occur about the 1st of October.

Mr. Newman of Caverhill, Learmont & Co., explained to a representative of the Star this morning that these continued advances were perfectly justifiable, considering the cost of the metals entering into the finished products. Tin, copper, iron and other metals had gone up as much as one hundred to a hundred and fifty per cent in many instances, and the only reason that the finished product has not advanced in proportion, was that only a portion of the cost was composed of raw material, the balance being made up of wages to the workmen. For eight or nine years past these engaged in the iron trades have had their wages cut to the bare living point, so that they could with difficulty make the most frugal livelihood. The moment a permanent improvement set in wages were voluntarily advanced by employers, and advances were still taking place. This improvement in wages took place first in the United States, and it was now taking place in England and Germany also. With the increase of wages other advances might be looked for in prices of finished articles.

German hardware was also advancing rapidly. A letter had been received a few days since from a large German manufacturer, instructing that the price of their finished goods had been advanced from five to fifteen per cent, while cutlery was being advanced from five to ten per cent. This was necessitated by the advance of one per cent in iron and steel, and fifteen in brass.

Of course cutlery had practically not been advanced yet, as the material which entered into its composition was so small a portion of its cost. So it is that the finer and better finished goods showed very little change, while it became absolutely necessary to put up the price of the coarser goods, in which wages was very much less of an element than in the finer lines. The demand for hardware all over the world, especially in the United States, is increasing rapidly. The export trade in the United States for the six months of this year, a year ahead of any similar period. This large demand from foreign countries, coupled with more than an active demand from home, is placing the hardware manufacturers in the United States in a very strong position, and prices are likely to continue as high as at present, if not higher.

The undertaking of opening up Cuba has launched an immense amount of American capital into that new market, and occasioned a considerable increase in demand for hardware. To instance the higher prices of all lines of these goods, mention might be made of a certain line of wire product which was actually advanced 27 per cent this morning, and a further advance is expected to occur about the first of October. These prices must be paid to secure the goods which are articles of daily consumption.

### KLONDYKE KING FAILS.

#### Alexander McDonald Shoulders the Pick Again—Liabilities \$6,000,000.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—A special to the Times-Herald from San Francisco says: Alexander McDonald, king of the Klondyke, has failed. His liabilities are about \$6,000,000. His assets are of uncertain value. After knowing for twenty years what it is to be a millionaire many times over, he has shouldered his pick and without complaining has started again as a poor miner, leaving his bride in Dawson, with a score of creditors, for whose benefit all his interests, both mining and trading, have been assigned. In his formal declaration of insolvency, filed at Dawson, July 23, McDonald states his liabilities to be approximately \$6,000,000, while there is no way of fully covering his assets, as his investments are largely of promissory nature. As they will have to be sacrificed, McDonald says there will not be enough to go around, although he believed that his ultimate value will prove \$20,000,000 at least. He was not at all dispirited by his sudden change of fortune; indeed, he appears relieved. His bride is an English girl almost twenty years his junior.

### HARDWARE MEN

#### Elect W. H. Thorne of St. John Their President.

DIGBY, N. S., Aug. 11.—The officers elected at the meeting of the hardware association of the maritime provinces, held here yesterday and last evening are as follows: President, W. H. Thorne, St. John; vice president, A. M. Bell, Halifax; secretary treasurer, J. J. Barry, St. John; executive committee, Messrs. S. Hayward, E. McMichael and Thomas McAvity of St. John and W. S. Robertson, W. C. Brine and Edward Stairs of Halifax. Delegates were present from different places in the maritime provinces. St. John was represented by M. E. Agon, of H. Horton & Sons, J. P. McIntyre, of I. & E. R. Burpee, E. McMichael, of James Robertson Co.; James Pender, of the Pender Nail Works Co., Ltd.; R. B. Emerson, of Emerson & Fisher, S. Hayward, of the S. Hayward Co.; W. H. Thorne, of W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd.; Thomas McAvity, of T. McAvity & Sons, Halifax was represented by M. Crowell, of Crowell Bros.; W. B. Arthur, of W. B. Arthur & Co.; J. E. Wier, of W. G. Robertson & Bros.; W. H. Sterns, H. H. Fuller & Co.; H. A. Grant, of H. A. Grant & Co.; A. M. Bell, of A. M. Bell & Co., and Edward Stairs, of Stairs Sons & Morrow. After the close of business in the evening, the members repaired to the Manhattan, where a dinner had been provided by E. K. Spinney.

### SAN DOMINGO REVOLT.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 11.—A mail despatch from Santo Domingo, dated August 3, says that the considerable intelligence telling of the spread and significance of the revolution throughout the Dominican republic. Prominent men in civil and military circles, it appears, are taking the field, with the understanding that Jimenez is the prime mover, and that he will shortly arrive there from Cuba with munitions of war. Among his military adherents, including regular soldiers, were the well known generals Ramon Pacheco and Pablo Reyes, who are advancing westward by forced marches, for the purpose of cutting off Monte Cristi from reinforcements, and to form a junction with the insurgent forces from Hayti, thus opening a way for the Jimenez expedition. Undoubtedly the popularity of the revolution is due to the use of the name of General Jimenez, and should he decline the field, or Jimenez finally oppose his election, prominent leaders are already considering the alternative of calling a plebiscite in order to ascertain whether the country would prefer to renew the vote of 1871 for American annexation or an American protectorate.

### WEST INDIAN CYCLONE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The war department today took prompt measures for the relief of the hurricane sufferers in Porto Rico. When the press despatches and General Davis' advice made known the extent of the disaster, steps were immediately taken to send supplies and the transport McPherson was ordered put in readiness to sail from New York on Monday next. She will carry rations and other necessities. Secretary of War Root at this afternoon sent an appeal to the mayors of all cities of more than 150,000 people.

### DIFFERENT WITH HOBSON.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—An interesting incident occurred this afternoon at Victoria station, London, as General Lord Kitchener of Khartoum was about to take the train for Egypt. The governor general of the Sudan, accompanied by his aide, de camp, was about entering the railway carriage when a well dressed American lady approached the group of which he was the centre, unfurled a silk American flag, extended her hand, and said: "Under this flag is it allowable?" "Certainly," said the aide, accepting her proffered hand and shaking it heartily. "Good bye and God bless you," exclaimed the young lady, apparently delighted.

### SAN MATEO OCCUPIED.

MANILA, Aug. 13, 2:10 p. m.—A reconnaissance yesterday by troops of Gen. Samuel B. Young's brigade, with the object of discovering the whereabouts of the enemy near San Mateo, northeast of San Juan reservoir, about ten miles from Manila, resulted in the occupation of San Mateo. The American loss was three killed and thirteen wounded, including a lieutenant of the 1st infantry. Twenty-three of the enemy are known to have been killed.



look for low cost when buying soap. It is good hard, solid, lasts its value. 5 cents a cake. Name of the soap.

