



EXHIBITION

Daily Opened Tuesday Afternoon by Sir Charles Tupper, Bart.

An Address Also Delivered by Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Provincial Premier.

Glorious Weather Greeted the Proceedings—A Good Attendance.

Although the exhibition turnstiles began to click as early as nine o'clock on the 13th inst. the formal opening exercises did not take place till the afternoon. The weather was perfect and the attendance good for the first day of the show.

Proceeded by the 52nd band. Sir Charles Tupper arrived at the exhibition buildings' main entrance about three o'clock. There he was met and welcomed by James Reynolds, and escorted to the platform, on which were seated: President and Mrs. Pitfield, C. A. Everett, Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Lady Tupper, Hon. H. D. Richardson, Hon. Donald Ferguson, Judge McLeod, Geo. F. Baird, R. B. Emmerson, Hon. C. H. LeBlond, Surveyor General Dunn, Hon. L. P. Farris, Hon. L. J. Tweedie, Senator Wood, Senator King, S. D. Scott, Hon. Mr. Paterson, Minister of Customs, L. P. D. Tilley, E. Gallagher, Thomas Killen, Minister of Education, J. D. Hissen, J. A. Chesley and ex-Mayor Robertson.

Among other prominent persons standing near were: Major Armstrong, Rev. W. E. Kelstead, Dr. Bruce, Geo. Black, Ald. Moore, H. A. Drury, Rev. Dr. Black, John Hardy, Rev. J. W. Clark, Rev. J. H. Manning, T. L. Hay, W. H. Jarvis, Dr. Hetherington, T. H. Sommerville, C. C. S. Fielding, J. D. Pitfield, Q. C., C. H. Phalen, Ald. McGoldrick, J. B. Stone, F. W. Wisson, Robert Jardine, James McAulvy, W. C. E. Allen and many others. The strong in the vicinity of the band stand and in the galleries overhead was large, a great number of ladies being present.

When order had been obtained, the president delivered the opening address.

PRESIDENT PITFIELD'S ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen—I have very great pleasure in extending to you a cordial welcome in behalf of the Exhibition Association of the city and county of St. John, at this the opening of the sixth annual exhibition held under its auspices.

For four years I have been honored by my associates as their chief executive officer, and during that period I am happy to say, our exhibition has advanced and many others. It is regarded as an annual event, and is looked forward to with a large degree of satisfaction by the people of this city and the maritime provinces, and this year has attracted more attention than ever before.

During the period of four years we have expended on permanent structures and in capital account, the sum of over \$17,000, and during the same period we have paid in prizes to the agriculturists and stock raisers, the sum of between \$25,000 and \$30,000.

Last year, having received no government assistance, we raised a guarantee fund among our own citizens, which was willingly subscribed and cheerfully paid to the extent of \$2,800, which enabled us to discharge our engagement and start the present year free from debt. I believe the exhibition this year will be of such an attractive nature that our attendance will be the largest in its history, and I trust our citizens will do all in their power by patronizing it as much as possible.

The exhibition to be opened today is the best we have ever held, and offers inducements to visitors never before presented. We have provided a good grand stand and a new poultry building, thus offering convenience and comfort for exhibitors and visitors. Nor have special attractions and amusements been neglected. We have made much larger expenditures than ever before, and hope for much more satisfactory results.

I desire to thank the citizens of St. John for their generous contributions to the guarantee fund; also the mayor and common council for a guarantee fund for the present year.

We especially desire to thank the provincial premier, the Hon. Mr. Emmerson and his government for their very liberal monetary assistance, and also for their willingness to do all in their power to facilitate and assist us in making this exhibition a success. They kindly allowed us the necessary exhibition space in the city, and gave the province so much publicity, to be presented here, and you will find it one of the most attractive features. In addition, the exhibit of living fish is an attraction of which any exhibition might well feel proud.

The wheat policy, I trust, will prove an unequalled success. It has given an impetus to the grain exhibits, and even though the crop may not prove satisfactory this year, I trust the farmers will not be discouraged, but keep trying and profit by past experience, and I have no doubt they will be as successful in the raising of wheat as in any other kind of grain. The Exhibition Association are desirous that the exhibition should be entirely satisfactory to the government and the agriculturists, stock raisers and the industrial classes in this province, and we hope that the provincial government may see their way clear to give us an annual grant for a period of say, five years, which

long evidence would be produced that we have a wealth in that direction unsurpassed even in the Klondyke. People might regard that as an extravagant statement, but he had the strongest belief and had the most accurate and show that his predictions had been fulfilled.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson here read an extract from a letter dated January 19th, 1846, which had been unearthed in the provincial archives when recently searching for records in connection with the Fenian raid. The letter, which was from the first clerk of the peace of Albert county after it had been set off from Westmorland county, contained a £1 note that had been overlooked by the government of that day (when governments were not so zealous in grabbing every dollar, as they now are), and a request that his correspondence might be addressed to him at Dorchester by a particular mail route, and thereby save fourteen days on the overland route. It gave an indication of what the mail service then was and what the roads then were. He was pleased to hear Sir Charles' references to the progress of the dominion, but thought, taking this too literally, that New Brunswick had gone ahead at a pretty good rate, as compared with the rest of Canada.

There was coming to the people of New Brunswick a beautiful hope that would brighten the shadows that too long surrounded them, and they were beginning to realize that there was yet much for them to do. There were opportunities of advancement in other lines than agriculture, and he had the strongest faith that the people would prove themselves equal to the occasion. Men might differ politically, but when they cast aside their political prejudices, they would all see alike as to those practical questions on which depended the welfare and advancement of the province.

In conclusion, Mr. Emmerson thanked the chairman for his introduction, and the association for its invitation to take in the opening proceedings. On this behalf and in the name of the government of which he had the honor to be the head, he wished the city of St. John every success, not only now, but throughout the future. (Applause.) Sir Charles Tupper then announced the exhibition duly opened.

THE BEST FAIR EXHIBITS.

One of the most attractive displays at the exhibition is the Egyptian Rheumatic Oil. This is situated in a fine place in the main building and is in charge of the agent of the Egyptian Rheumatic Oil Co., Stanley Suggart. John H. Barnstead, manager of the company, is also here from Halifax. This Suggart has an article of sterling merit to introduce. It is a new remedy and has in a brief space of time since its introduction made some marvellous cures of obstinate and long standing cases of rheumatism—and offers for the moderate sum of twenty-five cents, almost certain relief from one of the most distressing maladies of our northern clime.

One of the exhibits which is attracting a great deal of attention is that of "Dearborn's Perfect Baking Powder." This is the new baking powder, which is claimed by competent judges to be equal to any powder made. In a show case is shown several kinds of cakes and biscuits, baked with the baking powder, by S. J. Lauckner, the well known pastry and fancy baker. Testimonials are also shown from Mr. Raymond of the Royal Hotel, Mr. Wilson, manager of the Grand Hotel, Yarmouth, N. S., and S. J. Lavackner, all of whom state that this powder gives the best of satisfaction. To housekeepers leaving an order at the booth, to be filled through any first-class retail grocer, for a one pound tin of the baking powder, will be given free of charge a handsome Japanese tea pot.

President Pitfield then introduced Premier Emmerson, and in so doing gave the people of the province an agricultural policy of the government and to express his high personal admiration of the premier.

HON. MR. EMMERSON. who was well received, said he deemed himself peculiarly fortunate in being permitted to take a prominent part in the opening proceedings of this annual exhibition. It was particularly fortunate, he said, because, following the example of Sir Charles Tupper, who had referred to the progress of Canada in general since confederation, he proposed to allude to the growth of his native province within comparatively recent years. In the history of nations, opportunities were seized, sometimes they were not. But New Brunswick and the city of St. John had never failed at the critical time. In refusing to join with the chief European nations when they respectively proposed to interfere on behalf of Spain and in showing her moral weight on the side of the United States in the war just ended, Great Britain had seized the opportunity that presented itself for cementing more closely than ever before the two great Anglo-Saxon peoples of the world, and in creating a heartiness of sentiment that he hoped would endure for ever. St. John had seized the right moment, the opportunity, to constitute herself the great winter port of Canada, and had thus done great things, not only for herself, but for the Dominion. The very name St. John was now a synonym of enterprise, was associated with the going to and fro of great ships, and was encircled by the very aroma of the sea. St. John today stood high in Canada, and he could hardly endorse the fitting tribute Sir Charles had just paid to its worth and enterprise.

New Brunswick might not in the past have done all she could on every occasion, but he had faith in the desire of her people to press onward and upward. His government, in the desire to stimulate and develop the agricultural interests of the province, had made an effort to increase the growing of wheat. Although the weather of the past few weeks had been against the wheat crop, he still had faith that New Brunswick would yet grow enough wheat to feed her own people. One fact was worth a thousand theories, and we had the fact that in June and July no part of Canada could show better fields of wheat per acre than were to be seen in this province. He was convinced by this that New Brunswick could grow wheat. He had an abiding faith in the future of his native province, not only agriculturally, but in its as yet undeveloped mineral wealth. He ventured the prediction that before very

John, 2nd; Hans Pedersen, St. John, 3rd. Begonia Tuberosa (2 exhibits)—H. E. Gould, Sussex, 1st; D. McIntosh, St. John, 2nd; Hans Pedersen, St. John, 3rd. Pinks (3 exhibits)—H. E. Gould, Sussex, 1st; D. McIntosh, St. John, 2nd; Hans Pedersen, St. John, 3rd. Cypripedium (3 exhibits)—D. McIntosh, St. John, 1st; H. E. Gould, Sussex, 2nd; Hans Pedersen, St. John, 3rd. Carnations in bloom (1 entry)—Hans Pedersen, St. John, 1st. General display of plants (4 exhibits)—D. McIntosh, St. John, 1st; H. E. Gould, Sussex, 2nd; Hans Pedersen, St. John, 3rd. Class 7—Cat Flowers, Bouquets. Roses in bloom (1 exhibit)—Hans Pedersen, St. John, 1st. Six blooms (2 exhibits)—H. E. Gould, Sussex, 1st; Hans Pedersen, St. John, 2nd. Collection of carnations (3 exhibits)—H. E. Gould, Sussex, 1st; Hans Pedersen, St. John, 2nd. Hollyhocks (1 entry)—Hans Pedersen, St. John, 1st. Gladioli, six spikes (2 exhibits)—H. E. Gould, Sussex, 1st; Hans Pedersen, St. John, 2nd. Twenty varieties sweet peas (1 entry)—Hans Pedersen, St. John, 1st. Phlox persicaria (3 exhibits)—H. E. Gould, Sussex, 1st; Hans Pedersen, St. John, 2nd. Phlox persicaria, 5 spikes (2 exhibits)—H. E. Gould, Sussex, 1st; Hans Pedersen, St. John, 2nd. Summer flowering bulbs (2 exhibits)—H. E. Gould, Sussex, 1st; Hans Pedersen, St. John, 2nd. Best collection of perennials (3 exhibits)—Hans Pedersen, St. John, 1st; H. E. Gould, Sussex, 2nd. Largest collection of annuals (3 exhibits)—Hans Pedersen, St. John, 1st; H. E. Gould, Sussex, 2nd; Wm. McIntosh, St. John, 3rd. Vase of roses (2 exhibits)—Wm. McIntosh, St. John, 1st; Hans Pedersen, St. John, 2nd. Vase of carnations (3 exhibits)—Wm. McIntosh, St. John, 1st; H. E. Gould, Sussex, 2nd; Hans Pedersen, St. John, 3rd.

