

WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Says Great Britain is Ready to Shoulder Her Share, But Could Not Admit that the Nature of that Burden Should be Dictated by the Yellow Man - Another Batch of Pekin and Shanghai Rumors.

LONDON, Aug. 30, 3.15 a. m.—Amid the growing difficulties of the Chinese imbroglio, Mr. Broderick's emphatic declaration at Theracomb last evening proves that the British government does not see any cause to depart from the line of policy originally decided upon, namely, to take no responsibility for the administration of China.

Mr. Broderick said he hoped it would not be supposed that the government was pusillanimous in this respect. Its object was to maintain British interests. It was quite ready to take its share of the white man's burden, but could not admit that the nature of that burden should be dictated to it by the yellow man.

"Here," the Morning Post observes, "is where the difficulty of selecting a policy comes in. We cannot deprecate and leave the powers to settle the matter between them."

Sir Chih Chen Longfeng, the Chinese minister in London, asserts that he is in constant communication with Li Hung Chang, who is still in Shanghai. Despatches received this morning bring no later Pekin news. A Shanghai telegram says that Li Hung Chang has sent a memorial begging the Empress Dowager to appoint Prince Ching, General Yung Lu and the Yang Tse viceroys as joint peace-makers with himself.

There are conflicting rumors of a great battle in which 1500 Boxers and Prince Tuan were killed. The reform party, under Kang Yu Wei, is said to be actively preparing for rebellion.

It is reported from Hankow that 25 reformers have been executed, their heads being exposed. The Taku correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, writing Aug. 26, says that the country around Taku and Pekin is devastated, with the result that the Boxers are most unpopular and are being attacked by the peasantry. The Boxers, who were moving north from Shan Tung, are now returning to their homes.

Belated despatches and the stories of refugees arriving at Che Foo continue to describe the terrible conditions in Pekin. One of the worst incidents is the shocking desecration of the foreign cemetery outside of Pekin, supposed to be those of traitors to the cause of the Boxers.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times says that a native official telegram from Pao Ting Fu announces the arrival of the court last Sunday at Tai Yuen Fu.

A German firm is negotiating with Chang Chi Tung, the Wu Chang viceroy, to lend him 1,000,000 taels on the security of certain vice regal industrial undertakings.

A correspondent at New Chwang says that the Russians at Hai Cheng are awaiting reinforcements, whose advance is delayed by the impassable conditions of the roads. Meanwhile the native population of the district is being treated with the utmost severity. Eye-witnesses report an indiscriminate slaughter of non-combatants and the reduction of the country in the vicinity of Port Arthur to a state of utter desolation.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—William St. John Broderick, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, speaking this evening at Theracomb, said the situation in China was considerably involved because there was no Chinese government with which to negotiate.

"Great Britain," continued the under secretary, "while prepared to support the loyal viceroys of South China, who has stood aloof from this insurrection, and while prepared also to preserve British trade with China, will claim some penalty or indemnity for the damage wrought."

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail, writing yesterday, says that he understands that Gen. Gaselee, the British commander with the allies, has countermanded his order summoning more troops to the north, and that probably the British troops will go to Amoy.

HONG KONG, Aug. 29.—Two hundred bandits raided the Tartar city of Canton Monday night. Several houses were looted. It is believed that the motive of the raid was the Antonesse hatred of the northerners.

It is rumored at Amoy that 12,000 Japanese troops are coming there from Formosa. The province of Shen Si, its governor of the province, is reported to have accepted the invitation and were all massed.

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One thousand Russians left Tien Tsin for Pekin today.

Official despatches from Shanghai announce the arrival there of the new German minister to China, Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenfeld.

LONDON, Aug. 31, 3.20 a. m.—The Russo-American "surprise," as it is called, is the chief feature of the morning papers. While Russia's part in the proposal is regarded with considerable suspicion, it is generally recognized that the flight of the empress dowager and the emperor renders the situation extremely difficult, and, therefore, that it might be wise to adopt the Russo-American programme as the best solution of the problem.

At the same time a very strong feeling is displayed in favor of a more vigorous line of policy. The Daily Graphic says:

"The U. S. are almost morbidly anxious to wash their hands of the Chinese embarrassment. This has long been apparent. But it is rather surprising to hear that their anxiety is shared by Russia. With the possible exception of Germany, there is probably not another power that would seriously object to the evacuation of Pekin."

The Daily Mail observes: "Probably Russia, with the assistance of the U. S. and France, hopes to dictate to other powers a far eastern policy ensuring the accomplishment of Russian designs, which would be greatly facilitated by the acceptance of Li Hung Chang as plenipotentiary. The powers should refuse to accept any intermediary or to evacuate Pekin, which would only be interpreted as a sign of weakness."