Some half a million million pounds of which went to the contractor. States combine, than half of the.

supporter of the under the Farmers' Cordage cent, dividend on a fine thing for departed from its and joined in the ces and big profits. Farmer had to pay ment gets little r manufacturers t. The treasury that might have wine imported ought to have and. And after the horny-handed high as it would be at a fair margin the majority of lined the action of the sale of binder one person, leav- combine with other the farmer to endorsed by his as represented at

in the tariff of has done some tall professes to pro- nom combines in- finance prices. The enforces in any a singular com- the most injuri- year was the pro- ment industry at government. Mr. Blair would have come r, but the benefit rtes to whom the who hold up the of the construction.

S. D. S. Some of Mr. business expendi- house yesterday. ot pretty well would have got in the day instead morning if Mr. in his business had when a minister contracts among he is likely to es- require him to when that minis- Mr. McMullen says seriously ill and a therefore the house on his manage- strike opposition reasoning. Mr. of the department a acting minister, to the house for all e if Mr. Tartie his department, or of the acting minis- to find out what has been doing, it is similar to blame ved Mr. Tartie of given him some- the portfolio of trade and com- privy council. rks department is re doubtful items any other and require more exam- will hardly do for the department minister, and then having no one in how money is

the dredging at tions are ample. stand it very well. Mr. Tartie's son of Mr. Gauthier, and broker in law Gauthier is a dredger. He at and never had a work of that fore, a little star- announced last that he had given ding to this com- Tartie explained and come to the that he had an ing and would at the regulation an hour. There rate, the proper ving out dredging and contract. But that eight dollars and that Mr. ay, so that the ight cents a yard. ight has been later. A return that Mr. Tartie nes. He orders to Mr. Gauthier dollars an hour to Mr. Gauthier would accept the ed with an equip-

did was to go to and who is a con- siderer. Mr. Gien- with him at a an the government with the govern- letting the rake off, d, to two or three paying no further

Children Cry for CASTORIA.



CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges.

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

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, issuing weekly 5,500 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces.

Don D'Oro, of the Boden stable, won the grand prize at Saratoga, Saturday. The purse was \$5,000.

Justin Gooding, aged 70 years, died at Kingsclear, York Co. on Thursday last.

Joseph Upton of Maryville and Abbie, daughter of John Greer of New Brunswick, York Co., were married at the home of the bride on Thursday last.

The death occurred at No. 4 Crawford street, Roxbury, Mass., on Saturday of Mrs. Geo. Fawcett. The body will be taken to Hampton for interment.

John Gillespie of Shutes has purchased the handsome residence of J. S. Brites of Sussex, and with his family will shortly move there.—Amherst Press.

J. E. Fitzgerald, who did the plumbing at the Mispaw pulp mill, has been awarded the contract to do all the work in that line at the Mispaw mill.

The prize list of the St. John exhibition has been issued. Copies may be had at the rooms, Canterbury street, or by addressing Charles A. Everett, manager.

Freeman Turnbull, of the steamer Prince Edward, at Boston on the last trip heroically rescued a man under the influence of liquor, who fell off the steamer wharf.

News was received at Norton on Wednesday of the sudden death of Charles E. Wood in Boston. Deceased was in his 26th year and was a son of Wm. Wood of Cambridge.

Shipping Master Purdy has been advised that the name of the seaman who died on board the bark Malden City was Joseph B. Burt of Yarmouth, N. S. He died July 22 and was buried at sea.

In the equity suit in the matter of the infant children of Hugh McLean of Salmon River, mother, Mrs. Addie McLean petitioned for appointment as guardian. A reference was ordered. A. W. Baird for the petitioner.

A meeting to consider the question of establishing a pork packing factory was held at Hartland the other day and after some consideration of the subject, the meeting adjourned to meet again on Tuesday evening, the 22nd inst.

Cheese sold up to 10 1/2 c. in Brockville on Friday and 10 3/8 c. in Montreal. Prices are now 3 1/2 c. above those of last year. Butter is 19 to 21 c. in Montreal, the latter for finest creamery.

The honorary treasurer of the Victoria Order of Nurses in Toronto acknowledged subscriptions from Toronto people amounting to \$1,385. Seven persons gave \$100 each, one \$200, two \$50, six \$25 and others \$5 and \$10.

The Sun's Richibucto correspondent writes: The death of Sister S. Dorothy, mother superior of Notre Dame convent at St. Louis, Kent Co., occurred on the evening of the 10th inst. The remains were taken to Montreal the next night.

The third son of Dr. D. F. Higgins, Prof. Frank R. Higgins, is home in Wolfville for the holidays. He is professor of mathematics in the Indiana State Normal college at Terra Haute, Ind., an institution having about 40 instructors and an attendance of over 1,800 students.

SUCCESS FOR SIXTY YEARS.—This is the record of Fair-Killer, Perry's Hair-Remover, which has cured thousands of cases of dandruff, itching, and all scalp troubles. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Fair-Killer, Perry's Hair-Remover, 25 cents and 50 cents.

WHAT WE ADVERTISE IS SO. WE GIVE GREAT VALUES AT ALL TIMES.

Here are Some of our Bargains. LADIES WRAPPERS. 2.30 quality now 1.75. 1.75 " " 1.40. 1.45 " " 1.10. 1.85 " " 1.05.

A few pieces of SUMMER DRESS GOODS at HALF PRICE TO CLEAR.

COTTON HOSE. 8s, 10, 12, 14, 17, 20, 25c. plain or ribbed.

SHARP & McMACKIN, 325 MAIN STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. (NORTH END).

It has become a problem who will have the greatest number of UNION BLEND tea keys and get the \$100 in cash.

A Plattsburg, N. Y. despatch of Aug. 9 says: "Among the callers upon Frederick McKinley this morning were two distinguished Canadians, Major-General Hutton of Ottawa, aide to the Queen, commanding her majesty's troops in the Dominion of Canada, and Major Laurence G. Drummond of the Scots Guards, Ottawa."

Donald Fraser & Sons are forwarding seven scow loads of box shooks to St. John, where they are to be loaded upon an Italian bark for shipment to Bristol, England. This is part of an order for 1,500,000 shooks received from a London firm which carries on business at Bristol.—(Fredericton Herald.)

It is reported that J. J. Herbert, the defuncting teller of the Ville Marie bank, was in St. Flavie a week ago and in Montreal last Sunday. The police of Montreal say they have not official notification from Montreal that Herbert is wanted and know nothing of what appears in the newspapers.—Globe.

The Knights of Pythias excursion which is to come to this city under the auspices of Red Cross Lodge, Boston, and the party will be expected, number about four hundred. They come here by way of Halifax, Yarmouth and Digby, and will reach St. John some time near the 28th of August. Several days will be spent here, during which time there will be a parade, and a programme of sports will be held.

Mayor Sears has received from the Royal Humane Society of Canada the bronze medal awarded Stewart L. Fairweather for his heroic rescue from drowning at Rothesay a few weeks ago of Bert Harrison. His worship will publicly present the medal to Mr. Fairweather at 11 o'clock on Friday morning at the City building. Mr. Fairweather on several occasions has risked his life to save others, and the medal is well deserved.