THE RECEPTION. That night Sir Charles Tupper held a largely attended reception in Agricultural Hall. A dais was erected in the centre, handsomely fitted up. W. H. Thorne acted as announcer and Mr. Col. Markham presented the large number who desired to meet the great leader of the conservative party. The following is a list of those who were present: E. C. Jones, Miss Jones, Miss McIntyre of Sussex, Mr. and Mrs. Moore of Baltimore, Md., Lt. Col. Markham, Mrs. Alfred Markham, the Misses Markham, Mrs. Branscombe, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. F. E. Winslow, Mrs. John A. Chesley, Rev. James Seward, Mrs. P. W. McNaughton, R. B. Emmerson, F. W. Wood, Amberly, Mrs. McLeod, B. Hamm, Mrs. Geo. McLeod, Lt. Col. Armstrong, Geo. F. Baird, Mrs. Wm. Milne, Mrs. J. F. Bullock, G. V. White, J. H. White, Miss Lily Markham, Ralph Markham, Mrs. G. F. Baird, Dr. S. Alward, Amberly, Mrs. McLeod, Dr. Brissoll, F. C. Chesley, F. A. Dykeman, Mrs. D. F. Tapley, the Misses Tapley, John Gleeson, Mrs. J. Gleeson, Hon. D. Ferguson, Fred McDonald, G. F. Olive, L. Reesor, B. Scott, Mrs. W. C. Pitfield, Miss Bevis, Mrs. A. Robertson, Misses Robertson, Miss Arnold, W. G. Milner, Dr. McFarland, S. L. Peters, William Duncan, J. W. Belyea, R. D. Akery, Oliver Thompson, C. M. Bostwick, Dr. J. W. Daniel, Mrs. Daniel, Miles Agar, R. S. Colpitts, Mr. Harley, Mr. Jonah, Geo. Perley, S. D. Scott, Mrs. Scott, Miss Wood, Amberly, Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. Tuck, Mrs. Harrison, Miss Holden, Miss DeWitt, Miss M. Holden, Mr. Cater, Dr. McAulvy, J. R. Robinson, W. J. Black, Jas. Mowatt, E. J. Vroom, J. S. Campbell, W. L. Green, Mrs. Sandall, Frank Sandall, Fred Sandall, Frank Sandall, C. W. Stockton, Scott Morrill, C. E. Hegan, Sussex; T. H. Lawson, John Kenney, G. A. Blair, W. W. Hubbard, J. W. Daniel, Mrs. J. W. Daniel, Thomas A. Peters, J. F. Thompson, Dr. Stockton, J. D. Hasen, Mrs. G. S. Smith, Miss Roberts, G. S. Smith, W. M. Jarvis.

THE ATTENDANCE. The turnstiles Tuesday registered 1297 paid admissions against 3,382 for the first day of the exhibition of 1897 and but 400 for the first day of 1898. The attendance on the second day last year was 270, and on the second day of 1898 it was 253. The prospects are that these figures will be topped today.

NOTES.

All the counties of the province save three are competitors for the New Brunswick government prizes offered for the best exhibits of fruit and wheat. D. G. Smith has in his exhibit of live trout and salmon one of the most attractive shows in the main building. The fish can be seen just as well by night as by day. Senator Ferguson of P. E. Island is here with exhibits of Galloway cattle and Shropshire sheep, and what is a new venture for an islander, he has entered into competition with Prince Edward Island shows well to the front this year in the matter of exhibits. The poultry exhibit is being rapidly put in shape by W. A. Jack, who is in charge of that department of the fair. There are many birds yet to come in. There is less of the shop-window look to the main building than ever before, and much more to see in the way of novelties. The Robertson Churn Co. of Fredericton have an exhibit of their patented churns in the Agricultural Hall, and will be pleased to show them to all butter makers.

The attendance Wednesday took a big jump, and was considerably ahead of the figures for the corresponding day of the exhibition of 1897. It demonstrated that the public are commencing to appreciate the large show at its true worth, and leads to the belief that with the generous patronage which should start in today from all parts of the country the

total attendance will be a record breaker. The turnstiles Wednesday recorded 3,232 paid admissions, a gain of 582 and 1,625 respectively over the second day's figures of the exhibitions of 1897 and 1898. The attendance on the third day last year was 4,358, which should be exceeded today.

It is the universal verdict of every visitor that the present exhibition, taken as a whole, is far ahead of its predecessors. The display in the main buildings possesses a freshness and variety that come as an unexpected pleasure to those who were of the opinion that one exhibition is pretty much a reproduction of what had been seen a year before. The fishery and forestry exhibits contributed by the dominion and provincial governments, together with the fine showing made by the Natural History Society, constitute a feature not heretofore identified with St. John exhibitions, and the appearance of a fair, rather than what has hitherto looked like a section of King street store fronts. Then the arrangement of the exhibits in all the buildings, which is a departure from the old fashioned lines, adds to the general novelty of the attending annual exhibitions. Outside on the grounds, too, change has been the order of the day. The fireworks will be set off on the southern side of the square, and will be seen to the best advantage from the main north-west grand stand that impinges on the classic territory of Shelling street. The poultry hall is an up-to-date building, so constructed as to afford every visitor a perfect view of every coop and a good chance to see all the birds. The vanillie company in amusement hall is the best ever brought by the exhibition association, and is remarkable for its acrobatic talents and laughter parts. The performing donkey has caught the visitors one and all as the funniest thing within the entire enclosure.

A BIRD'S EYE VIEW.

The arrangement of exhibits in the industrial buildings is characterized in the main by good taste and considerable novelty in the matter of decoration. The view from the galleries is particularly pleasing. On the main building, south from the central passage to the grounds are the pretty booths of the White Candy Co., and Magee's fruit pagoda; Chocolate Mender, shown by Bowman & Angell; the Osewaitee of the products of the Osewaitee Stamping Co.; the spacious and lofty show of the St. John Cotton Mills, and J. E. Wilson's stoves. Under the southern galleries, the Egyptian Rheumatic Oil Co.'s display; Raiston's Health Club foods; the Algonquin Soap Co.; the Currier's show of soap and stationery; Washington's ice cream parlors; and under the gallery to the annex the tasteful and elaborate display of the James Robertson Co., one of the most attractive in the building; Colpitts' honey, and the collection of Canadian fish from the Dominion of Ottawa. Under the south-western gallery are a lot of Brantford bicycles, and the Cloverdale apary.

On the centre of the floor, north of the passageway, are T. Rankin & Son's great display of biscuits, a stock of canned meats by W. Clark of Montreal; the object lesson show of the Nappan Experimental Farm; Gibbon & Co.'s miniature coal and wood yard; the Lordly Manufacturing Company's furniture, and the cedar decorated booth of the Sussex Mineral Springs Co.

Under the northern galleries are the Canadian Express Co.'s office; large model of the ship Robert Reed, A. D. 1853; the Y. M. C. A. public reading room; a great display of saws by the Lawson Saw Co.; and the booths of the A. O. F. and I. O. O. F. and some other smaller exhibits.

Ascending to the gallery of the main building by the north-eastern stairs, one sees D. Magee's Sons' big show of furs and fur goods; a display of pianos; Harold Climo's photographic album; the Currier Business University; Waterbury & Rising's fine display of boots and shoes; the N. B. W. C. T. Union booth; Holman & Co.'s array of wall papers; A. O. Skinner's carpets; Ritchie's Art. Venus and other works of noted French painters; the Thomas Organ and Piano Co.'s stall; E. C. Crawford's sewing machines; Doyle & Lambert's exhibit of plumb line; J. A. Whalley & Co.'s skates; C. & E. Everett's rich showing of furs; the Imperial Pop. Stand; the show of the Eagle Stone Dressing Co.; F. Bayley's nickel in the slot machines; and the St. John Soap and Desk Co. In the gallery passage leading to the annex are Harold Climo's long array of photos, the only show of the kind in the building. Mrs. George Diggs's display of flowers, etc., including a big tree six years old, and some other exhibits not yet open to inspection.

In the passage from the western main entrance on the grounds, there are many minor exhibits and floor array but the chief showing is that of electrical supplies by James Hunter, hand by the general offices of the exhibition management, and T. H. Estabrook's display of tea. To the immediate

right of the room, the of C. P. the cloak and a brass weighing machine attraction. But there were urements of Entering exhibit of first to be and the Ne occupy the exhibit Horton & department show of oil Fisher's 1 grates and wire booth, stand, and 1,625 worth of goods. In the ce (Ld.) have pyramid, White Cra then come Philip Gra the horse a horn's spid ticularly a hilt's potli of J. large show The larv gallery is J. Park's kn carpets, r Peters ha Pedersen and H. H. The weste by C. To one exam and ornat tery dra of tiling n canum boe, Mrs. Park's kn bath tubs and spring hilit of J. display of Saint Joh H. Frost's inks, the display of eam, Roby gold jelly booth, an Order of Bustin' their wor Climo has then come B. Jordan finally th Ecoles, J. D. L. H. son. Superior bringing takes m order, ar habits' ar are not derry Ir sive and sive do while the Wood, al of Wood of agricult eration. of Amhe several Co. have their fa Thomp able for the mos branch of Egyptian Rheumatic Oil Co. display; Raiston's Health Club foods; the Algonquin Soap Co.; the Currier's show of soap and stationery; Washington's ice cream parlors; and under the gallery to the annex the tasteful and elaborate display of the James Robertson Co., one of the most attractive in the building; Colpitts' honey, and the collection of Canadian fish from the Dominion of Ottawa. Under the south-western gallery are a lot of Brantford bicycles, and the Cloverdale apary.



Last long—lathers freely—a pure hard soap—low in price, highest in quality. Read the Directions on the wrapper to learn how to obtain the best results in washing clothes. A quick easy way. SURPRISE SOAP is the name.

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right of the entrance are the press room, the offices of the Western Union and C. P. R. Telegraph Companies; the cloak and parcel checking room, and a branch post office. As yet a weighing machine is the only special attraction to catch the attention of visitors. But the exhibition is still young and there will be plenty of kindred allurements ere the show is over.