The Daily Express and the Daily Chronicle protest against placing any reliance on the professions of Li Hung Chang or the Chinese authorities.

HONG KONG, Aug. 30.—The British cruiser Isis will land 250 marines at the British concessions at Amoy today.

The transport Formosa will proceed to Taku though General Gaselee, commander of the British forces at Pekin, wires that he does not require any more troops except cavalry.

SIR RICHARD NOMINATED. NORWICH, Ont., Aug. 30.—The liberals of South Oxford, in convention here today re-nominated Sir Richard Cartwright for the dominion house. Sir Richard addressed the convention at length on the political issues before the country, but made no new or striking announcements. The convention was a large and representative one.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—It has been reported to the war office that Pte. Sandcock, formerly of Port Hope, now with the Canadian Mounted Rifles, and Trumpeter G. W. Bradley of the Canadian Artillery, are both dangerously ill, the former at Bloemfontein and the latter at Kimberley.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Daily Mail this morning claims to have the highest authority for the assertion that Lord Roberts has already succeeded in the British army.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Lord Roberts Reports that Buller Occupied Machadodorp, Tuesday, Enemy Made But a Poor Stand - Buller's Casualties in Monday's Fighting Were Slight - A Short Interview.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Lord Roberts reports, under date of Belfast, Aug. 28, as follows: "Our movements are slow on account of the extent and nature of the country. Today we made a satisfactory advance with decided success. The work fell entirely to Buller's troops and resulted in the capture of Bergendal, a very strong position two miles northwest of Dalmanutha. I met Buller at Bergendal shortly after it was reached by our troops. I am glad to find the occupation cost less than was feared on account of the approach being across an open glacial for two or three thousand yards, and the determined stand of the enemy. The Inniskilling and second rifle brigades formed the attacking party. The latter entered most bravely, and were not repulsed until fifty or sixty. One officer was killed and two were wounded. A good many Boers were killed and a pom-pom was captured."

A special despatch from Pretoria, dated Aug. 27, says: "It is stated that fighting with both sides commenced was resumed this morning. The Boer lines were broken and the enemy is falling back. The casualties are reported to be considerable."

BOERS DEFEATED WITH HEAVY LOSS. LORENZO MARQUEZ, Aug. 28.—Heavy fighting is reported to have occurred at Machadodorp. The Boers are said to have been defeated with great loss, leaving their guns and ammunition in the hands of the British.

CONCERNING CANADIANS. OTTAWA, Aug. 28.—The delay in sending convalescent colonial soldiers to their homes is probably accounted for by the fact that only on August 1st did the war office issue regulations respecting the treatment to be accorded to those who might be in hospital in England. The regulations, a copy of which was received by the minister of militia today, provides for free transportation to the colony and a grant of £5 to each man. In every case a careful note is to be taken of the soldier's intended address, with a view of ensuring his sharing in any general war gratuity or the issue of a medal which may hereafter be awarded. A postscript to the war office circular has the following sympathetic remarks: The Marquis of Lansdown desires me to inform you that many of these men are quite ignorant of the military rules prevailing in this country (England) and unfamiliar with discipline, and request therefore that you will make it your business to explain to them fully and in good time the intentions of the war office in regard to them.

TORONTO, Aug. 28.—The Telegram's special cable from London says: Your correspondent had an interview with W. Ashmead Bartlett, Burdett-Coutts, M. P., who has gained considerable notoriety through his exposures of alleged scandals in the treatment of the sick and wounded of the British army in the hospitals in South Africa.

I queried Mr. Burdett-Coutts regarding the statements made by Dr. G. S. Ryerson, Canadian Red Cross commissioner, in an interview at Quebec on Aug. 18th, on his return from Africa.

Mr. Burdett-Coutts, in reply, declared: "Why, if Dr. Ryerson had unlimited resources at his command at Bloemfontein, did he not have the hospitals supplied with many things they needed?"

Mr. Ryerson's statement, he further claims, "has been contradicted by remarks in the house of commons by George Wyndham, parliamentary under secretary of state for war, acknowledging the very great difficulty encountered in the transport of hospital supplies up country during the progress of the war."

Mr. Burdett-Coutts when visiting the Red Cross depot, found the stock of supplies very small. He possesses a mass of evidence in support of his charges.

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LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Daily Mail this morning claims to have the highest authority for the assertion that Lord Roberts has already succeeded in the British army.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Lord Roberts reports under date of Belfast, Aug. 28: "Buller's advance occupied Machadodorp this afternoon. The enemy made a very poor stand and retired northward, followed by Dundonald's mounted troops, who could not proceed beyond Helvetia on account of the difficult nature of the country and the enemy taking up a position too strong to be dislodged by the mounted troops. It appears that Buller's casualties were very few.