Asa Jones of Greenwich was in the city yesterday. Mr. Jones is anxious to have an inquiry instituted into the cause of the drowning of his daughter, Miss Sybil Jones, whose body was recovered near her home on Monday. Miss Jones was skating on the river near Hamstead with a young man named Vanwart last winter, when she was drowned. Her body has been buried a few inches below the ground and will be exhumed when the inquiry concerning the death of the young lady is commenced.

Senator Proctor of Connecticut, says Thursday's Fredericton Gleaner, arrived here last evening from the Tobique, where he has been enjoying a fishing trip. The senator is accompanied by his secretary, P. E. Fairbridge, and they registered at the Queen. Senator Proctor is one of the foremost promoters of the Grand Falls Power Co., and came to Fredericton upon business connected with that enterprise. It is understood that he has today bought out the rights at Grand Falls held by James Hayes and others, and which had hindered somewhat the progress of the gigantic enterprise projected at Grand Falls.

Five large vessels left Montreal on Thursday for Great Britain with full general cargoes. They were the steamship Laurentian, 3837 tons, for Liverpool, Lakonia, 3046, for Glasgow, Monterey, 3485, for Bristol; Mennon, 2046, for London; Philadelphia, 3232, for Liverpool. Since the opening of the present season of navigation 425 vessels have arrived in the port of Montreal.—Gazette, Thursday.

Fred Sother, a young man about eighteen years old, living with his parents on Anne street, north end, has been absent from his home since Wednesday and considerable anxiety is felt for his safety. Young Sother works at Scott & Lawton's, and knocked off work at noon on Tuesday in order to go to the picnic at Torreyburn. He returned home Tuesday night, but since Wednesday morning nothing has been seen of him. It was thought at first that his might have gone out to Baywater, where his mother is staying, but it was found later that he had not done so.

Treadwell's lake is proving a great bonanza to the fishermen as well as the general proprietor of the house at the lakeside. Every evening numbers of fishermen go out to be on the lake bright and early in the morning, and that is the time when the best catches are made. Saturday morning a dozen or more fine fish were taken. One, captured by Mr. McGrath, weighed over five pounds. Six beauties captured by Joseph I. and Joseph H. Noble were on exhibition Saturday at G. A. Noble's store, Germain street, and attracted great interest. They were all large, the biggest weighing slightly more than three pounds and the six tipping the scales at 15 pounds.

THE DEATH OF A SEA CAPT. Weatherill, of the str. Anna Core, which arrived Monday afternoon from Newbury, reports that the captain of the ship, a young man named Haven, was hurt so seriously on the 2nd inst. that he died within 12 hours. Mrs. Haven fell down into the hold of the ship when she was two days out from Barry, striking on her head, with the result that his head and face were frightfully cut up. Capt. Weatherill put his ship about, hoping to be able to reach the str. Kings Co. and obtain medical treatment for the injured man. Haven died, however, before land was sighted. He was buried at sea. Capt. Weatherill also reports having seen a schooner, Cape Sable, a four masted ship. All of her spars were standing.

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AT CODYS. CODY'S, Queens Co., Aug. 11.—At the sailing circle sale the sum of \$7.41 was raised towards purchasing blind for the windows of the Thornton Baptist church.

A number of men are working on the Central railway bridge over the Washademoak river, which partly fell down, as reported in the Sun. The long span has been cut away so that the draw can be opened to let steamers pass through.

CODY'S, Queens Co., Aug. 13.—The youngest son of Isaac Northrup is very sick. Dr. A. F. Armstrong is in attendance.

Green corn which came down yesterday sold at 2 1/2 c. a dozen, which is quite a drop.

Thomas Thornton, from Scotland, employed as electrician at the Mispaw mill, Sunday afternoon fell from a staging at the boiler house fifteen feet to the ground. He was taken to the hospital, where it was found one rib was broken and he was quite badly shaken up.

Capt. Thos. of the woodboat Minto, lying at Jones creek, met with a severe accident Saturday night. While attending to some rigging on the mainmast he slipped and fell to the deck with great force. He was picked up unconscious, and was yesterday brought to the city. Dr. Roberts, who is in attendance, found that the shock had injured the lower part of the spine.

Donald Farquharson, premier of Prince Edward Island, passed through the city yesterday on his way to Ottawa, where he is to confer with the minister in regard to the island's share in the building of the new bridge and railway to that province. Mr. Farquharson will remain in Ottawa and on his return he will be accompanied by Sir Louis Davies.

Rev. C. T. Phillips of Woodstock notified the Waterloo Street Free Baptist church yesterday of his acceptance of the call lately extended to him. This will be the third change in pastorate which Mr. Phillips has made in thirty years. Rev. J. W. Clark, formerly pastor of the Waterloo street church, has accepted a call to Woodstock to the church made vacant by Mr. Phillips' resignation. Mr. Clark has been over eight years in his present charge.

The market was sluggish Saturday for gold mining stocks. Holders wanted more than bidders were willing to give, hence no sales took place. W. A. Lockhart, first offered 1,000 shares of Bear Gulch stock, par value \$100. This stock is not as yet a dividend payer, but it is said a large amount of work has been performed, and it is expected soon to pay well. The auctioneer withdrew the stock at \$21 1/2 per cent. Mr. Lockhart next offered 600 shares of Gold King Mining and Milling stock. This has been performed, and it is expected to pay well. The highest bid made was \$20 and the auctioneer withdrew it.

Wentworth Urquhart, a well known realtor at Kings Co., was seen resting a few days ago at the instance of Arthur A. Erb, a neighbor, who claims \$1,000 damages for alleged slanderous remarks made against him by Urquhart. Urquhart, he is charged Erb with arson and murder and declared his ability to prove the charges. This opportunity will now be forthcoming for Erb engaged Messrs. A. W. Baird and L. A. Curvey, who issued a warrant for his arrest and had Urquhart arrested. He was released on bail, and the case will be tried at the next Kings county circuit court.

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PETITCODIAC. Rounding Up Lambs for the Maine Market—Doing Well in Washington State.

PETITCODIAC, Westmorland Co., Aug. 14.—Mrs. Sterling Stockton, who has been ill for the past month, is now convalescent.

Farmers are mostly through haying. A splendid prospect for the oat crop is reported, and wheat is looking very well.

Mrs. Wm. McWilliams has been troubled with headache and stomach complaint for the last three months, and is very sick. Dr. McDonald is in daily attendance.

James Smith, who is at present taking the medical course at McGill, has obtained a good position in one of the hospitals of Cincinnati.

The merry-go-round is still in town, and is proving a very paying investment to its owners, the receipts for an evening being from \$40 to \$50. It attracts a large number of people from the country, who appear infinitely pleased. The next station is Havelock.

Rev. Richard and Mrs. Smith of Halifax are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Baker. Mr. Smith is well and favorably known throughout the maritime provinces, and has been preaching for over 30 years. He delivered a masterly discourse in the Methodist church last Sunday evening.

The union Sunday school picnic was held on Friday on the McLeod farm. The day being fine, there was a large attendance. Rev. Messrs. Baker, Francis and Colwell were present.