IN THE ANNEX. Entering the annex the handsome exhibit of James Robertson is the first to be met. The New Brunswick and the Natural History society, which occupy a large portion of one side, have exhibits which are centres of attraction. The Geroux dress cutting system, Walter Wilson's saw exhibit and Sussex Milk Co.'s booth take up the entire end. Estey & Co. showing the exhibit of horse furnishings of H. Horton & Son, McArthur's stationery department, the A. B. McLean Co.'s show of oils and bettings, Emerson & Fisher's large display of stoves and grates and useful articles, the gold wire boots of J. D. Turner's peanut stand, all on the south side, are worthy of note for their tasty display of goods.

In the centre the Josiah Fowler Co. (Ltd.) have a handsome revolving White Candy Co. a selling booth, then come the show of optical goods, Philip Grattan's stoves and ranges, the horse supplies of J. Schilling, Delectable's stoves and ranges, D. McIntosh's potted plants, the furniture exhibit of John White and T. S. Simm's large show of brushes.

The largest exhibit in the annex is the magnificent display of furs, carpets, rugs and furniture. Albert Peters has an exhibit of trunks, H. Pedersen flowers and potted plants and H. E. Good a similar display. The western end is as usual taken up by C. Flood & Son's large and handsome exhibit of pianos, parlor lamps and ornaments. Then come the millinery dress cutting college, a display of tiling by John Lee, the Royal Arcanum booth, the Jubilee potato peeler, Mrs. Webster's art exhibit, W. J. Parks' knitting goods, the edge tool and spring exhibit of Campbell Bros., bath tubs and plumbers' fittings exhibit of J. S. Coughlan, D. F. Brown's display of paper and paper boxes, the Saint John Washing Co.'s stoves, E. H. Frost's celebrated non-corrosive sinks, the Montreal Rolling Mill Co.'s display of horse shoes, Sharp's pure gum jolly powder, the glass blower's booth, and the booth of the Canadian Order of Foresters. The St. John Business College has an exhibit of their work and text books. Harold Climo has a large display of photos, then come the flower exhibits of L. B. Jordan and Mrs. Geo. Diggs, and the floral exhibits of S. G. Eccles, J. E. Wallace, L. A. Griffiths, D. L. Hutchinson and James Patterson.

MACHINERY HALL. Superintendent Allan is rapidly bringing order out of chaos, but it takes much longer to get big and intricate machinery into proper running order, and consequently all the exhibits are not yet in operation. Some are not even in place. The London-derry Iron Co. is making an impression on the practical engineering of what they do in the manufacture of iron, while the Massey-Harris Co., Frost & Wood, and Small & Fisher, the latter of Woodstock, N. B., have a wealth of agricultural machinery in full operation. The Massey-Harris Co., Frost & Wood, and Small & Fisher, the latter of Woodstock, N. B., have a wealth of agricultural machinery in full operation. The Massey-Harris Co., Frost & Wood, and Small & Fisher, the latter of Woodstock, N. B., have a wealth of agricultural machinery in full operation.

CARRIAGE SHOW. There are nearly one hundred rigs of all descriptions in the hall, and for beauty this exhibit has never been surpassed. Price & Shaw show seven rigs; Crothers, Henderson & Wilson seventeen; the McLaughlin Carriage Co. fifteen; P. S. McNutt twenty-two; the Nova Scotia Carriage Co. eight; J. Edgecombe & Son, ten; E. J. Murphy seventeen; G. L. Cooper twelve rigs, and one McFarlane, sloven.

THE SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS. Amusement hall presents a programme this year that is well worth the cost and the journey down to the Barrack square to see it. The features are all new to St. John. The biggest is the lion donkey race as funny as funny, and is received with a prolonged roar of laughter at every presentation. Miss Bessie Gilbert is one of those fresh looking, healthy young women very rarely seen on the vaudeville stage, and in addition to her personal charm of face and manner, is a cornet soloist of phenomenal talent. The acrobatic work of the three Bartelies is exceptionally excellent, and will stand comparison with anything of the kind before seen here, while the McDonough droll people are simply boneless wonders, whose bodies seem to be composed of India rubber, and whose motive power must be electricity. Belle Hatheway has some good performing monkeys and dogs. Those who love graceful and droll of the continental school will find in Chullita a vivacious and graceful representative. She is encircled with enthusiasm at every appearance. There are 14 people all told in the company, and they give variety enough to suit all kinds of tastes. Performances are given every afternoon and evening.

C. FLOOD & SON. In their old position at the west end of the annex gallery, C. Flood & Sons make even a finer and handsomer display than of old. Over the raised platform is an arch of cedar, the dark green of the boughs being relieved by numerous incandescent lights, with colored shades. In the centre is the firm's sign in gold on colored cloth, behind which are placed several electric lamps, throwing a subdued light

over the exhibit, which is so arranged as to bring into contrast the different shades of the wood in the piano, fifteen in number. Upon the floor there are numerous handsome rugs, adding a peculiarly comfortable appearance to the whole display. The pianos are of the celebrated makes of Featherstone, Chickering, Ronisch, Hoerr, and Milton. The two Chickering's, which are like the others, imported especially for this exhibition, are very handsome instruments. The Chickering is, as is well known, of the highest class made. Two Ronisch pianos, beautifully finished in natural mahogany, attract considerable attention. These instruments are of the best European make. The Hoerr octave coupler, is something new and unique. Instead of the ordinary tricord, this piano is four stringed. One string being tuned an octave higher, gives an increase in power that adds materially to the carrying quality of the instrument, at the same time producing a very pleasing effect.

There is also a splendid exhibit of Featherstone pianos, of which there are more sold in New Brunswick than in any Canadian make. Music racks and all such accessories, in brass with onyx tops, are so placed as to add to the beauty of the exhibits. Beautiful engravings and panels with ornamental frames hang upon the wall, the whole making up one of the handsomest displays in the entire building.

JAMES ROBERTSON CO., LTD. This firm has one of the finest and handsomest exhibits in the building—at least that is what the spectators claim for it. Gotten up in beautiful style and at considerable expense, it reflects credit upon the firm and upon the designers as well. Tasteful festoons of bunting are draped between the different pillars, which are prettily painted in white and gold, while rods joining the different pillars are painted green, the whole going to make up a very pretty and artistic effect. All the painting was done with the company's own paints. The booth is divided into three sections, showing the three distinct kinds of goods which the firm has on exhibition. Black velvet forms the background against which this are placed so as to show to the best effect the firm's goods, the polished nickel and brass looking especially handsome. They show a decorated "Acme" Syphon closet with automatic attachment. This closet is made in various ways of special design, and is under the exclusive control of this company. It is the most sanitary closet on the market today, carrying a seat of water all the time of nine inches. It has a larger outlet than any closet manufactured. At each operation ten gallons of water is flushed through the syphon, cleansing thoroughly. It has been tested with seven American closets, proving superior to all, and has been adopted for use in some of the finest buildings in the country, notably the Foresters' Temple, Toronto, New City Hall, Toronto; Royal Hotel, Hamilton; Proctor building, Hamilton; Lorette Abbey, Toronto; Military College, Montreal; Intercolonial railway station, Moncton, and in several large hotels in the city. The exhibit also shows a large roll rim enameled bath with Imperial Bell supply fittings, with a shower of both hot and cold water. They supply curtain and shampoo attachment. A handsome Italian marble lavatory is exhibited with all the latest improvements and sanitary taps and fittings. Bath room fitted complete with sponges and holders, soap and soap cup, tumblers and holder, cigar holder, robe hook, potter's wheel, Turkish rug. The water is heated by gas from service supply, obviating the necessity of keeping a fire in the kitchen boiler in the summer. This instantaneous water heater will heat the water sufficiently while the person is getting ready for the bath. They are also shown Imperial porcelain wash tubs, enameled sinks of all descriptions, copper and galvanized boilers, brass fittings, decorated basin, patent overflow, and common overflow. A large pyramid made up of lead pipes artistically arranged is a feature of the exhibit. There are also shown closets on marble pedestals, and in fact, all the plumbing appliances connected with water, which may be seen in any of the booths.

It will pay anybody who has any need of such goods to make this booth a visit, for no finer exhibit of the kind has ever been shown here. CURRIE BUSINESS UNIVERSITY. In the northwest corner of the gallery of the main building this enterprising concern has its interesting exhibit. The walls are hung with diplomas and interior views of their large building. Among the numerous books which they have on exhibition there are some which deserve more than passing notice, particularly Mr. Currie's own arrangement of the volume, "A System," a system which is used in higher schools. They have also the full system of the perpetual ledger, which they were the first to send for of any college in Canada. Burden's trial balance is shown, a very handy book, which is so arranged as to make it possible to total the entire year's work without the trouble of carrying forward an automatic journal is exhibited, by which the work of carrying forward is done automatically. Other text books are shown, including Waters' balance register and a complete stock journal. This firm has the exclusive right to use the now celebrated "laboratory method," which they introduced into Canada, in their university of 150 students. A large sized Elison mimeograph and two Underwood typewriters, which are the latest typewriting machines, are also shown. This firm uses the Scott system of shorthand, which is in use by the majority of experts in the province. A raised platform at one end of the booth is to be utilized as a stand for Messrs. Currie's orchestra of 15 pieces, who are now preparing a special programme for Maine day. Frank Whitehead is also engaged to give concerts at this booth frequently during the exhibition. A Wessler piano with mandolin or orchestra attachment is attracting attention. The public should not fail to visit this booth. MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING COLLEGE. One of the chief attractions in the

annex gallery is the tasteful display of the St. John Millinery and Dress Making College. Their system of dress making is the simplest to learn, yet a perfect fit is absolutely guaranteed by its use. Apply at the booth for particulars.

OPTICAL GOODS. M. P. Allen has on the first floor of the annex a large and handsome exhibit of optical goods. The display contains every conceivable kind of a lens to correct all errors of refraction. Most persons are taking advantage of Mr. Allen's well known skill, and select goods to have their eyes tested and fitted with proper glasses.

AN EQUINE WONDER. A. M. Caldwell is again an exhibitor with his great horse Prince. As the horse has been sold, this will be the last opportunity to see this great equine wonder. From St. John he goes to Madison Square Garden, New York city. Prince is on exhibition in a special tent on the grounds near the drill shed.

POULTRY SHOW. W. A. Jack, who has charge of the poultry exhibit, has done wonders in fitting up that department. He has been somewhat delayed by the non-arrival of several large exhibits, but expects to have things all in order today. Seventy-three coops from Calais and St. Stephen arrived last night.

FRUIT EXHIBIT. The exhibit in agricultural hall, for variety, extent and quality, has never been surpassed. Large consignments arrived yesterday and Mr. Peters has been kept busy sorting and arranging the exhibits. There are not to many apples as usual from Nova Scotia, on account of certain eliminations from the prize list. New Brunswick has never had such an exhibition. It will be ready at noon today. In fact it is all ready now except some of the grain.