"French continued the movement today as far as Bloemfontein, from which he turned the enemy out with some difficulty. The latter retired very rapidly, leaving cooked food behind."

"Gen. Buller's casualties August 27 were: Killed, one officer and thirteen men; wounded, seven officers and fifty-seven men."

LONDON, Aug. 30.—"Dr. Leyds's interview with Emperor Nicholas," says a despatch to the Daily Mail from St. Petersburg: "The czar said he was sorry that he could do nothing for the Transvaal except to urge it to make peace, as he hated all war."

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The delegation of German subjects who recently arrived here from the Transvaal lodge a complaint with the German foreign office regarding the treatment of Germans there by the British, has already been received by the foreign office.

After investigating the grounds of the complaint, the foreign office will bring the matter to the attention of Great Britain.

"BOBS" WANTS OUR BOYS.

OTTAWA, Aug. 29.—Following up the recent communications from Col. Otter with reference to the period of service in South Africa, a despatch was received at the militia department from Hon. Mr. Chamberlain, enclosing one from Lord Roberts, in which he calls attention to the difference in the terms of enlistment between the English volunteer corps and the Canadian regiment. The former, it appears, were enlisted for one year, or for the duration of the war, whereas the term of service for the Canadians was for one year, terminating on the 15th of October. The commander-in-chief asks that the Canadians be permitted to remain in South Africa for two or three months after the expiry of their term of enlistment.

LORENZO MARQUEZ, Aug. 30.—The British prisoners at Nooitgedacht have been released by the Boers and are marching to join Lord Roberts's force at Waterfall Haven, near Machadodorp.

President Kruger and his chief officers are at Nelspruit.

MARKEFING, Aug. 30.—A cyclone that visited Markefing last evening did more damage than the seven months' bombardment. It blew down or unroofed numerous buildings and levelled the military camp hospital, causing much suffering among the sick and wounded. One person was killed and two injured.

KINGSTON, Aug. 30.—It is rumored in military circles that Sgt. Major Gimblett, of "C" Field Battery, on service in South Africa, has obtained a commission because of conspicuous bravery exhibited in the relief of Mafeking.

OTTAWA, Aug. 30.—Today the following casualty list was received at the militia department: General Natal army, to Lord Minto: MACHADODORP, Aug. 28.—Lord Strathcona Horse, slightly wounded; Lt. Whitley (Holland, Ont.), chest and hand.

GENERAL NATAL ARMY. Burnett is from Ottawa; Whitley comes from Holland, Ont.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 29.—4,908, Bradley, E Battery Royal Canadian Artillery, died of enteric fever at Kimberley on 28th August.

MILNER. This is Trumpeter G. W. Bradley of Quebec.

TORONTO, Aug. 30.—The Evening Telegram's special cable from London says: In the action at Gelok on the 26th of August, four members of Strathcona's Horse were wounded. They were Pte. P. S. Witzer of Carberry, Man.; Pte. R. H. Palmer, whose parents' residence is given as Army and Navy club, London, England; Pte. H. C. Childers, formerly of London, England, and Pte. R. B. L. Hammond, formerly of Melbourne, Australia. The nature of their wounds is not stated.

FREDERICTON. Dept. of Public Works Calling for Tenders for Rebuilding Bridge.

FREDERICTON, Aug. 30.—The Grand Council R. T. of T. enjoys a drive today, and met in session again tonight to discuss reports. The officers will not be elected until a late hour tonight or tomorrow morning.

Owing to the non-arrival of Lt. Gov. McCreach and several members of the cabinet the local government did not meet in session today. Tomorrow will probably be the date of meeting.

The department of public works is calling for tenders for rebuilding Little River, Madawaska Co., for rebuilding Edmundston bridge across the Madawaska River at Edmundston, and for repairing Charley's bridge at Memramook Station, Westmorland Co. Contracts have recently been awarded by the department as follows: For repairing North Forks bridge, parish of Douglas, York Co., to Lewis E. Brewer; for repairing Bay's mill bridge at Millville, York, to Wm. G. Johnson; for repairing Murray bridge, parish of Kingsclear, York, to A. E. Cliff; for rebuilding Long's Creek bridge, parish of Johnston, Queens, to John D. McLaughlin.

A largely and influentially signed petition will be presented to the local government tomorrow morning, praying that Arthur Pringle of Stanley be restored to his former status as a licensed guide.

Judge Marsh held argument of counsel this morning in the suit of the City of F. B. Edgewood, to recover possession of the York street lot. Judgment will be delivered on Wednesday next.

NEWFOUNDLAND. ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 30.—The British cruiser Charybdis has arrived here from a short cruise along the northeast coast, where she had been adjusting disputes between the colonial and French fishermen. On the west coast other gunboats are harshly treating the lobster packers.