The many friends of David Smith, who recently sold his farm and moved out to Washington state, will be pleased to learn that he is now happily situated in the new state, well and comfortable. Mr. Smith, in partnership with his brothers, intends venturing quite extensively in the market gardening business and with this view has purchased 2500 in acres of land. His reports taxes and price of land is much higher than in Canada, but otherwise observes little difference in the cost of living.

SALMON CREEK. SALMON CREEK, Queens Co., Aug. 14.—A basket race was held in the new hall at Kings Co. on Wednesday evening, by which over \$100 was realized towards the hall.

The Sabbath school at Red Bank had their annual picnic last week.

The marriage of Miss Marie Higgins of this place to James Brown of Harwood Ridge, takes place on the 16th at the Baptist church, with a reception at the house, after which the young couple will proceed to their home.

The Presbytery congregation will hold a tea meeting at or near the new church at Chipman on the 24th, proceeds to go toward reducing the debt on the new church.

The Orange hall at Newcastle was dedicated on the 12th. Speeches by Major Armstrong, J. R. Dunn and others, and a supper was the programme of the evening. A pleasant time was enjoyed by all.

Our teachers are returning to their various schools again; Miss Porter to New Zion, Miss Baird to Anagnag, and Miss Nellie Porter to North Forks.

MCADAM JUNCTION. MCADAM JUNCTION, Aug. 14.—Jas. B. Johnston and M. L. Goodspeed have returned from a short holiday trip to Canterbury. In company with W. Lawson of Oakesh, Wisconsin, who is visiting his parents at Canterbury, and Dr. Coburn they made a couple of trips to the fishing grounds with excellent success. They brought in upwards of one hundred trout and several landlocked salmon.

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BOYS' SUITS NEW AND HANDSOME

The lot of Boys' Suits we have just opened contain the most varied and best assortment we have ever shown. The style, material, and general elegance, are as much in advance of the ordinary kind of boys' suits as day is to night. We will be pleased to have you see them. You will like them, we do. Prices are about the same as you would pay for the ordinary kind.

SAILOR SUITS. A brand new lot, sizes from 3 to 8 years; in navy blue serge, with a variety of trimmings, some black, some white, others red and gold. It makes a Great Summer Suit—always the favorite for play—loose fitting, and allows him plenty of room to wiggle. \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00.

BOYS' VESTEE SUITS. These are for the little men, 3 to 8 years. They have Eton jackets with a wide sailor collar, the vest buttons at back; most of the pants have bow and buckle at the knee. The cloths are fancy colored tweeds, some splendid effects of life and blue and black and serge; the trimmings are an important part in the make-up of this suit. It is dressy and serviceable. \$2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00.

PLEATED SUITS. TWEED—Suits for boys, 4 to 10 years. In great variety. Patterns are so numerous that it is impossible to describe them; we have them in gray, light, dark and medium shades, in plaids, checks, plain colors and fancy mixtures. Pleated jackets, backs and fronts, plain pants, close buttons. \$2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 5.00.

OXFORD Suits, ages 4 to 11, in light gray, dark gray, cloth, wash, wears like iron, and keeps its color. Pleated jacket, plain pants, close button coat. \$2.25.

SERGE Suits for little fellows, 4 to 11 years, in All-Wool materials, some rough, some smooth surface good, all fast colors. Pleated jackets, plain pants, close button coat. They come in six different weaves and qualities. \$2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 5.00.

WORSTED Suits for the miniature men, 4 to 11 years, just the thing for Sundays and dress-up. Neat, pleated jacket, plain pants, close button coat. Cloths are clays and heavy twill worsted, are strictly All-Wool, fast color, well made and trimmed, only two qualities, both the best, cheap quality black cloth, wear off the face and fade so we steer clear of them. \$4.00, 5.00.

NORFOLK JACKET SUITS. For boys, 4 to 14 years, have pleated coat, back and front, with belt, buttons close up at neck, plain pants; cloths are tweeds and chevrons in fancy mixtures, plaids and smooth and rough fabrics; browns, greys, and bronze effects. \$3.00, 4.00, 5.00.

NORFOLK JACKET SUITS—For boys, 11 to 16 years, exactly same pattern as the smaller boy's suits, and same style and cut. \$4.00, 5.00, 6.00.

THREE-PIECE SUITS. For boys 10 to 18 years, single and double-breasted coats, vests, just like men's; pants just to the knee. TWEED Suits for boys, 10 to 18 years, come in All-Wool plain cloths, fancy mixtures, checks, plaids, and stripes; cloths are light and dark, smooth and rough surface goods, some for knockabout wear, others for the dress-up event. \$3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00.

OXFORD Suits for boys, 10 to 18 years, in five or six shades of All-Wool Oxford cloths, light gray, dark gray and several shades of brown and fawn. It is the best big boys' school suit for all the year through. \$3.75.

SERGE Suits for boys, 10 to 16 years, are strictly All-Wool materials, some smooth, others are rough faced fabrics; browns, greys, and bronze effects. This is a splendid lot. \$3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00.

WORSTED Suits for boys, 10 to 18 years, for Sunday and dress-up occasions, single and double-breasted, cloths are black clays and serge, fine twills and rough finished goods. \$5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00.

Write for samples. We will send them, no matter at what distance from the city. Out-of-town customers can be served as faithfully and successfully as if they bought at our very counters.

GREATER OAK HALL: KING STREET COR. GERMAIN. Scovill Bros. & Co., SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Saturday evening in connection with the First Baptist church at Johnston. Mrs. Walker Perry was elected presiding; Miss Betty Hetherington, vice president, and Ellisa L. Perry, treasurer.

Mrs. Ailie Rhoda of St. John is the guest of Miss Maggie Armstrong. Schooner Lottie W., Capt. Watters is loading lumber for St. John.

Michael Dunham, blacksmith, of Thornstown, cut one of his arms very badly with an axe yesterday. Dr. J. E. Hetherington placed several stitches in the wound.

The Nova Scotia annual conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church convenes next Thursday morning at 10 o'clock in Zion church, Gt.tingen street, Halifax. Bishop Wm. P. Derrick, D. D., presiding. In the evening a grand reception and tea will be tendered to the bishop and conference. Hon. J. W. Longley, LL. D., presiding. An excellent programme has been prepared.

In a letter received from Bishop Hall of Vermont, he advises the local committee of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew that he will arrive here on the 22nd. Bishop Hall will conduct the opening service of the convention, which will be "The Quiet Hour" in St. John's church on Thursday evening, the 24th, and he will also take part at some of the other meetings and services. The New Glasgow chapter expect to be represented by a delegation of ten and Halifax by twenty-three.

Before Police Magistrate Ritchie on Saturday Dow Burns, shouting and using bad language on Pitt street, was fined \$5. John Barry was fined \$4 for violating the rules for hackmen at the S. S. Co.'s wharf. Frank Connolly and Timothy Burke were fined \$2 each for fighting on Mill street. Humphrey, the Brunswick, Queens county man, accused of killing moose in March last, was fined \$100 on Thursday by Police-Magistrate Ritchie.

Sunday morning William Adams, grocer, of Crown and Union streets, died after an illness of a fortnight. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

WANTED—A man, not above 35 or over 50 years old, intelligent, his education from the country, (teacher preferred), well collected and neat in manner, in a city business. Apply to N. G. W. Ross, St. John, N. B. in own handwriting, giving references and stating salary expected.