DAIRY EXHIBIT. The dairy exhibit in charge of F. Tilley, H. Mitchell and C. Deagle, will be in operation today, when the work of separating will be done. These gentlemen have been getting ready for the last day or two and now arrangements are completed. The apparatus is owned by J. Hunter.

BASE BALL. Games have been arranged with the professional team from Boston on the exhibition grounds on Tuesday with the Roses, Wednesday with the Alerts, and on Thursday with an all St. John team, and the evening of the strongest aggregation which has ever come here.

THE HIGH DIVER. The first event Wednesday evening was high diving of Forest Seabury from a pole 80 feet high into a tank of water in front of the grand stand. The novelty of the diving deed drew everybody from the buildings to the square, which was open for a long time to the tank to the proper height, and in arranging the preliminaries. Two arc lights, one on either side, hardly illuminated the place sufficiently to enable people outside of the grand stand to get a satisfactory view of Seabury's downward flight. The high diver was given a good reception when he appeared. He first surveyed the tank and then mounted a flying trapeze, from which he twice dropped into the water, to satisfy himself that all possible safeguards had been taken for his security when striking the water. After these two trials Seabury was hoisted by a running rope to the top of the 80 foot pole, which was capped with a small platform. One of the guy wires stretched from the pole to the ground for the purpose of preventing the pole from swaying was so situated that people walking along ran against it in the dark, and this appeared to give Seabury considerable annoyance, as he called out in an angry tone "That's a nice trick!" The high diver, rested with the managers of the affair, who should have put their wires out of reach of the crowd, or else kept the crowd back from where the wires were stretched. Policeman Finley finally did duty in place of the much needed light, and as soon as the pole had ceased vibrating, Seabury with his hands raised over his head plunged gracefully into the water in huge volume as he struck. Almost an instant afterward he

climbed out of the tank, and as he shook the water from his head and dripping tight-fitting costume, the air was rent with a storm of applause from the large throng of spectators. The high dive was one of those feats about which there could be no deception, and was appreciated accordingly. Seabury will repeat the dive every afternoon, and the evening of the continuation of the exhibition.

GOOD BUILDERS' WORK. Adams & Belyea of Carleton built the poultry house and grand stand, the former in two weeks, the latter in seven days, including seating and painting. The stand, which is 145 feet long, 31 feet deep and 26 feet high, will seat 1,000 people, and is strong enough to stand the weight of twice that number. The space beneath the stand has been so constructed that it can be used as a storage room in compartments, the doors and windows being at the back. The poultry building is 100 feet long, 40 wide and 26 feet high, and has been constructed with an eye to the special ventilation that a building used for such a purpose requires. Today Adams & Belyea will put up pens for one hundred sheep, to be ready for the animals by Friday morning. It appears that the rush of sheep is too great for the old time accommodation.

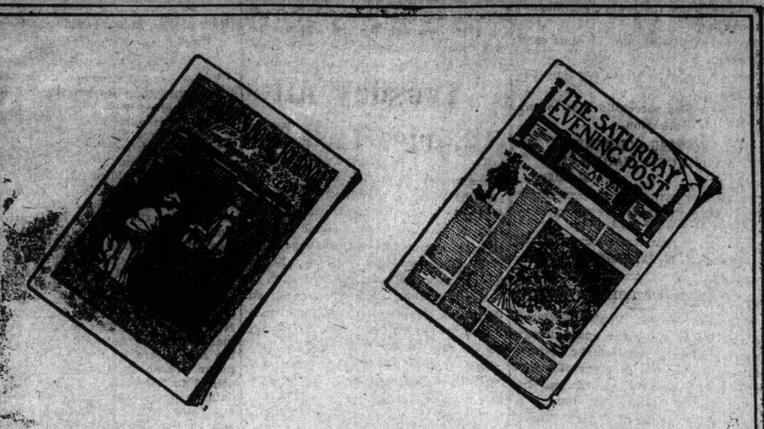
MEVILLE G. DEWOLF of the Kentville Orchardist is doing the exhibition. Major Lesard, inspector of cavalry, of Toronto, visited the exhibition Wednesday on his way to the camp at Aldershot, N. S. Geo. W. Fowler, M. P. P. for Kings, and R. D. Wilmut, ex-M. P. for Sunbury, did the exhibition Wednesday. The Holstein cow Electric, owned by D. W. McKenna of Westfield, Kings Co., dropped a heifer calf since arriving on the ground.

W. M. Thurston of Maugerville, Sunbury Co., brought down thirty barrels of farm produce, five Jersey cattle, four swine and some sheep to the exhibition. The Oakesgar Stamping Co. make a fine display of their own granite from ware on the floor of the main building.

An excellent meeting was held in the Baptist church at Prince of Wales, Wednesday evening. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. J. A. Gordon and Major Armstrong. The question of the duty of the voters as to yes or no on prohibition on the 29th was well and thoroughly discussed. A good working committee with John McHarg chairman was appointed.

CONSECRATION OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, HILLSBORO. A correspondent writes: On Sunday morning September 13th, the Rev. Reverend H. Tully Kingston, D. D., consecrated to the glory of God, and in loving memory of Alexander Tomkins, the beautiful Little English church in this place, erected by Joseph T. Tomkins and conveyed by him to the bishop of the diocese in issue for the use of the Church of England in Canada. The bishop, with the Rev. Alan W. Smith as chaplain, was received at the door of the church by the founder, Joseph T. Tomkins, C. J. Osman, and C. A. Peck. The founder read the petition of consecration signed by himself, the incumbent, and by C. J. Osman and C. A. Peck. The petition accepted, the clergy and the petitioners proceeded towards the chancel, the choir and congregation chanting the 96th Psalm. The bishop, sitting in his chair, had presented to him the instrument of donation, and solemnly laid it upon the altar.

After the bishop's address to the congregation, the usual prayers were recited, and the incumbent read the sentence of consecration, uttered by the diocesan who decreed that the deed be recorded in the registry of the diocese. The hymn, "We love the place, O God, wherein Thine honor dwells," was then sung, and the bishop confirmed the founder of the church and his daughter, Mrs. C. J. Osman. The confirmation service ended, the hymn



We will mail THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, beginning with the October number, to January 1, 1899, also THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, every week, from the time subscription is received to January 1, 1899, on receipt of only Twenty-five Cents.

In The Ladies' Home Journal Mrs. Rorer, who writes exclusively for THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, will continue her cooking and domestic lessons. In the October number she tells what should, and what should not, be eaten by men following certain occupations. Twenty-five desserts are given for all sorts of stomachs.

Some Special Features of THE SATURDAY EVENING POST Besides the General Departments—Serials, Short Stories and Sketches— Men and Women of the Hour Brief biographic sketches and characteristic stories of people prominently before the public, with portrait illustrations. The Post's Series of Practical Sermons Each week is given a strong sermon, simple, direct and unsectarian, on vital topics, by one of the best religious thinkers of the world. The Best Poems of the World Beautifully illustrated by the best American artists, are accompanied by a portrait of the poet, a biographic sketch and the interesting story of how each poem was written.

SOME SPECIAL FEATURES include churches decorated for Christmas, Easter, Fairs and Weddings, photographed and described. Interiors of tasteful and inexpensive homes pictured and described, showing pretty corners, tables set for dinners, luncheons and teas, etc.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA

(Anglo-American.) DOROTHY PHINNEY. In Memoriam. The Lady of the Snow sent many of her sons to suffer and bleed for the cause of liberty under the Star Spangled Banner, and one of her province (New Brunswick) sent a daughter, Miss Dorothy Phinney, as a nurse into the fever-stricken hospitals of Chikago, and at the post of duty. Her last letter home, published in the Richmond Review, and reprinted in last week's issue of the Anglo-American, a simple, loving, modest, pathetic letter—gave a vivid picture of the sufferings of the sick soldiers, and incidentally, showed an unobtrusive light on the trials and dangers of the nurse who took their lives in their hands in the attempt to soothe the dying and bring back the sick from the jaws of death. This heroic fall—not as falls the warrior, in the fierce charge of battle, yet, perhaps, in a nobler calling, Mrs. Phinney's last moments were made less painful by the gentle ministrations of this brave New Brunswick girl, and many a recovered hero will think tenderly of the unknown land which soothed his aching brow. Some will remember, and through all the days that yet remain to them, will bless the name of Dorothy Phinney.

No tread of martial feet, Echoes from yonder street, As though a host were met resting place; No thousands ten to bless, No charger riderless, No comrades from the fray, to gaze upon thy grave.

Not to the trumpet's flare, Thrilling the Cuban air, Didst thou thy laurels win, with sword in hand; But faced a dealer's part, Gentle, courageous heart, To soothe the dying of a grieving land.

Pledge from a sister state, Humble thy part, yet great, Twice the Red, White and Blue, Ne'er nobler mission done, Ne'er nobler heroes won.

Thou rest'st beside thine own grey Northern sea; Cross the two flags, and o'er her lovely breast; Place them dear where the stern Atlantic billow Shines in wild slumber song. There is no selling How much love's labor wins from yonder lonely pillow— The flag that braved a thousand years, And the flag of Liberty's horse and tears— Twice the Red, White and Blue, O'er the grave of this lovely so brave and so true.

—DAVID DUNCAN FLETCHER. CONSECRATION OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, HILLSBORO. A correspondent writes: On Sunday morning September 13th, the Rev. Reverend H. Tully Kingston, D. D., consecrated to the glory of God, and in loving memory of Alexander Tomkins, the beautiful Little English church in this place, erected by Joseph T. Tomkins and conveyed by him to the bishop of the diocese in issue for the use of the Church of England in Canada. The bishop, with the Rev. Alan W. Smith as chaplain, was received at the door of the church by the founder, Joseph T. Tomkins, C. J. Osman, and C. A. Peck. The founder read the petition of consecration signed by himself, the incumbent, and by C. J. Osman and C. A. Peck. The petition accepted, the clergy and the petitioners proceeded towards the chancel, the choir and congregation chanting the 96th Psalm. The bishop, sitting in his chair, had presented to him the instrument of donation, and solemnly laid it upon the altar.