The French stations on the north-east coast have obtained but a poor catch and the season's fishing is now almost over.

ROYAL BAKING-POWDER The Absolutely Pure BAKING-POWDER

is the baking powder of general use, its sale exceeding that of all other baking powders combined. Royal Baking Powder has not its counterpart at home or abroad. Its qualities, which make the bread more healthful and the cake of finer appearance and flavor, are peculiar to itself and are not constituent in other leavening agents.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK.

SYDNEY. Sir Charles Tupper and H. F. Macdougall the Party's Choice. Unanimously Nominated Amid Scenes of the Wildest Enthusiasm.

Over Two Hundred Delegates Representing Every Part of the County Present - One of the Best Conventions Ever Held in Nova Scotia.

SYDNEY, C. B., Aug. 30.—At the convention of the liberal conservatives of the county, held this afternoon at Rosslyn rink, Sir Charles Tupper and Hector F. Macdougall were nominated as the candidates for this county at the next elections. The convention was the largest and most enthusiastic held here. Old-time veterans state that never before did they see such unbounded confidence and unanimity as was shown at this convention. Over 200 delegates were present, covering completely every district in the county. After routine business, at which the old officers of the Liberal Conservative Association were re-elected, Dr. McKay moved and D. A. Smith seconded a resolution endorsing the course pursued by the conservative party under the leadership of Sir Charles Tupper and the faithful services rendered by him and his colleagues to his constituency. Councilor Mines seconded the nomination of Sir Charles Tupper and Hector F. Macdougall. Chairman E. T. McKee then arose to put the motion when the audience broke loose with tremendous cheering. But not until Sir Charles and Mr. Macdougall, who soon after made their appearance in the hall, did the crowd vent their pent up enthusiasm.

Sir Charles in accepting the nomination reviewed his own political career and showed what great service had been rendered the country by the conservative party. His party were entitled to be called liberal conservatives, because of its broad measures, measures which give equal rights, equal justice, and equal privileges to all classes, irrespective of race or creed. Prospects of return to power were never brighter. After speaking for over an hour, Sir Charles closed amid rounds of applause.

Mr. Macdougall, in following, briefly traced the effects of the national policy upon the coal industries of this county, showing that but to the policy of the conservative party the present boom in Cape Breton would be impossible. Continuing, he wished to bring to the notice of the audience the importance of having a bridge placed across the Strait of Canso. The traffic of the Cape Breton division was increasing with wonderful rapidity, and the ferry service such as Hon. Mr. Blair proposes adopting would be miserably inadequate. The ferry service would cost at least some \$500,000 to establish and some \$75,000 per year to operate. He discussed the matter with engineers and financiers, who said that the cost of building such a bridge would be about \$3,000,000. The cost of operating a ferry service would pay for building a bridge with the completion of the Inverness railway and construction of

the Southern route to Louisburg. The traffic across the straits would be no fewer than three hundred cars per day, for which traffic the ferry would be utterly insufficient. He did not wish to make this a local political issue, as it was a matter which concerned the welfare of the whole island.

DAVENPORT SHOT GUNS.



This cut represents our Davenport Ejector, Single Barrel Shot Gun. This gun has been on the market since 1894, and has never failed to give satisfaction. The barrels are taper choke bored, a system that ensures the strongest close shooting qualities. The lock parts are made of fine tempered steel, stocks black walnut with pistol grip. Every gun tested and targeted before leaving the factory. Price \$9.75. The Acme Model is a first class shooting gun, same quality as above, with a sure working ejector. Price \$7.75. All kinds of double barrel guns also in stock.

W. H. THORNE & CO, LTD., ST. JOHN, N. B.

W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd., St. John, N. B. This advertisement is for shotguns, highlighting the quality and reliability of their Davenport Ejector, Single Barrel Shot Gun. It mentions that the gun has been on the market since 1894 and has never failed to give satisfaction. The barrels are taper choke bored, and the lock parts are made of fine tempered steel. The stocks are black walnut with pistol grip. The Acme Model is also mentioned as a first class shooting gun. The price for the Davenport gun is \$9.75, and for the Acme Model, it is \$7.75. All kinds of double barrel guns are also in stock. The company is W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd., located in St. John, N. B.

THE COMPLAINT

Of Canadian Soldiers Unnecessarily Detained in England,

Endorsed by the London Daily Telegraph in Pretty Strong Terms - The Crux of the Matter.

(London Telegrams) (N.B.)

"We have waited long and patiently. But though as soldiers we have been accustomed to oblige ourselves we cannot much longer endure in silence what seems to us the injustice of keeping us in a strange country, where we are of no use, to anyone, and simply a burden to ourselves and everyone concerned."