MAJOR GIROUARD.

The Montrealer Who Built the Soudan Railway.

This One of Her Majesty's Royal Engineers Revisits His Native Land and is Warmly Welcomed.

(Montreal Herald.) "Bimbalou" where the visitor is for four years since he last saw his old home, and although at the period of his last visit, his merits had been recognized by the right people, he had as yet had no wide field for the display of his abilities by means of which he has now attained a fame, second only to that of the sirdar himself.

The major reached home by the Vancouver from Quebec, and was welcomed on landing by his father, Judge Girovard, and a number of friends. No time was lost in getting to Windsor station and taking the first train for Dorval, where the visitor will be his father's guest at the judge's beautiful summer residence, "Quatre Vents," an ideal retreat.

Major Girovard was thirty-two years of age last May. He is, therefore, wonderful young for the position he has attained, and looks still more so. He is the typical young British officer in manner, accent, and bearing. His English is perfect; but, of course, the language has always been at least as familiar to him as the paternal French. He is perfectly courteous, and altogether unaffected, sparingly unassuming of the fame which he has acquired.

DIRECTS EGYPTIAN RAILWAYS. His present official headquarters are at Cairo. From thence he directs the management of the Egyptian state railways. Major Girovard built the Soudan railway; but the operation of that system is now in other hands, and the major has assumed his present high office, which, as C. W. Stevens remarks, carries practically cabinet rank. The climate of Egypt, Major Girovard thinks, is preferable to that of India. "We have cool nights there," he said, "but I don't know when it is a hundred and twenty-five in the shade during the day, it will fall to a hundred and five at night, and we find the atmosphere cool and refreshing. In India, it is hot all night."

As to the future of the Soudan, the major thinks it is as yet unexplored, and that it is a splendid field for the British to do so. The British authorities understand the importance of having their British officials selected from the best classes of society. The admission of the lower class of Englishmen to responsible office would have a disastrous and hinder of the progress of the work which Lord Kitchener (always to be spoken of as the "sirdar") has in hand. "Has Lord Kitchener's policy in the Soudan commenced to show results as yet, Major Girovard?"

"Well, it is hard to say yet. Of course, that college at Khartoum is a splendid idea, but you must remember that it is only one of the hundred schemes that will have to be carried out before the Soudan shall have been properly organized and placed in the way of prosperous and civilized development. It was a happy idea of the sirdar's to start a subscription just at the right time. A hundred and twenty thousand pounds is indeed a large sum; but, on the other hand, that sum invested as it will be, in England, only represents an annual revenue of three or four thousand pounds—a small amount after all."

THE SOUDAN CAMPAIGN. Then the major was induced to tell something of the expedition to the success of which he has contributed so much. First of all he deprecated any semblance of a compliment. "It was not the railway," he said, "that helped the sirdar. A railway is all very well; but you must do more with troops than transport them. Indeed, they could advance without any railway, but they could not do without food, and the sirdar had a corps of ten thousand camels, in charge of his brother Colonel Kitchener, and these kept up communication between the point at which the railway terminated for the time being, and the camp ahead, and so the men had fresh beef every day."

Major Girovard explained the plans of the sirdar's operations, and now that the feat has been performed—they seemed simplicity itself. The troops were conveyed as far as the railway would take them. Then they marched to some post within convenient distance, expelled the Dervish garrison gently, but firmly, and then "sat down" and waited for the railway to come up. This railway, a living thing in the hands of the young director general, kept "coming up" relentlessly, and as it came up, the troops moved on, storming Arab strongholds when necessary, and sitting down again. The Egyptian railway was used up to the First Cataract of the Nile. From the first to the Second Cataract there was open navigation, and from the latter position, where Wady Halfa is, the construction of the Soudan railway proper was commenced. How the line advanced by successive stages has been often written, and need hardly be repeated. Major Girovard's triumphant achievement was the construction of the line from Wady Halfa, across the Nubian desert, to Borber, and the Atbara. This gave a route to Abu Hamed, one-third as long as the waterway, which was besides obstructed with innumerable rapids and cataracts. It was in this way that the Sirdar was able to "gain at a bound," to quote the London Times, the upper reaches of the Nile, the way being thus paved to Omdurman and Khartoum.

PROSPECTS IN THE SOUDAN. As to the future of the Soudan, Major Girovard, while declining to speak as an authority, considers that it is problematical. There has been an immense

export of gum from the province, and it is possible that a profitable trade in that article might with care be developed. There might also be some trade in timber. The forests of the Soudan are not extensive, but they bear valuable woods, particularly ebony, which might or might not prove a lucrative field for the investment of British capital. Portions of the country are suitable for wheat-growing, and the cotton plantations of Upper Egypt might be extended here.

EGYPT'S RAILWAYS. There is a double track from Alexandria to Cairo, and the distance is made in three hours and twenty minutes, about four express and seven or eight passenger trains per day performing the service. There are a hundred and twenty-five miles of narrow-gauge from Assouan to the first cataract, where the much-talked-of dam is being constructed by means of which some of the 200 miles of unimproved river navigation. All of the locomotives required for the Egyptian railways are designed in that country, and the management is international, tenders have to be asked for amongst the locomotive builders of Europe, and in almost every case Belgium is able to outbid all other competitors, although most of the passenger coaches are made in England.

The superior officials are mostly English and French, but the under-employees are all natives of the country, and are trained to be very efficient railway men. The telegraph system has also been brought to an advanced state of development, there being no less than nine thousand miles of wire under the board's control, with telephones in use at different stations.

SOME FIGURES. Last year the gross receipts of the Egyptian railway system reached \$2,032,100, while the expenditure amounted to \$2,017,000, so it will be seen that the net receipts were \$151,100, or \$1.15 per mile. The Egyptian pound being exactly equal to five dollars. These figures do not include the returns from the telegraph system or from the Soudan railway; but the operation of that system is now in other hands, and the major has assumed his present high office, which, as C. W. Stevens remarks, carries practically cabinet rank.

The traffic receipts from the railways in 1898 stood \$684,000 for passengers and \$1,300,000 for goods, or freight, as it is termed in Canada. The cotton figure very largely in the articles carried on the railways of Egypt, and coal is a very expensive item in the running of a railway in that country. Last year the tax was a particularly severe one on account of the strikes. There is no coal in Egypt, and it is all brought from England, the railway using last year 1,400,000 tons, the price paid being \$5.50 a ton, landed in Alexandria. In 1898 Egypt imported 750,000 tons of coal, and of this quantity the railway handled half a million tons, exclusive of the 500,000 tons that it used to run its own engines. The increase in the railway traffic is one of the most remarkable features of European control in the management of Egyptian railways. In 1888, 4,000,000 passengers were carried, while in 1898 this number went up to 11,000,000; yet the mileage has only increased by 28.