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Ask your grocer for Windsor Salt For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best

Ontario, Christian Soldiers, was sung, and the bishop proceeded to the celebration of the holy communion, the incumbent reading the special epistle. The bishop, taking for his text, Psalm 121, preached a most eloquent and scholarly sermon, which was listened to with the utmost attention. Dr. Kingston made a brief but very happy reference to the piety and generosity of the founder, and expressed the hope that the church of St. Mary's might be a memorial to thousands of souls as time went on. The members of the choir acquitted themselves very creditably, and the new school organ was much admired for its sweetness and purity of tone. The little church of St. Mary's is too well known to require any description. It is well built and beautifully finished, a stained-glass memorial window and an open fire-place near the entrance being special features of interest in the building. No attention has been a labor of love to the founder, who has spared no expense and no inconsiderable time and thought to make it worthy of the high purposes to which it has so recently been dedicated. The success of Frederick is to be facilitated upon the acquisition of so beautiful and unique a gift, so generously donated and so complete an offering in every way.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. To the Editor of the Sun: Sir—It would be noticeable to every person who is engaged or who takes any interest in agriculture, the reports from the different parts of this province in reference to the yield of wheat sown the present season. The government having professed great interest for the farmers at this particular time, concluded it would be a good stroke of diplomacy to subsidize money to the amount of \$100,000 to be loaned to the farmers at a low rate of interest, and to be repaid by the government in January, 1899. Well, Mr. Editor, had we a minister for agriculture whose experience and culture for that position had been obtained on the farm, and not behind the mercantile counter, the result of purchasing wheat and the yield might have been a great rather than a positive loss to the farmers, whom the scheme was intended to benefit.

Some of this government wheat purchase came to Carleton Place, in consequence of which and the flourish of trumpets on this subject by this social government, the farmers put in twice the average of former seasons, and their loss will be correspondingly great. Travelling through the county during the summer, our attention was taken with the poor prospect presented by a yield of wheat, and since the harvest crisis energy has been made, the result of which is several farmers have informed us their yield was as three bushels to one sowed; others had six from one, and some informed us they would have had more wheat had they sowed the average in oats. In conclusion, allow us to say the government charged \$1.00 per bushel, better grain was obtained in the county for \$1.00 per bushel.

Yours, A FARMER. Centerville, Sept., 1898. "I've had an idea in my head for weeks." "It must have been very lonely."—Towns Topics. "I wish you'd get me my new umbrella. I think it will rain. She—but I lost it in Here-wo-Nonsense last night, when it was raining so hard. 'Lent it to him, did you? Well, we'd never see it again.' 'Yes, why not? He—' Because it was his umbrella.'—Dan Floh.

The confirmation service ended, the hymn

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**THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN**  
 ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPT. 17, 1898.

**SIR CHARLES AT THE INSTITUTE.**

When Sir Charles Tupper declared that he would not enter upon an aggressive campaign against the present ministry during the progress of negotiations with the United States, he left himself at liberty to discuss a wide range of political subjects. There was reserved to him the privilege of defending himself and his former colleagues from stammerous attack. These remained the vindication of the liberal conservative party by a reference to its splendid record of achievement. It was open to the opposition to tell of the difficulties overcome, including the resistance of a group of narrow and obstructive public men. Looking at the present, Sir Charles was free to commend the prudence of ministers, who, with the responsibility of office on them, and with the fear of public opinion before their eyes, have adopted in practice some of the doctrines they formerly denounced, and are condemning in official life their own conduct as an opposition. Especially was it suitable to point out that the country has grown richer by the fact that a change of government has given the country two loyal parties, where it formerly had but one. Looking to the future, the advocacy of a genuine preferential tariff by which Canada should receive something in return for what she gives, was also opportune. These are among the themes of Sir Charles Tupper's discourse last evening. How well he handled them the reader may judge. The subject of preferential trade was of the greatest possible importance. It is always in order to discuss it, and as Sir Charles said, Dr. Stockton's presentation of the case in the early part of the meeting left little to be added.

The presence of the leader of the provincial opposition, and of Mr. Hazen, who is now giving his attention to the New Brunswick campaign, with Sir Charles Tupper, while on the platform were liberal conservatives from several counties, some personally engaged in the smaller, some in the larger arena, but all identified with the liberal conservative party and working for a common end. Furnishes an illustration of the operation of the Moncton policy. We had a short time ago four political parties in this province. There are now but two.

One of these parties has power both at Ottawa and Fredericton. It bestows offices and distributes patronage. Its leaders are in a position to attract opportunist support, and to some extent are able to reduce and secure. They have the prestige of success and the influence of official position. The other party is almost fresh from defeat, and has no gifts to bestow, nor power to influence, save by the force of character and the record of useful service. One of these parties appeared this week in a provincial demonstration organized with elaborate care, at enormous expense, and supported by the presence of the three federal members and a local premier. The other was a spontaneous gathering, intended to be of a purely local character. But those who witnessed the two, heard the tone of the speeches, and noticed the enthusiasm of the crowd might be led to suppose that the lately defeated party was the one that had the tugubrious plume rot the party which appeared at the institute last evening.

**SIR CHARLES AT THE EXHIBITION.**

In his address at the opening of the exhibition Sir Charles Tupper spoke like a statesman and a man of affairs. His testimony to the value of such exhibitions was the evidence of a business man on a business question. The just tribute paid to this province in respect to its natural wealth and splendid advantages was the expression of opinion of a man of sound judgment and great experience. We have no other public man in Canada who has had nearly so much to do with making Canadian history as Sir Charles Tupper, and we have none who have performed so well what was given them to do. It is a fine thing to see a man with all these years of service behind him, still keeping his face to the east and looking for greater achievements from the next generation of nation builders. Speaking the other day in Nova Scotia, Sir Charles observed in reference to a newspaper sneer at his age, that "a man is never older than he feels." Neither is a man older

than he talks and acts, and while Sir Charles Tupper carries about with him the ardor and the cheerful outlook that he now exhibits, he will not be old though he should write the number of his years with three figures.

**DON'T BE TOO SURE.**

The recent election in Prince Edward Island reveals an interesting observation of Sir Louis Davies. After the minister of marine took office in 1896, he made a speech at New London. Sir Louis then took occasion to remark that since the change of government the people had all turned liberal. "You could not find a Tory here," he declared. "If you searched with a fine tooth comb." A gentleman named Campbell, who was in the audience interrupted with the caution, "Don't be too sure of that."

This happened some two years ago. The other day this same Mr. Campbell was successful in a by-election held to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Premier Warburton. Mr. Campbell, a strong conservative, defeated one of Sir Louis's leading supporters. In New London, where Sir Louis could not find a conservative with a comb, Mr. Campbell turned a liberal majority of 150 into a conservative majority of about 120. This was in Sir Louis's own federal constituency.

**THE COLOR LINE.**

The protest of the Forester delegates from the three eastern provinces against the resolution excluding persons of African descent from membership in the order, will stand to the credit of the discenters for all time. The Foresters have a right to choose their own associates, but there are reasons furnished in their own history why a cosmopolitan spirit would be expected to show itself in the organization. Forestry in America owes much of its success and yields cheerful allegiance to a splendid representative of the native races of this continent. Those races have in many places had their period of subjection, and even yet in a great part of the continent they bear the stamp of social inferiority. It is to the credit of the Foresters that they have bestowed the highest honor in their gift to a cultured and capable descendant of one of the first American families that now remain with us. It would have been in line with these fine traditions to admit worthy representatives of other races without regard to color or previous condition of servitude.

**PENITENTIARY SUPPLIES.**

How are the Dorchester penitentiary supplies contracts distributed? A quantity of supplies were asked for the other day, and a London firm tendered for the dry goods portion at about cost, merely to test the system. Some time after the tenders were closed they were notified by Warden Forster that a contract had been awarded to them, which totalled about \$14. The firm rightly answered that the officials had better award that portion of the contract, where they had a right to be to the lowest bidder, the least profitable portion of their tenders and bestowing the profitable portion upon tenderers who happen to be Tories. The result of course is not intentional; but the result is to alienate and disgust liberals who never found themselves either invited or given the shadow of a chance under Tory rule. What was it Premier Emmerson said at Gasqueton about having a host of traitors and turning them out?

This complaint is made editorially by the Moncton Transcript. The trouble seems to grow out of the fact that the penitentiary contracts were given to the men who put in the lowest tenders. Premier Emmerson is recognized by the Transcript as the proper person to call in to correct this error. It is understood that the head of the provincial department of public works has no use for low tenders.

The Harland Advertiser is creditably informed that Mr. Emmerson will visit that town about the 25th. Two or three other politicians are to go with him. "The chief object of their visit will be matters touching the bridge." This is a sign of a general election. There is no bridge at Harland, but "matters touching the bridge" have been discussed by ministers before all recent elections.

The Moncton Times has it on reliable authority that 700 men, with six or seven ballast trains, have been engaged on the Drummond Counties railway since the frost came out of the ground in April. This is the road that the government represented to be in grand condition last winter. When Mr. P. S. Archibald testified before the Drummond committee that the road was not well ballasted, Mr. Blair was quite severe in his reflections upon the witness.

Returns show that Mr. Fielding was about right in his figures of last year's taxes and expenditure. The figures show that the current expenditure was the largest in our history.

That the capital expenditure is the largest for seven years. That the taxation was the heaviest in our history. That the national debt is larger than it has ever been before.

James H. Dunn of Bathurst, N. B., who received a degree of Bachelor of Laws at Dalhousie's convocation, was also admitted to the bar yesterday, having successfully passed the examination of the Nova Scotia Bar Society and signed the rolls—Halifax Chronicle.

**AMHERST.**  
 Death of Rev. James Tweedie, an Old and Well Known Methodist Minister—An Elopement Case.

AMHERST, N. S., Sept. 15.—A telegram received here announced the death of an early hour this morning of Rev. James Tweedie, which took place at Louisburg, C. B. The deceased was about 71 years of age, and was one of the oldest ministers of the Methodist conference of Nova Scotia. In 1862 he married Rachael, eldest daughter of the late R. K. Smith of Amherst, who but a few weeks ago was here attending the funeral of her mother. The family of the deceased are two sons and two daughters, all unmarried and at home except the youngest, Mitchell Tweedie, who is in the employ of his uncle, R. T. Coates, Nappan station. The deceased gentleman led a very active life, and during his fifty years of ministry was never laid up by sickness or unable to attend to his duties. When first ordained, he resided in New Brunswick but many years ago he was transferred to the Nova Scotia conference. Among his other stations were Paris and Amherst has now a supposed elopement case, the parties concerned being Mrs. Daniel Joley and William Hapney. On Tuesday, Mrs. Joley, who lived here with her husband and four children, the eldest child being only four years of age, left home presumably to do some shopping, but did not return, nor did she pay a number of bills, the money for which her husband had just previously given to her. Not returning home at night, her husband became suspicious and on enquiries made, learned to the conclusion that his better half, who is only twenty-five years of age, has left for pastures new in company with Hapney, who was employed by one of Amherst's prominent legal men as a general help around his residence. Mrs. Joley was formerly a Miss Fortune of Macanac, and for some time resided with her husband at St. John.