"An extract from a letter addressed to the editor of the Daily Telegraph from a private of the 1st Canadian Contingent, and dated from the Soldiers' Home in Buckingham Palace-road, and the gallant fellow says further: 'Will you say a word for us? The most practical method of endeavoring to meet the wishes of himself and his comrades seemed to be to ascertain exactly how matters stood with regard to the return of the Canadians now in England to the Dominion. For in and around London, and at Shoreham, there are just a hundred of the men who were in a post of honor at Paardeberg, where their splendid courage elicited the highest approbation from Lord Roberts, and who suffered both from wounds in action and from the epidemic of enteric engendered in that pestilential laager. But for the prompt personal efforts of Major-General the Hon. Herbert Eaton, several of these men who, in their want of knowledge of the cost of living in London, had quickly spent the £4 granted for their month's furlough on their discharge from Netley or Shorncliffe, would have been uncared for. Of course, there were ample official statements to demonstrate the paternal watchfulness of the War office, but the mere common-sense person looked at the fact that £4, even with advances on deferred pay, and grants from the high commissioner, did not allow much of ease or recreation to men who were surely entitled to something of both after the privations and miseries they had endured. General Eaton, the Home District, took upon himself to see that the men were at least looked after, and since July 24 every one has had just that friendly supervision desirable for those away from home."

The crux of the matter is, of course, that the men were enlisted for twelve months, "for the duration of the war." The war office, therefore, is strictly within its rights in not hastening to send the men home, though they on their part are pretty well convinced that they are not likely to be wanted for further active service, which one and all would be ready to render. General Eaton has made representations to the war office as to the wish of the men to get back to their various vocations in Canada, and has been assured that they shall be sent out as soon as possible. No date, however, no date has been fixed or even indicated, and the men express themselves strongly on the tedious and idleness of the life they are living. They have seen most of the sights of the metropolis, and, with the exception of a very small number incapacitated for further military service, are now sound and strong in health. A considerable proportion of them are from farms or ranches, and they know how much they are needed to bear their part in harvesting operations and the necessary defenses against winter's long campaign. Letters from friends and home are calling them, and they themselves feel that desire to be back in the land of their birth that comes after illness and hardship. If they are not required for further duty—and on that point there seems little question—it is difficult to understand the object of keeping them here.

So far as the crown office for the Dominion is concerned, it is unable either to express an opinion on the subject or to take any practical steps to further the men's wishes, as the matter is entirely in the hands of the war office. There has been much talk that when hostilities in South Africa are at an end representative contingents of the colonial should accompany the troops home, in order to participate in the ovation that the mother country has in store for those who have so gloriously upheld her honor. But after the indifference to use no stronger word—of the treatment meted out to the Canadians—first in apathy as to their well-being when they passed from the hospitals, the majority to find themselves amid strangers only, some half-dozen French-Canadians not even knowing English, and then in keeping them in London when they would fain have been back at trades or homesteads—it may well be doubted whether any of our kinsmen volunteers will be anxious to come. That there is a feeling of disappointment among the Canadians indicated in a postscript to our correspondent's letter, in which he says, "This interminable delay is maddening, and far from what we expected of England." All that can be said is that they have powerful and energetic friends in both General Eaton and General Trotter, who will keep their cause in view; but, all the same, it is greatly to be regretted that any jarring memories should remain. The devoted loyalty of the colonies has been the brightest feature of the whole war, and it seems as though the least recognition that might have been expected would have been generous and broad-minded consideration for the personal feelings of the men who were wounded or stricken in fulfilling their duty towards the Queen and Empire.

When boys run grunting home a storm is impending.

MEETING OF W. B. M. U. IN WINDSOR.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the W. B. M. U. began Tuesday night, 21st inst., under very favorable auspices in the beautiful new Baptist church in Windsor. The audience was large and deeply interested. This was an introductory meeting before the regular work of convention. Mrs. J. W. Manning presided. The meeting was opened by singing "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name." Miss Johnstone, provincial secretary for New Brunswick, led in prayer. Mrs. M. C. Higgins read John 17th. After two verses of the Morning Light is Breaking were sung Mrs. John Nelder of Windsor was introduced by the W. B. M. U. and the visiting sisters and missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Morse, to Windsor.

Mrs. C. H. Martell replied on behalf of the delegates; Mrs. A. J. Gordon of Boston read the report of the Grand Lodge on behalf of the visitors, and Rev. L. D. Morse for the missionaries. A solo was given by Mrs. Carter of St. John, which was greatly appreciated. Mrs. Mary Smith of Amherst gave a verbal report of the convention in Windsor, and Miss Harrington told of incidents in missionary work in British Columbia and the Northwest. Mrs. Gordon gave a short reading on Psalm 67, which was very helpful and inspiring. The singing of the Doxology closed the meeting.