There are thirteen thousand five hundred employees in the Egyptian railway service. The railway is managed by an international board, of which Major Girovard is president, while each department has its superintendent. There are extensive shops at Cairo and Alexandria, and all of the repairing is done in the country. Egyptians are fairly good mechanics, and learn quite quickly. The bridges are all of steel superstructure and accidents are fewer than in any other country. Last year the rate was particularly heavy, nine being killed, but a first-class passenger has not been killed on the Egyptian railways for ten years.

Major Girovard agrees with all that has been said about the good qualities of the Soudan troops. These are blacks, of the Ethiopian type, and form a large element in the native population, which is heterogeneous in the extreme, the number and variety of the native tribes being quite bewildering. The dervishes consider themselves the aristocracy of the country, and are great cavalry fighters, as everybody now knows. The infantry in their armies is usually made up of Soudanese negroes, so that the material with which they opposed the sirdar's forces was of particularly tough quality. As to the Soudanese strikers on the quality of the boots supplied the British soldiers in the Soudan, Major Girovard thinks that the boots were good enough; but the British soldiers had a great deal more marching than their black allies, hence the difference in the wear.

Major Girovard will remain at his father's residence for some time, and afterwards leave for a trip to the States, where he has some business to look after.

GRAND TRUNK EARNINGS. Grand Trunk railway system earnings, 1st to 31st August. 1898.....\$113,625 1899.....427,288 Increase.....\$313,663

Frank B. Stockton, the author, says that the best training for a literary man is that of the newspaper office, where he can learn a clear style, can observe all phases of life, and learn what work really means.

DO YOU WANT Money? GOD SAVE Can you guess the missing words, marked by dashes. When complete it is the "quotation" used by over 20,000 people now residing in Canada? If you can supply the correct missing words you may get a present of \$10.00 or more in cash. Contest opens May 6. The fund will be equally divided among those who answer correctly—No capital prize.

WOD'S PHOSPHORUS. The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine guaranteed to cure all forms of Scrophulous Weakness, all effects of abuse of Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of One Dollar. No return to any doctor. The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

SCOTT'S EMULSION. This is an honest method of advertising Scott's Emulsion and Nerve Food. Address SCOTT'S EMULSION CO., Kingston.

RAILROAD ENTERPRISE IN NOVA SCOTIA.

(Bangor Commercial.) Our neighbors down in Nova Scotia are seriously agitating the scheme of bridging the Annapolis river at Annapolis Royal, in order to perfect railroad connections and develop the industrial enterprises of that most beautiful section, most appropriately termed "the garden of Nova Scotia"—the Annapolis valley.

This bridge will connect Annapolis Royal with Granville Ferry and will form part of the proposed line of railway from Victoria Beach via Annapolis Royal, Dalhousie and Cabotville to Halifax, with its terminal at the two best winter ports in the Dominion of Canada. The recent subsidy estimate in the Nova Scotia budget includes a subsidy for the Halifax and the line of railway which will be the grand trunk line for western Nova Scotia, with branches to Shelburne and Liverpool.

Victoria Beach is never obstructed by ice, and is one of the best harbors for ships of any size. It is admitted by all engineers who have investigated that this is the natural terminus for all Atlantic Nova Scotia routes, and the most desirable point to connect by direct steamship with Boston or with the New England and Canadian railways by steamship, 55 miles from the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, and the eastern terminus of the New England railways. By this route from Halifax or any western Nova Scotia railway station the mileage is 70 to 80 miles less to Boston or Montreal than by any other line.

When this scheme of our provincial neighbors is taken into consideration in connection with plans looking to the utilization of the Washington County road and its eastward provincial connections as a part of a great trans-continental trunk system, it assumes greater importance than the simple bridging of a single Nova Scotia river. The "business" is full of "planks" and are not to be left out in the cold in the coming age of railway development and progress.

PERSONAL NOTES. A Toronto despatch of Aug. 10 says: "Dr. Oronhyateka, supreme chief of the 9th regiment of the Canadian Rifles, has been somewhat ill of late, and the matter has caused some anxiety to his friends. This morning, however, it was stated that he was well on the way to recovery."

Mr. Justice Grant, Mr. Grant, formerly Miss Galt of Montreal, and the Messrs Grant of Boston, have arrived at St. Andrews, N. B., to spend the month of September. He hopes to spend Christmas at home, but thinks it probable he may be obliged to return to England by the end of October on legal and other business.

Rev. Prof. Baird of Manitoba, college of the University of Toronto, died in the front of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

Cyprien Martin, ex-M. P. P. has been appointed registrar of deeds for the County of Westchester, N. B. He is a native of Quebec, he will go direct to Le Caprice, Pointe a Ple, and reach Toronto about the 9th of September. He hopes to spend Christmas at home, but thinks it probable he may be obliged to return to England by the end of October on legal and other business.

Children Cry for CASTORIA. WEDDING ANNIVERSARY. Sergeant Patrick Killen was eighteen years married Thursday, and the occasion was celebrated in a happy gathering at his home. The event was a genuine surprise. Congratulations were showered on the young couple, and Capt. Jenkins, on behalf of the present Grand Marcher, winter was presented with a handsome china tea set and a rocking chair. Sergeant Killen, feelingly expressed, on behalf of himself and Mrs. Killen, hearty thanks for the remembrance. Some hours were very pleasantly spent with games, music and dancing, and at an early hour the happy gathering dissolved. All had a most enjoyable evening, and Sergeant Killen and wife wish to wish more years of happy married life.

POSTAL MATTERS. The postal authorities have arranged for the transfer of daily mails between Campbell and Eastport.

The present Grand Marcher, winter was presented with a handsome china tea set and a rocking chair. Sergeant Killen, feelingly expressed, on behalf of himself and Mrs. Killen, hearty thanks for the remembrance. Some hours were very pleasantly spent with games, music and dancing, and at an early hour the happy gathering dissolved. All had a most enjoyable evening, and Sergeant Killen and wife wish to wish more years of happy married life.

MANCHESTER LINE. The recent report that the Manchester line steamers had arranged for a fortnightly service between Port and Manchester next winter was incorrect, as no such arrangement has been made, neither have there been any negotiations whatever between the two parties on the subject. The company will, however, provide a fortnightly service between St. John and Manchester in accordance with the terms of their three year contract with the dominion government—(Globe).

BIG ADVANCE IN PAY. At a meeting of the Lake Carriers' association controlling the wages of 30 per cent of the large shipping interests on the Great Lakes. It was agreed to advance wages on the lake vessels 50 per cent. The advance taking effect on August 15th. This is the greatest advance ever made in pay by lake carriers, and does not come in response to threats of any strike, but simply because men are scarce.

WOD'S PHOSPHORUS. The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine guaranteed to cure all forms of Scrophulous Weakness, all effects of abuse of Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of One Dollar. No return to any doctor. The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

SCOTT'S EMULSION. This is an honest method of advertising Scott's Emulsion and Nerve Food. Address SCOTT'S EMULSION CO., Kingston.

MIXED UP.

Items and Credits That May Not Harmonize.

The Responsibility Rests on an Open Window and a Naughty Broeze.

HEART BOWED DOWN. (Sussex Record.) The yoke of the shirt waist is borne by us all.