**ENGLAND AND AMERICA.**

STROUD, Eng., Sept. 15.—The chamber of commerce of this place entertained the delegates of the British Association for the advancement of science today. John Caulder of Boston, who was among the speakers, advocated a closer union between the ports of the Atlantic coast and the English North American provinces as the best remedy for all the ills the provinces suffered. That union had taken place. Instead of scattered colonies, we had one Dominion. Hon. Joseph Howe moved in Nova Scotia legislature a resolution in favor of confederation. The speaker, although in opposition, seconded the motion. The liberal conservative party were noted among other things for this, that their principles were the same when they were in opposition as when they were in power. Before talking up the Charlottetown conference, Sir Charles paid a high tribute to his old colleague and urged Sir Leonard Tilley. Sir Leonard's name would never be spoken in Canada or elsewhere without evoking feelings of the warmest kind. Canada was deeply indebted to Sir Leonard, and the people of St. John had reason to be proud of such an illustrious man. Sir Leonard was a broad-minded, honest man, who never hesitated about doing his duty. Sir Charles also mentioned with Mr. Macdonald, the late Sir George Carter, the master of the maritime union had not been under discussion half an hour when it became evident that Charlottetown must be made the capital if the island were expected to vote for it. The delegates from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia agreed to leave that question for determination later on. Then came the Quebec conference, where the foundations of confederation were laid. Confederation was not the work of either the liberal or conservative party. It was the work of the great liberal conservative party, which was then and there founded. The government of old Canada was a coalition government. It was made up for the purpose of bringing about the union of the provinces. Sir Leonard Tilley, who was premier of New Brunswick, was a liberal then. He chose as his colleagues in the convention conservatives. Such was equally true of Nova Scotia. It was indeed a surprise to the speaker to read that Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he had dragged Nova Scotia into confederation. In the house of commons in 1895, Sir Charles said he gave Sir Wilfrid an answer to such a charge and showed by the records that the spirit of the Quebec conference was to establish the Quebec conference as a liberal party, which was then and there founded. That was the position. In New Brunswick an election was held, but other questions were involved just as much as was that of the union. The rouge party in Quebec, the party to which Sir Wilfrid belonged, proposed confederation. One of the means adopted was to move a resolution providing for the settlement of the question by submitting it to the people. This motion was voted down, such liberals as the late George Brown and the late Alex. Mackenzie voting against the resolution. Sir Wilfrid's motion should be sufficient to close Sir Wilfrid's mouth.

**THE LATE EMPRESS.**

VIENNA, Sept. 15.—The funeral train bearing the remains of the late Empress of Austria, entered the empire last night. Everywhere there were vast silent crowds, and the tolling of bells. Many floral wreaths were brought to the train to be placed on the casket.

**SPANISH CABINET COUNCIL.**

MADRID, Sept. 15.—The Queen Regent presided at the cabinet council today. Senor Sagasta, the premier, outlined the situation and said that the government had received no reply from Washington to its request for the repatriation of Spaniards in the Philippines.

**FUNERALS WEDNESDAY.**

George Bell, whose funeral took place yesterday from his late residence at 187 St. John street, died on the 8th year. For twenty years, from 1874 to 1891, Mr. Bell was janitor of the post office, and was a faithful servant of the government. He was a man of simple habits and an earnest, conscientious, and devoted public servant. He was a member of the St. John's church, and his funeral services were held at the house at 2:30 p. m. by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, after which the remains were taken to Fernhill cemetery.

**JAMES MOULSON'S SUCCESSOR.**

For the second time in the history of the Knights of Pythias a Canadian is on the way to the highest office in that influential body. At the supreme lodge session at Indianapolis this week James Moulson, who represents the maritime provinces, was elected supreme prelate. This office is the acknowledged stepping-stone to the supreme chancellorship, though four years intervene before that high office is attained.

Dr. John S. King was the other Canadian who came so near holding the all-important office. He went through all the offices of the supreme lodge which are supposed to lead to that of supreme chancellor. Unfortunately at that time the relations between the United States and Great Britain were not so cordial as now, and the popular Dr. King blamed that circumstance for his never attaining the office. The year he should have stepped into the office unanimously, opposing development of an American was nominated in opposition to him and elected by the overwhelming American vote in the supreme lodge. It was a great blow to Dr. King, and thousands of friends sympathized. Now things have changed, and Dr. King's development of an American will not experience the doctor's disappointment.

**Children Cry for CASTORIA.**

**SIR CHARLES TUPPER**

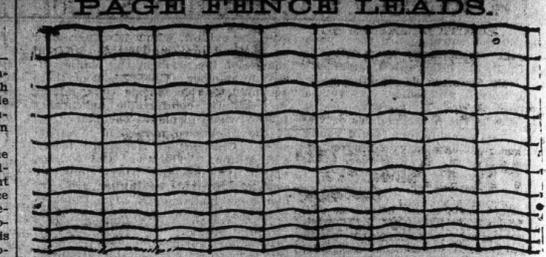
(Continued from First Page.)

of the people at a time when a conference was being held to deal with questions which affected the whole country. His undertaking such a campaign would not tend to strengthen our case.

Under the circumstances he concluded to pay a visit to his constituents in Cape Breton. He had spent several weeks in the sister province and everywhere met with just such receptions as that with which the people of St. John had honored him evening. Whatever he went the liberal conservative party received him with enthusiasm, and he had found many opponents of former years now favorably disposed towards the party. He had spoken a number of times, and was glad, on this occasion to avail himself of the opportunity to address the people of St. John. Accustomed as he was to active campaigning, his hearers could understand the difficulty of his position now, shown as he was of the opportunity of addressing himself at the acts of the government, to which he was conscientiously opposed. When asked to address a meeting at Halifax the other day, he said he could not speak on the party questions of the day, but he felt free to remark on the virtues of the liberal conservative party. He was glad to see the government must, under the circumstances, be overlooked. He on that occasion looked about him for a model. What better one could he find than the premier of Canada. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had opened a pleasant duty such as he (Tupper) had done at St. John this present week. Sir Wilfrid said it would on such an occasion be improper to say anything about politics. The speaker pronounced a paper containing a report of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech. After declaring that he intended to avoid anything of a political character, the premier took up, among other things, the improper means he (Tupper) had used to drag Nova Scotia into confederation. The speaker said he had a right to refer to Sir Wilfrid's statement in this regard, and did so. Such a charge came with bad grace from the premier. Sir Wilfrid took no part in the confederation question, but the rouge party, to which he belonged, fought and carried the motion, and they could have strangled the movement they would have done so. Having carried confederation by a vote of the Nova Scotia legislature, Sir Charles said he felt he had done his duty. Thirty-eight years ago he repudiated the federation of the British North American provinces as the best remedy for all the ills the provinces suffered. That union had taken place. Instead of scattered colonies, we had one Dominion. Hon. Joseph Howe moved in Nova Scotia legislature a resolution in favor of confederation. The speaker, although in opposition, seconded the motion. The liberal conservative party were noted among other things for this, that their principles were the same when they were in opposition as when they were in power. Before talking up the Charlottetown conference, Sir Charles paid a high tribute to his old colleague and urged Sir Leonard Tilley. Sir Leonard's name would never be spoken in Canada or elsewhere without evoking feelings of the warmest kind. Canada was deeply indebted to Sir Leonard, and the people of St. John had reason to be proud of such an illustrious man. Sir Leonard was a broad-minded, honest man, who never hesitated about doing his duty. Sir Charles also mentioned with Mr. Macdonald, the late Sir George Carter, the master of the maritime union had not been under discussion half an hour when it became evident that Charlottetown must be made the capital if the island were expected to vote for it. The delegates from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia agreed to leave that question for determination later on. Then came the Quebec conference, where the foundations of confederation were laid. Confederation was not the work of either the liberal or conservative party. It was the work of the great liberal conservative party, which was then and there founded. The government of old Canada was a coalition government. It was made up for the purpose of bringing about the union of the provinces. Sir Leonard Tilley, who was premier of New Brunswick, was a liberal then. He chose as his colleagues in the convention conservatives. Such was equally true of Nova Scotia. It was indeed a surprise to the speaker to read that Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he had dragged Nova Scotia into confederation. In the house of commons in 1895, Sir Charles said he gave Sir Wilfrid an answer to such a charge and showed by the records that the spirit of the Quebec conference was to establish the Quebec conference as a liberal party, which was then and there founded. That was the position. In New Brunswick an election was held, but other questions were involved just as much as was that of the union. The rouge party in Quebec, the party to which Sir Wilfrid belonged, proposed confederation. One of the means adopted was to move a resolution providing for the settlement of the question by submitting it to the people. This motion was voted down, such liberals as the late George Brown and the late Alex. Mackenzie voting against the resolution. Sir Wilfrid's motion should be sufficient to close Sir Wilfrid's mouth.

**CHILDREN CRY FOR CASTORIA.**

Sir Charles then took up and discussed an editorial which appeared in



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yesterday's Telegraph relative to him. It was according to the leader of the opposition, a remarkable article. He was surprised to find the editor of the Telegraph penning such insulting and untrue statements. Sir Charles remarked that he was under a deep debt of obligation to the editor of the Telegraph, who had on previous occasions spoken in the highest terms concerning him. His flattery in the past exceeded the attack of this week. Sir Charles could reach only one conclusion and it was that the editor of the Telegraph must now be in a different employ. The Telegraph charged him with having settled the North railway question against St. John. He had only this to say, that he was not in the government at the time. His friend, the Hon. Peter Mitchell, would not like to hear any such statement. The editor of the Telegraph should be careful or Mr. Mitchell would be after him. Sir Charles declared that he had nothing to do with the location of the I. C. R. At that time he was charged by the government to visit England. The main object of his visit was to counteract the efforts of the late Hon. Joseph Howe to upset confederation. He was charged at the time to interview the colonial office relative to the I. C. R. of confederation. When Hon. Sir Leonard Tilley and Nova Scotia entered confederation was that a railway should be built giving an communication between the two provinces. Surveys had been made, etc., and the speaker was directed to urge that delay should occur in the building of the line. The colonial office regarded it as a great highway. Our credit was not very good then, and the colonial office had undertaken to assist us in getting the money. This was done conditionally, however, the colonial office insisting that the railway should not be built near the United States line. The speaker reported this matter to the government. This was the true statement of the case. The Telegraph charged that when the late government called for tenders for the fast line Halifax and Quebec were the Canadian ports mentioned in the invitation. Parliament had voted \$750,000 for ten years for a fast line of steamers to run between Canada and Great Britain. It was found impossible to get a line even for that large sum of money. The speaker waited upon Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, and urged that the government would lend some assistance. Mr. Chamberlain consented to give £75,000 a year for a term of years on condition that the nearest ports be named. The government had to adhere to the arrangement. It was not until Mr. Chamberlain himself visited England and secured a syndicate to build it. The further aid granted was referred to, as was also the fact that the road was completed five years before the contract required. It was held by the liberals that the credit of the country would be ruined if the C. P. R. losses. Such did not turn out to be the case, however. The great railway was a monument to the liberal conservative party. It would stand as such till the end of time. Hon. Charles F. Bayard told the speaker some years since that the construction of the British North American provinces and the construction of the C. P. R. had brought the United States face to face with a nation.