WINDSOR, N. S., Aug. 22.—Prayer service at the morning meeting was led by Mrs. Gunn, followed by a most deeply spiritual service. Mrs. Mary Smith of Amherst read the treasurer's report of the aid societies, showing a balance brought over from last year of \$1,098.10; raised this year, \$8,593.61. Mrs. Ada G. Foster reported for mission bands, showing the amount received this year to be \$1,431.70; total, \$11,123.41. These reports were adopted. The corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. C. Higgins of Wolfville, read the report for the year, which was read and adopted section by section. The 2:30 p. m. devotional meeting was led by Mrs. J. W. Brown of Havelock, N. B. At 3 p. m. the chairs were taken by the president and the work of the Union began with singing and prayer, offered by Mrs. James Gates. The reports of the provincial secretaries followed. That of P. E. Island, read by the provincial secretary, Mrs. J. C. Spurr, showed number of Aid Societies to be 22, and Bands 15. The New Brunswick report, read by Mrs. M. S. Cox, showed number of Aids 83, Bands 40. Miss Johnstone, provincial secretary, read the Nova Scotia report, showing Aids 149, and Bands 50. All these reports were adopted. The president gave her message, an earnest appeal to all to heartily engage in this grand work.

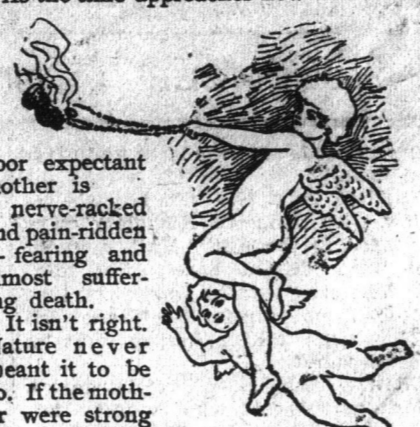
The election of officers resulted as follows: Vice-president, Mrs. C. H. Martell, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Mary Smith, treasurer; Mrs. E. E. Grandall, missionary band treasurer; Mrs. H. Everett, recording secretary. Nova Scotia: Mrs. N. C. Scott, New Brunswick: Mrs. Clark, P. E. Island: Provincial secretaries—Mrs. J. C. Spurr, P. E. Island; Miss M. S. Cox, New Brunswick. Eight thousand dollars were estimated as a basis of F. M. work for this year, an advance of \$400 on last year, and \$2,200 for H. M. work, an advance of \$200 on last year.

At the evening platform meeting Mrs. P. R. Foster, vice-president for Nova Scotia, presided. The choir of the Windsor church sang an anthem very beautifully. After a hymn was sung, prayer was offered by Mrs. Brown of Yarmouth. Madame Masse of Grand Ligne then spoke of the needs of the work at that institution, giving a most pleasing account of the changes made by roads and other improvements in India during the last ten years. Mrs. A. J. Gordon of Clarendon street church, Boston, spoke of Woman's Work for Woman, and was followed by Rev. L. D. Morse, missionary of the West. WINDSOR, N. S., Aug. 23.—The morning session opened at 9:30 a. m. Mrs. Martell presided. Prayer was offered by Mrs. D. H. Simpson, and Mrs. Gordon of Boston gave a Bible lesson on the Holy Spirit, which was listened to with the deepest interest. At the close a memorial service was held in memory of the departed missionaries, Miss Gray and Mrs. Hardy, and the sisters throughout the province who had died being members of the W. B. M. U. Mrs. L. D. Morse spoke in reference to Miss Gray and Mrs. Gunn in reference to Mrs. Hardy. A memorial hymn was sung for the occasion, and Miss Harrington read a poem which she composed in memory of Miss Gray. Mrs. Cox gave the names of sisters who died in New Brunswick. Mrs. Spurr spoke in reference to P. E. Island, and Miss Johnstone of the list of names for Nova Scotia. Dr. Gordon's hymn, "If Ever I Loved Thee, My Jesus, 'Tis Now," was then sung, after which business was resumed. The Home Mission report was read by Miss Johnstone in the absence of Mrs. Higgins, M. secretary. Mrs. Grenier spoke in reference to French work in Nova Scotia.

At 2:30 a missionary band meeting was opened, in charge of Mrs. P. R. Foster. WINDSOR, N. S., Aug. 23.—The mission band meeting at 3 p. m., presided over by Mrs. P. R. Foster, who gave an address. Then followed a mission band lesson by Miss Yull; a Telegu song and a talk to the children by little Marion Morse; an address by Miss Clark on "Advantages and Value of Mission Bands." Mrs. Gordon of Boston spoke a few words to the children. Then came an address by Rev. L. D. Morse, and a Telegu song by Mr. and Mrs. Morse. When business was resumed, Mrs. P. R. Foster was appointed missionary band secretary for Nova Scotia, and Miss Flora Clarke for New Brunswick. The question box was opened and questions answered by several sisters.