RIDES EXHIBITION HORSE NOW. (Maritime Farmer.) The last horse I owned before getting the one I now have, had the heaves.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN. (St. John Globe.) The majority are well intentioned enough if there were a sufficient number of capable and stalwart leaders to give the right turn to things.

DO NOT MEAN D. G. S. (Chatham World.) Some men are so deficient in the elements of success that they will never set the world on fire even if the world were insured in their favor.

GENIUS ON THE SIDE. (Backville Post.) Inventive genius worthy of a better cause is being exhibited by some religious people who are endeavoring to evade the liquor law.

SANG TO JOHN IN CHURCH. (Truro News.) Miss Katherine Penny of England, visiting her relative, John Davis, sang splendidly in the First Baptist church last evening.

TO THE LADY TEACHERS. (Educational Review.) Remember, my girl, that it is what goes into your stomach more than what you do on your nose that creates a skin of the finest texture and healthful glow.

IT WAS EVER THUS. (Messenger and Visitor.) Kipling's poems have been excluded from an Indiana Sunday school library as being unfit for young people to read. Some critics claim, however, that his success is in no wise due to luck.

SCANDALOUS. (Halifax Wesleyan.) "She has no taste." "Why, I have always thought she dressed very well." "Pooh! She keeps on wearing tan shoes that are at least two shades lighter than her complexion."

KNEW HIS CAPACITY. (St. John Gazette.) "Poor Bilkins is dead. He drank a gallon and a half of straight whiskey, fourteen high balls and half a keg of beer night before last."

OUR WAR EDITOR TALKS. (St. John Telegraph.) It is always possible for a man in the ranks to have a much better understanding of what should be done than is possessed by the general in command. That has long been a principle of military ethics.

THEY ALL BITE. (Fredericton Herald.) Visitor—My, but this is a bad place for mosquitoes! Blair's hired man—Oh, I dunno! It ain't half as bad fer 'em as it would be for you and your family got here from Nova Scotia.

WE HAVE SEEN THEM. (Religious Intelligencer.) Reports from the coast are to the effect that the sea is so cold this summer as to render bathing disagreeable. This, however, does not necessarily keep the girls from exhibiting their bathing suits.

SHOULD BE MADE A Q. C. (Royal Gazette.) A Kansas justice killed a lawyer for taking exceptions to his rulings and then adjourned court "out of respect for the deceased." This justice may be a fool, but the probability is that he was wrong to work himself into accidental killing, for his own benefit.

WEAR FROCK COATS ON SUNDAYS. (Halifax Herald.) As the well educated native of Nova Scotia emulates British manners as far as possible, it is not to be wondered at that he is partial to the frock coat. From this partially a curious trade has sprung up. Regularly consigned to the British, frock coats are shipped out from England to Halifax.

OPALS FOR GOOD LUCK. (New York Herald.) The opal is no longer considered of evil omen by those who are the best informed. It has become popular to believe that instead of ill luck the opal carries with it the best of luck and happiness in its highest form. Indeed, it is now considered the token of mutual love, burning brightly in all the colors of the rainbow. It is the gift of lover to sweetheart, the symbol of an eternal devotion, and so devoted a character as to show itself in a constant and fiery flashes of beautiful color.

To emphasize this romantic idea the opal is now cut in the form of a heart, and the sentiment of a heart on fire with love is one which appeals to all lovers. This heart, when small enough, is set in a ring, but Australian opals have recently been imported of sufficient size to permit of their being used in a simple gold frame as a pendant for the forlorn chain. These opal hearts are also used for the centres of brooches.

ROBED AND THEN MADE TO SING. Senior Manuel Garcia, the oldest professor of music in the world, was born

FREDERICTON.

Death of Mrs. Alex. Burchill and Miss Limerick—Child Drowned at Lincoln.

FREDERICTON, Aug. 12.—The death occurred at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon of Mrs. Alex. Burchill, wife of the water superintendent of this city. The deceased lady was 57 years of age, and had been ill with consumption for about a year. She was well and highly esteemed throughout the city. A husband and one son and three daughters survive. The funeral will take place from her late residence tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

The condition of John G. McNally of this city, who is critically ill, remains unchanged. Earle Duffy, the four-year-old son of Chas. F. Duffy of Boletown, was drowned at Lincoln this morning. Duffy and her son were visiting her mother, Mrs. John Rowan, and the boy was playing around the Ghisher boom and was not missed from the party until they were returning home for dinner. A search of the vicinity soon revealed the child lying at the bottom of the river in about three feet of water.

The funeral of the late Jared Ryan, deceased parents and brothers, was held this morning. It was under the auspices of Alexandria lodge, P. and A. M., and was attended by the officers of the 7th battalion and members of Rosemont lodge, L. O. A., and Court St. Mary's, L. O. F. Gertrude, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Limerick, died Saturday morning after three days' illness of bronchitis. Deceased was a bright little girl of thirteen years, a general favorite, and her untimely death has filled many hearts with sorrow. Deep sympathy is felt on all sides for the bereaved parents and brothers.

Campbell Bros., general stockkeepers, McAdam Junction, have assigned to Sheriff Sterling for the benefit of their creditors. The sheriff held several executions against the firm, most of them for St. John creditors, and levied on the stock-in-trade about ten days ago, since which time the assignment has been executed. The executions in the sheriff's hands amount to about \$1,100.

Geo. F. and A. J. Gregory have been appointed solicitors to the Merchants' Bank of Halifax in place of the late Wesley Wallcut, Q. C.

COURT NEWS. The matter of the Record Publishing Co. was resumed before Chief Justice Tuck, Saturday morning, and examination of H. G. Fenety continued. Mr. S. Carter was then examined and in his evidence stated that the company was not in insolvent circumstances when the bill of sale to Mr. Fenety was given.

Chief Justice Tuck instructed the liquidator, B. P. Jones, to receive offers for the purchase of the property to pay Mr. Fenety's bill of sale. Dr. A. A. Stockton has been retained as counsel with Dr. R. P. Quigley in the Hesse case, taking the place of the late Hon. A. L. Palmer.

Letters of administration, with the will annexed, of the estate of the late Mrs. Sarah C. Hanford have been granted to her son, Roy Campbell. The estate consists of \$4,000 personal property. Dr. A. O. Barro, proctor.

AN ENORMOUS FORTUNE. Mrs. J. S. Palmer of Carleton Believes She is One of the Heirs to an Estate Worth Hundreds of Millions.

Mrs. Joseph S. Palmer, of 138 King street, Carleton, is considerably excited over certain discoveries she made last week, and which lead her to believe that she is one of many heirs to an estate valued at two hundred million dollars. The estate consists of property granted by the United States government to the heirs of General Hugh Mercer, who died January 12, 1777, of wounds received in the famous battle of Red Bank, which was fought on the Delaware River.