The liberal conservative party had expended \$40,000,000 in deepening the canal from fourteen feet to the policy of the late government and not that of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as the liberals would have us believe.

From 1880 to 1885 a wave of depression passed over many European countries. In the United States failures occurred on every hand. There was no panic in Canada, however. Mr. Wills, the great American statistician, said of Canada, there was no panic, no demand for money, no stoppage of industries—that nothing unusual occurred except what was to be expected from her proximity to the financial cyclone which passed over the big republic. To no man in Canada was greater credit due for the ability of the country to stand out against this state of affairs than to the late finance minister, Hon. Geo. E. Foster. After she had pulled through an accident occurred. The liberal conservatives went out of power. A change of government was not without advantages, and these advantages were fully dealt with by Sir Charles. One advantage was that the highest tribute ever paid to the National Policy had been paid by a Liberal government. The party, which had condemned the N. P. for 13 years, assuring us that if they ever got in power they would destroy it, root and branch, had taken back all they ever said against it, and swallowed it. If ever a party occupied a position, it was the liberal conservatives. He did not wish to be understood as assailing the government; he was simply giving them praise for what they had done. If they never did anything else in the short period they might remain in power, they were entitled to some credit for not attempting to carry out what they had promised.

Preferential trade was then taken up. Sir Charles said the tariff which Mr. Fielding brought down in 1887

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

and which he (Tupper) had felt called upon to denounce was not the tariff of today. It was proposed by Mr. Fielding to give all low tariff countries a preference.

THE BROWNIES ABOARD—No. II. The Brownies for the "Semi-Weekly Sun" of Sept. 21st will visit the famous battlefield of Waterloo.

NOTICE. To Subscribers of the St. John Sun. The following Collectors are in the Counties named.

SUNDAY SCHOOL THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON. LESSON XIII.—Sept. 25.

REVIEW GOLDEN TEXT. No good thing will be withheld from them that walk uprightly.—Psa. 84: 11.

DURATION OF THE KINGDOM. From B. C. 940 to 722 (revised chronology), or about two hundred and twenty years (common chronology, 975 to 722, or about two hundred and fifty years) twice as long as the U. S. has been a nation.

COURSES OF THE HISTORY AND ITS MEANING. The problem was to prepare a nation who would be fitted to carry on the kingdom of God.

1. The kingdom opened with the most brilliant possibilities. Its territories were much larger and more fertile than those of Judah. It inherited much of the glories, the power, wealth and literature of the kingdom which had burst into marvellous splendour under David and Solomon.

LESSONS FOR US. The Way of Transgressors is Hard. Not only because of the awful punishment at the end, but because of the barriers God puts in the way of sinners to keep them from walking in that way.

1. National Application.—God has given wonderful possibilities to our nation and we can make the ideal to be Real if we will. Our only danger is in sin and irreligion.

PROVINCIAL NEWS. MEDUCCIC, York Co., Sept. 8.—On the 6th inst. a little stranger arrived in the home of Geo. McCloskey.

On Wednesday afternoon Fred Dickinson, a young man, received a very deep cut on the inside of one heel. He was working with a chisel along off the shingles artery was severed, and before a doctor could be got he became unconscious from loss of blood.

On the 2nd the Rev. Mr. Baker married Winnifred Cummings and Miss Egan of Woodstock. The ceremony was present at the ceremony.

WELSHPOOL, Campbell, Sept. 7.—A violent thunder storm passed over Campbell on Sunday night.

On the 2nd the Rev. Mr. Baker married Winnifred Cummings and Miss Egan of Woodstock. The ceremony was present at the ceremony.

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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 5,000 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces.

The house and barn of P. H. Legers, M. P. P., at Grand Digne, Kent Co., were destroyed by fire on Tuesday.

William Stephens, aged fifty years, a resident of Mispec and employed in building the pulp mill there, was seriously injured Wednesday morning by a barrel of cement rolling down the embankment and striking him.

A meeting of the common council was held Tuesday morning. Mayor Seavey stated that the object of the meeting was to consider an appeal from the mayor of New Westminster.

The Endeavor Banner for September, just received, contains a full report of the provincial C. E. convention held in St. Andrew's church, Charlottetown, last month.

Rev. A. G. Sinclair, who finished his studies in Knox college, Toronto, last spring, preached in favor of prohibition in St. John's church, Charlottetown, last Sabbath.

The Spanish steamer Madrillon, now at this port, was bottled up at Havana for upwards of four months.

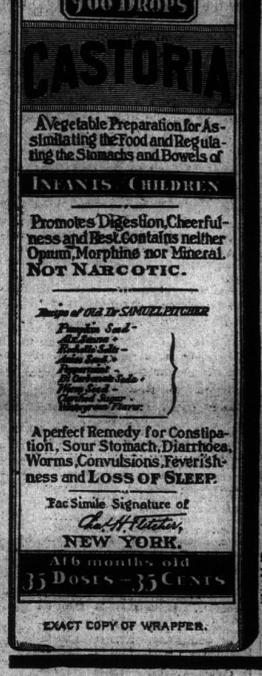
Among the farmers burned out in the New Westminster fire, that of Rev. John F. Betts, formerly of this province, a despatch says.

While the little daughter of Arthur Bayes, of St. John's, was playing on the roof of the house, which is used for hanging out clothes, and is protected by a rail, she in some way lost her balance and fell into the adjoining yard, striking on her head.

The shooting match at the range Saturday afternoon, between the officers of the 1st Battalion and all companies turned out to be a most exciting occasion.

Major Loggie ..... 97 Captain Perkins ..... 83 Lieut. McFarlane ..... 74 Surgeon Bridges ..... 74 Captain Hawthorne ..... 73

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF CHARLES H. FITCHER IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA



COLLIDED WITH A STREET CAR. Tuesday evening, shortly after six o'clock, a serious accident occurred on Main street, by which a river wooding boat captain will be laid up for some weeks.

ST. JOHN EXHIBITION! Best Display of Live Stock and Agricultural Products Ever Seen in New Brunswick.

Fireworks Strikingly Beautiful. Amusements Most Entertaining.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS. The following special rates have been arranged:

Table with 2 columns: Route and Rate. Includes destinations like Amherst, Shediac, Moncton, and various rates for different classes of service.

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conscious condition, while the wheel was a wreck. The injured man was carried into Dr. McCleary's office, but the latter gentleman was not in, and Dr. Broderick was called in.

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ST. JOHN PRESBYTERY.

Some More Lively Talk in Connection With Mr. Mullin's Case.

The Answers to the Stanley Pastor's Appeal Will be Sent to the Synod.

The St. John Presbytery met on the 13th inst. in the committee room of St. Andrew's church, the moderator, His Honor Judge Forbes, in the chair. The minutes of the last session were read by the presbytery clerk, Rev. Mr. Rainnie. After the reading of the minutes, which took up almost a half hour, Rev. Mr. Mullin took objection to one part of the records which referred to Rev. Mr. Ross's visit to the now famous St. Peter's church at Stanley. The matter was amicably arranged.

Several names were added to the roll of the presbytery, after which the resignation of Rev. James Whiteside of St. Paul's church, Woodstock, was reported on by a specially appointed committee. The presbytery through the committee, expressed its sincere regret at Mr. Whiteside's removal through illness.

Rev. Mr. Bearlro's resignation was also dealt with. It appeared there was a misunderstanding between the presbytery and the congregation of Glassville as to the desirability of Mr. Bearlro's leaving. The matter was finally decided by Rev. Mr. Bearlro explaining his case. He told of the strong ties which bound him to the Glassville congregation, but for private reasons of his own strength he wished to be relieved from his charge. His wish was granted, and on February 1st Mr. Bearlro will vacate his pulpit. Much regret was expressed at Mr. Bearlro's inevitable course. Rev. Mr. Gratz was appointed moderator of the session, Rev. Mr. Ross will assist, and Rev. Mr. Ross, superintendent of missions, reported as to the condition of the various smaller branches of the denomination throughout the home mission sphere of the presbytery.

After Rev. Mr. Ross, superintendent of home missions had submitted a detailed report of his official visit to the Stanley and Nashwaak district, and the state of the various branches of the denomination in those parts, the grievous session of Rev. Mr. Mullin and his supporters was reported on, also by Mr. Ross at considerable length. The remainder of the session was spent in the discussion of the much-agitated matter. Rev. Mr. Ross's story of the latest and most sensational phase of the Mullin matter is about as follows:

On Saturday, 23rd of July last, the trustees of the Stanley church were ordered to open the doors of the place of worship to the newly appointed moderator of the session, Rev. Mr. Ross. On Sunday the doors still remained secure and thirty or forty members of the congregation attended service in the open air, around the church steeple. Monday a meeting was called to see what steps could be taken to compel the key holders to surrender to the church, and also to consider the various legal points in connection with the ownership of the building and the land it stood upon. This meeting was held in the old church, and the same which ensued was a slander, not only on religion, but to the common orderliness of any community.

A vote was taken on the advisability of opening the church, in which the majority was in favor of it. The majority was won by a vote of 23 to 31. Scoundrels were appointed to carry out the vote, and to do so they were armed with a "fixed" one. All present were solemnly warned not to do falsely or try to thwart the church, after which rules governing such matters were read aloud. Yells and whoops greeted every suggestion for the adjournment. At the names of qualified voters were being taken, pandemonium reigned. The pulpit was overturned and sat upon, and several surged toward the platform and occupied it. One person cried out, "We had no trouble until Rev. Mr. Ross came here," and another loud voice shouted, "Dr. Bruce says there is not an honest man in the St. John Presbytery!" This state of affairs lasted for several minutes, and it was only when blows were the next thing advanced, that the meeting was adjourned. At the benediction was being pronounced the crowd jammed out of the sacred edifice with howls and jeers.

Later a committee was appointed to take action in equity with a view to have the church made accessible. A party of St. Andrew's Presbyterians guaranteed to help carry on the legal suit, and another committee was set apart to inquire fully into the title, deed, etc., of St. Peter's church. Nineteen families sided with Mr. Mullin and twenty-four with the session, or presbytery. Even now Mr. Mullin has been ousted from the pastorate of Stanley by his friends, being clamoring for his reinstatement. The feeling has been greatly intensified by this last move of the presbytery, and the record gentlemen's friends openly declared they will sever their church membership ties if Mr. Mullin is not returned to office. Party lines are very closely drawn. Several recommendations were made by Rev. Mr. Ross regarding the best means to allow in equity against the church, and with reference to the supplying a clerical representative to work the district. It was decided one should be procured.