A platform meeting was held at 8 p. m., the president in the chair. The meeting opened by singing "Rescue the Perishing," the reading of Psalm 103 by Mrs. James Gates, and prayer by Mrs. Cox. Addresses on mission work were given by Mrs. L.

Baby's coming should be a time of joy and happiness. Fear should be forgotten and pain a stranger. How often is it so? As the time approaches how often the



poor expectant mother is nerve-racked and pain-ridden—fearing and almost suffering death. It isn't right. Nature never meant it to be so. If the mother were strong and well in womanly way, as she ought to be, there would be no danger and little pain. The time of parturition is made comfortable and safe by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a medicine designed by a skilled physician—a specialist in the disorders and diseases of women—for the express and only purpose of putting the whole womanly system into perfect, vigorous health. It works directly on the organs involved in baby's advent and makes them strong, healthful and flexible. Taken during the whole period of gestation it insures the perfect health of both mother and your good medicines.

Mrs. Mollie E. Grimes, of Florence, Escambia Co., Ala., writes: "I have taken three bottles of your little 'Pellets' and oh, what an appetite I have! I am stout and healthy now, and I feel as if I never will be without your medicine. May God bless you and your good medicines." For obstinate constipation Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the most perfect medicine ever devised. They give prompt, comfortable, permanent relief.

Dr. Morse, Mrs. J. T. Eaton and Mrs. Burditt. Mrs. Hatch of Wolfville sang, "He was not willing that any should perish." The usual resolutions of thanks were read by the president, and a consecration meeting, led by Miss Johnstone of Dartmouth. It was a most impressive service. This closed the thirty-first annual meeting of the Aid Societies, and sixteenth of the W. B. M. U.

OLD CHINA. Old China, stupified with years. Aye centuries of decay and sloth; Some burdened with corroding fears Of chest and prostate, ever loth To breast the currents while the world Around us surges, a foaming sea; For such a time as this, I wish you'd And struck your hour of destiny.

Behagened and bulled till the dress Of awe and rage the land have swopt; To wren you, should from earth have leapt. Whom they'd destroy in days of old The jealous gods bereft of sense; Man's mad caprices we behold Still ordered by Omnipotence. Your folly wooed the wrath you feared, Of mad and progress, ever loth The warlike you for ages reared. In one fell hour, were dashed aside. Behold your foundering ship of state M. S. Cox, New Brunswick. Eight thousand dollars were estimated as a basis of F. M. work for this year, an advance of \$400 on last year, and \$2,200 for H. M. work, an advance of \$200 on last year.

Not wanting to wreck and slay, Go forth the martial hosts; The Lord in modern as in ancient days, They have only just been discovered. To build anew, ye blindly strove In darkness with the wrongest, And sturdy manhood of the west. H. Albert Sherman, in Sale Lake Herald.

COLLISION OF SUN AND NEBULA. It Happened Many Years Ago, and News of It Has Just Reached Us. "A dead sun, which ceased to emit light millions of years ago, but which was flying through space at a tremendous velocity, ran into a dust cloud of enormous translation of an announcement sent out last week from the Harvard college observatory. The official bulletin says that Mrs. Fleming, whose duty it is to scrutinize photographs of stars and star spectra, has recently found on several plates the image of a star not before known, in the constellation of Aquilla.

Ninety-six plates exposed to the zenith region, between Aug. 21, 1898, and Nov. 1, 1898, showed no trace of the star, but between April 21, 1899, and Oct. 27 of the same year it appears 18 times. On the first of these dates the nova had the brightness of a seventh magnitude star, but by the end of October it had faded to the 10th magnitude. Direct observation with a telescope less than a fortnight ago showed that the object is still visible, but its magnitude is between 11.5 and 12. It is added that the spectrum of the nova is like that of a "gaseous nebula." New York Tribune.

ESPECIALLY IN CHICAGO. "Do you think there is too much courtesy with business nowadays?" "No; I think we ought to mix more courtesy with our business and less business with our courtesy."—Chicago Record.

WHY THE SWELLS FAIL. "What's the difference between knowledge and wisdom?" "Well, it takes knowledge to build an automobile, but it takes wisdom to run it."—Chicago.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER Addressed a Large Gathering at Halifax, Tuesday Evening.