From the traces Mrs. Palmer can ascertain of her ancestry, she believes that General Mercer was a brother of her grandfather. Her maiden name was Margaret Mercer. She was the daughter of John Mercer, whose father, a brother of General Mercer, originally came from New York to St. John's. Mrs. Palmer has two sisters, Mrs. Louis Carvell of P. E. Island, and Mrs. Purvis of Washington, Missouri. Her brother is William Mercer, who lives on the St. John River. Other heirs are a family of Mercers who live at Mercer settlement, Kings county, Mrs. Palmer will at once place herself in communication with the other supposed heirs in the province, and with the American heirs, who meet recently at Chicago. Mrs. Palmer heard of the estate through an account of a meeting of the heirs published in a Chicago paper.

Mrs. R. C. Weyman of this city, who is a cousin of Mrs. Palmer's, will probably interest herself in connection with Mrs. Palmer in the matter.

TEMPERANCE MEETING AT BUCTOCHE. A large and appreciative audience assembled in the public hall, Buctoche, Kent's county, on Thursday evening, Aug. 3rd, under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, I. O. G. Templars of New Brunswick. R. A. Irving, LL. B., chief templar of Buctoche lodge, No. 325, occupied the chair. After a few appropriate remarks on the work, aims and principles of the order, he introduced the various speakers.

The following programme was successfully carried out: Opening hymn, To the Work; prayer, Rev. C. H. Manaton; chorus, Rescue the Perishing; address, by the chairman, B. A. Irving, LL. B.; address, Rev. J. Bennett Anderson of London, Eng.; solo, Mrs. Campbell, Ottawa; address, Rev. R. Barry Smith, grand chief templar; solo, Rev. R. G. Vans; address, H. H. James, lodge deputy; solo, Rev. J. Bennett Anderson; address, Rev. W. R. Robinson; doxology and benediction by Rev. G. W. W. Mrs. W. H. Irving and Mrs. H. H. James ably presided at the organ.

Buctoche lodge of Good Templars, which now numbers about 160 members, has only been organized about four months. There is also a large and flourishing juvenile temple in connection with this lodge, now under the supervision of Mrs. Dr. W. G. Robinson.

Revs. J. B. Anderson, W. R. Robinson, F. G. C. T., and Grand Chief Templar Smith, will address meetings in Kingston and Richibucto, Kent Co., also in Sussex, St. John, Fredericton, Woodstock, etc.

When you get to the roof use our famous

Eastlake Shingles Galvanized or Painted.

They look well and last well—are fire, lightning and rust proof—and are quicker laid than others, because of their patent telescopic shape.

Be sure of enduring protection by getting genuine Eastlakes, they never fail.

Write us for full information. Metallic Roofing Co. Limited TORONTO.

W. A. MACLAUGHLIN, Selling Agent, St. John.

SHERIFF'S SALE

There will be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of SEPTEMBER next, at fifteen minutes past twelve o'clock in the afternoon, at Chubb's Corner so called, in the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, all the estate, right, title and interest of Hiram B. White, in and to all that certain lot of land situated, lying and being in the said City, described as follows:

"All that certain piece and parcel of land in Kings Ward, in the said City, as follows, that is to say, beginning at the point of intersection of Garden Street with the northern line of Hazen Street, thence running northerly to Garden Street, thence westerly to an angle on same street, thence northerly on Garden Street forty feet, thence at right angles westerly ninety feet, thence at right angles southerly fifty feet to Hazen Street, thence easterly on Hazen Street seventy feet to the place of beginning, being the lot located from Hiram B. White and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, the same having been levied on and sold by me the undersigned sheriff and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court against the said Hiram B. White and one Frederick Titus at the suit of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Dated at the said City of Saint John this Ninth day of June, A. D. 1899.

H. LAWRENCE FURBER, Sheriff of the City and County of Saint John.

thes.

lean Axe Tool Rakes.

and Working low prices.

low prices.

SON, John, N. B.

at 1 P. M. dpr.

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SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived.

Aug 11-Ship "S. S. shanklin" from New York. A. W. Adams, com.

Departed.

Aug 11-Ship "S. S. shanklin" for New York. A. W. Adams, com.

Foreign Ports.

At Liverpool, July 10, ship "Centurion" from Halifax, having sailed from there July 10.

Clearance.

Aug 11-Ship "S. S. shanklin" for Eastport. St. John, N. B., com.

Canadian Ports.

HALIFAX, Aug 11-Ard, schooner "Waterbury" from St. John, N. B.

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LIVERPOOL, Aug 12-Sid, str Upland, for St. John, N. B., and Halifax.

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From Colaco, Aug 1, sch Arrato, for Carthagena.

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From New York, Aug 10, bark Niagara, for St. John, N. B., and Halifax.

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From St. John, N. B., and Halifax, Aug 10, bark Niagara, for New York.

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OTTAWA LETTER.

Startling Facts For Maritime Taxpayers to Consider.

Vast Expenditures Authorized and Liabilities Incurred During the Session Just Closed.

The Whole Supply Bill a Scandal!—It Was a Session of Scandals—It Was a Seventy Million Dollar Session—The People Pay the Bills.

OTTAWA, Aug. 11.—The carnival is over, all but the curtain scene. This afternoon the Gazette will be called out. Lord Minto will appear in court costume. The man with the hammer will hang on the common door. Mr. Kimball will perform his bows with whatever grace his advancing years have left him. The common will obey his summons and follow the Black Rod to the senate, and Speaker Bain will present to his excellency the vast supply bill that has been...

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Aug. 10, 1899, p. 2.—One of the Godsey Channel lights is not burning tonight.

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What is CASTORIA

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me that it is good for their children.

Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Charles H. Fletcher.

APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Charles H. Fletcher.

APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

which they sell it, and the farmer is of the opinion that he often loses a good deal of money by unfair grades.

Supplementary estimates, 1898-99, \$2,647,628. Additional estimates, 1899-00, \$6,286,550.

Supplementary estimates, 1899-00, \$6,286,550. Further supplementary estimates, 1899-00, \$4,973,949.

Drummond Railway purchase, \$1,600,000. Railway and bridge subsidies, \$6,540,395.

Value of annuity of \$140,000 to be paid to secure admission of I. C. R. to Montreal, 2 per cent. half yearly for 99 years, \$4,211,998.

Value of annuity of \$60,000 for ten years grant to Ottawa, \$1,800,000. Canadian contributions to Pacific cable (\$1.18 of \$2,170,000), \$2,361,111.

Total expenditure authorized and liabilities incurred during session of parliament, ending Aug. 11, 1899, \$29,753,671.

It is objected that the first item belongs to last year, the obvious reply is that a supplementary estimate for the current year will be due next spring, and as it is a growing time...

Since the duty was paid, and the United States government refused to refund the Canadian government, though under legal obligations in the case, decided to make good the loss to British subjects in Prince Edward Island. Payment was made to all who proved their claims before a commission of enquiry.

The minister of marine has since changed his mind, and now we have this bill of \$15,000 to be paid to the Hall and Myrick firm. As Mr. Davin puts it, this government, though it has not paid its own debts, is beginning to assume the debts of the United States government to United States citizens.

CHARLOTTE TOWN, Aug. 11.—A three year old boy of name of Ernest had a leg broken on Tuesday evening at a game upon which he had climbed falling from the top of a tree. The boy is being nursed in the hospital.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—Denounced Both Governments.—The California Club—Canada News.

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