The second recommendation asked presbytery to advise as to how to deal with the troublesome people, forty or more persons, all in their course in defying presbytery and disturbing meetings. This was referred to the synod, a higher court of the church.

The third recommendation asked for advice as to procedure in the legal matter of a lease in equity against the church trustees. During the discussion which followed this climax announcement some very solemn truths were given utterance to by Rev. Dr. Bruce, Judge Stevens and Rev. L. G. Macneil. Rev. Dr. Bruce deplored most heartily the course to which the Mullin matter had attained. He

scored the presbytery as well as Mr. Mullin for mistakes and hot-headedness. All the fault was not on one side of the question, and in a most convincing way St. David's able pen showed up the somewhat irreligious attitude of both the church court and Stanley's disgruntled people in the now famous dispute. Others agreed in a measure with Rev. Mr. Bruce.

Rev. Mr. Ross said Geo. F. Gregory, Q. C. of Fredericton, had been retained as counsel in the equity case by the supporters of the presbytery in Stanley, and that a full case had been prepared. However, this matter as well as the former recommendation was referred to Synod's consideration.

It was announced that the land upon which the church stands was originally intended for a burying ground, to which many names were put, but will be given up as soon as the parties interested return a certain bond. This afternoon Mr. Mullin's appeal was heard.

Rev. F. F. Forbes of Sydney, C. B., was nominated as next year's session moderator for maritime provincial synod.

The presbytery met again yesterday afternoon and confined itself almost entirely to the Mullin case. The presbytery considered the reasons of the appeal and agreed to refer the communication from Mr. Mullin referred to his letter published in the Fredericton Gleaner, and the reverend gentleman stated a desire to rectify a wrong impression, and an injustice he had done in a former issue of the Gleaner, to that effect. The presbytery's answer to Mr. Mullin's appeal will be sent to the synod.

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an India missionary the formula of a vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Catarrh, Asthma, and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested his wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to the public, and a desire to relieve human suffering, he will send free of charge to a very full and full directions for preparing and using, sent by mail by addressing with a stamp to this paper, W. A. NOTES, 23 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

THE PULPIT AND PROHIBITION. CHATHAM, Sept. 12.—Rev. D. Henderson, the able and popular pastor of St. Andrew's church, preached an exceedingly clever and timely sermon, to last night's congregation, on the prohibition and plebeian question. In clear, terse and pure, dignified and logical English, he treated the subject with wisdom and earnestness, in a very logical manner. Mr. Henderson feels that to be one of the best opportunities of the people of our dominion. He freely and with splendid effect criticized the licentiousness in England and Scotland, where it has been tested for centuries, and has been found to be as compact and lawless as a crowd, crushed and bent many a parent with grey hairs and broken hearts, and has shown in a very plain and simple way that it is not to interfere with any man's liberty, but to protect the rights of the Christian people of our dominion. He freely and with splendid effect criticized the licentiousness in England and Scotland, where it has been tested for centuries, and has been found to be as compact and lawless as a crowd, crushed and bent many a parent with grey hairs and broken hearts, and has shown in a very plain and simple way that it is not to interfere with any man's liberty, but to protect the rights of the Christian people of our dominion.

As usual, the Dominion was represented in the Empire's Battles.

QUEBEC, Sept. 8.—Quebec claims to have a share in the recent fight at Omdurman. Amongst the participants were Major Herbert Smith, son of R. H. Smith, ex-president of the United Grand, and Sergeant Enoch Nathan, the latter serving in the Grenadier Guards.

An ex-Egyptian officer, who takes great interest in the news of the victory, is Lieut.-Col. Andrew C. P. Haggard, a brother of Rider Haggard, who is now in the ranks of the Royal Grenadiers and the Queen's Own Rifles, left Toronto some time ago to join the 21st Lancers.

COL. RHODES RESTORED. CAIRO, Sept. 11.—Queen Victoria has restored to his rank in the British army Col. Frank Rhodes, brother of Cecil Rhodes, who was dismissed from the services for his participation in the armed raid into the Transvaal led by Dr. Jameson in December, 1895. Col. Rhodes was wounded at the battle of Omdurman while acting as war correspondent of the London Times.

WHAT TROUBLES THE CHAIR. A curious difficulty has arisen as to a certain church. It is proposed to form a choir of women for the requirements of a fully equipped church, but the male members of the choir are so numerous that the choir stalls, on the ground that the stalls are reserved for the men, will not be sufficient. If women be permitted to sit in the choir, the stalls will be insufficient. It is proposed to have the stalls enlarged, but the church is so small that this is not possible. The church is so small that this is not possible. The church is so small that this is not possible.

NOT MURDERED.

Mrs. Jennie Mowatt Alive and Well in Boston.

She Left Her Home at St. Stephen, N. B., One Year Ago.

Tired of Everything on the Quiet Farm—Her Husband Suspected of Her Murder—Mystery Solved by the Boston Police Bureau.

Mrs. Jennie Mowatt, wife of Samuel Isaac Mowatt, of Oak Bay road, St. Stephen, N. B., who was supposed to have been murdered on the evening of December 10, 1887, was found alive in Boston today.

She is living in a lodging house on Pine street. She has been in this city almost a year, having come direct to Boston from St. Stephen the day after that on which she was supposed to have been murdered. She left home because she had, as she expressed it, "tired of the uneventful life I had been forced to live, tired of the treatment of my husband, and longed to get away from the farm, and live in peace."

Mrs. Mowatt was found at her Pine street lodging house by detectives of the Boston bureau of criminal investigation and Detective John Ring of St. John, who was employed by the district attorney to ferret out a mystery which has puzzled the police of New Brunswick for almost a year.

Mrs. Mowatt, who has been mourned as dead, and whose husband has been openly accused as her murderer, is 25 years old. She is of the pronounced brunette type, slight of figure, has a fair face and a very attractive manner.

While neighbors were accusing her husband of committing a cold-blooded crime, and while detectives were searching for the alleged murderer, Mrs. Mowatt was living a quiet, peaceful life in Boston.

She knew nothing of the accusations against her husband, and her supposed untimely end, until Inspector Michael J. Kelly of Boston and Detective John Ring of St. John found her this morning. Although separated from her husband for more than a year, and probably for life, she could not bear the thought of his being accused of crime, and begged the detectives to inform him of her existence.

This story deals with the unhappy home life of a young girl who left a home with everything to comfort, attract and entertain her. She left home, mother, father, brothers and sisters to go to a farm miles away from civilization, all because she loved Samuel Isaac Mowatt.

This girl's maiden name was Jennie King. Her home was in Minneapolis. She married Mowatt in 1882, and from the altar journeyed to St. Stephen, N. B., where she lived for a year of only one thing, that was her love for the man who had led her to the altar.

At first it was a novel experience; she rather liked it. Then it became tiresome. She missed the friends who had comforted her, and the life of the tender care of her mother, and her old world society. She longed for a change. When she spoke of it to her husband he said there could be no change. His interests kept him near St. John. In silence she brooded over the thought of escape. Her domestic relations were quite pleasant until late last fall. Mrs. Mowatt's moodiness caused her husband to drink. The climax came just before the holidays last winter. Mowatt drank more than the usual amount, and she was ill. Her husband, who was a wife, stories to this effect were circulated in the neighborhood in which the Mowatts lived.

On Friday evening, Dec. 10, something occurred in the house of the Mowatts which no one, not even the police, have yet been able to explain. Rumors of a party being given, Mrs. Mowatt disappeared as mysteriously as if the ground had opened and swallowed her up. Neighbors saw her as late as 8 o'clock that evening; neighbors saw her husband come home in an excited condition, and stories were circulated immediately afterwards, the substance of which were that Mowatt was again abusing his wife.

The next morning (Dec. 11) Mrs. Mowatt was missing. The neighbors had heard loud talk, and they knew Mowatt dwelling in the house before Mrs. Mowatt had gone away, but these neighbors were not told where she had gone or why she had gone so suddenly.

Inquisitive neighbors, on visiting the house, told of blood stains on the kitchen floor, of seeing a bloody wrapper, a blood-stained shirt and of the nervous, excited and strange manner in which Mr. Mowatt appeared whenever his wife's name was mentioned. Rumors of a party being given, Mrs. Mowatt disappeared as mysteriously as if the ground had opened and swallowed her up. Neighbors saw her as late as 8 o'clock that evening; neighbors saw her husband come home in an excited condition, and stories were circulated immediately afterwards, the substance of which were that Mowatt was again abusing his wife.

The disappearance of Mrs. Mowatt was not forgotten. Neighbors talked, and some of them urged the authorities to take some steps toward the prosecution of Mr. Mowatt. One month after the disappearance of his wife, Mowatt packed a small handbag and quietly left the town. He stored all his furniture and made arrangements to remain in the city. When he had gone, officials searched the house, and learned by their examination, that when Mrs.

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THE METHODIST CHURCH.

The Methodist Church adopted the proposal to meet with the church such candidates as elect themselves to vote for the temperance report "immoral" substance.

The temperance report "immoral" substance. The church committee report, which after much delay, and which was an auditor shall be at liberty his contributions shall be to the limitations, foreign missions, superannuated, local church aid over to the general of distribution to be committee may determine regulations were adopted to be pursued in working.

Members was first made members, but a suggestion to increase the number to be same into three, the eastern, the central and there is an execution to act for, and in the would only meet to do so. These had been sent back to judgment.

Relief part of the church and the was authorized to cancel in the interest of members to the benefit of all the people. out of the Klondike, but the matter finally presented.

IN CRY FOR TORIA. AN'S NERGY. of Lieut. Grouard the Conquest of Soudan.

daily Chronicle, death the Soudan came time has not yet the full story of the Soudan. There is a against anticipations when all the promises on our side, and yet ours. But what is policy is launching that waste of sand many hopes, there is now in England as to the Sirdar and his long and patient back once more the barbarism from the Sudan.

Our telegrams say, describing the battle, will bring our readers the extent that has been the banks of the Nile. Griffiths Hill in the month's fortnightly and thoughtfully armer and Khartoum." has since the Soudan

a hopeless loss to left only two hundred and thirty men of Der-driven back from the proper.

the escape of Othman, and the remarkable the Derwish, denouncing which States gave in its epoch-making for action had come, crossed the border offensive once more, by the memory of the with all its difficulties. An army corps of 800 miles, then 800 more now the final 1000 must be the lie conquered must be no brilliant or failure. The slight have caused the gov-

don an unpopular enemy had to be conducted "on the cheap," for "it is only as that the British loan led. In all these difficulties, with limited right against space, unless enemy to being so many enemies, his side-time. Fabius is not more slow. For the river as his chief location, and adopted the manner of the arena. And so the ally