Nearly Three Thousand People Turned Out in a Pouring Rain to Listen to the Chieftain.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 28.—Sir Charles Tupper was a man whom a down pour of rain or anything disagreeable like that prevents from keeping an appointment, and when he is billed to speak in Halifax anything of this kind does not prevent a great crowd from going to hear him. This was demonstrated tonight, for before eight o'clock rain was falling steadily, and by nine there was a heavy downpour, yet between 2,000 and 3,000 people paid the admittance fee of 25 cents to hear Sir Charles speak at a grand patriotic concert. The chieftain appeared on the stand and apparently in robust health and not a bit the worse of his accident in Amherst. He wore in his buttonhole a red carnation and spoke in splendid form. On the platform with him were Mayor Hamilton, F. E. Kenny, Sir Sanford Fleming, Hon. Premier Murray, R. T. Borden, M. P., H. Russell, M. P., ex-Mayor Keeffe and others.

A large representation of the twelve volunteers, who returned today from South Africa, headed by Color Sergeant Eastman, were there. The proceedings began with an address by the volunteers on behalf of the city, and then a similar address to Sir Charles Tupper was read. Sir Charles was very happy in his reply. He thanked the city of Halifax for this opportunity of taking part in a demonstration in honor of our boys in South Africa and for giving him a share in a movement to erect a memorial in Halifax in honor of their bravery. The war in South Africa was the most remarkable event in British history since Confederation. No one event had transpired fraught with such momentous consequences as the war which had witnessed the brave yeomanry of Canada standing together, side by side, with equally brave men from the other great colonies, fighting for the precious integrity of the British empire. The greatness, the real reality of the British empire had never before been so brilliantly attested as during this war in South Africa. That empire, which was supposed to be merely a great naval power, had been able to transport an army of 200,000 men across 7,000 miles of ocean to South Africa, and to bring the Canadian, Australian and New Zealand had by common consent sprung to arms and shown to the world that these great outlying portions of the empire, supposed to be vulnerable in case of war, had done yeoman service and had proved the invulnerability of the British empire. All classes, all sections of this country, of the whole empire, indeed, had shown that when occasion demands they are ready to stand shoulder to shoulder in defence of the integrity of the whole empire.

Sir Charles was proud to say that from the Queen, from Lord Roberts, from Sir Alfred Miller, and from every source, he had come word that the sons of Canada, of Australia, of South Africa, of New Zealand, had honorably stood side by side with the bravest of the brave, and were not to be surpassed by any soldier in the British Empire. His compliments of the pre-eminent services of Lord Strathcona, the greatest rendered by any one British subject for the maintenance of the empire's prestige. He told of that Canadian citizen whom he could not name, whose modesty was exceeded only by his patriotism, who had effected one million dollars' worth of insurance on the lives and limbs of our Canadian soldiers, and he praised the spirit of the Canadian who had spent nearly \$300,000 as a patriotic fund for the benefit of our absent soldiers. Kruger's mad folly had been the means of accelerating by thirty years the closer union of the British Empire, and he had shown their appreciation of the value of our glorious British institutions and their readiness to maintain them at any cost, are we indebted for the share Canada has taken in this great work. In the name of the whole country, he extended a hearty welcome home to the men who had come and promised a cordial welcome to those yet to return.

ODD ITEMS. A curious butterfly exists in India. The male has the left wing yellow and the right one red; the female has these colors reversed. The jellyfish has no teeth, but uses himself as if he were a piece of paper when he is hungry, getting his food and then wrapping himself about it. The constant labor of four persons, in a cashmere shawl of the best quality, is required to produce a yard of material. An inn and its garden and outbuildings slid down the hillside a distance of 35 feet without being in the least injured. Two stately elms in the garden were blown down. Turkey and Greece are without telephones. The bells of Pekin, seven in number, weigh 120,000 pounds. A cycle factory in Philadelphia was turning out machines last year at the rate of one a minute. The infant's face is swept with a pine bough to bring it good luck. It is not generally known that it is unlawful in Ohio to keep any birds in confinement. During a month 28 people were arrested in Cincinnati for this offence. It is estimated that over 25,000 birds have been given their freedom within the past year. If rats gnaw the furniture of a room there will be a death in the house next morning.

AN IRISH IDYL.

(Philadelphia Inquirer.)

Nary a blue streak had been seen in Kilkenny's sky that day and nary a minute had its pitiless blackness ceased to pour rain upon the earth. Patrick had stood in the fields from morning until evening, and in no good mood he started toward home. As his heavy boots pounded upon the walk they sent out a tune of ill humor. Bridget, in the kitchen, had been washing all day. Her usually ruddy complexion was heightened to a crimson hue by the steam from the stove. Her loose, straggly hair, her ill-fitting dress and a pair of the "old ma's" boots breathed an air of crabbedness and fight. "Patrick, get me a pail of water. Ter wet an' it'll harm ye none to go into the rain." Patrick grunted, grabbed the bucket and started for the pump. Vigorous was the strokes of the old handle. Hardly had a drop of rain-time to fall into the pail before it was full. His boots again brought into the air a noise, but this time more angry and vicious. In the kitchen, bucket in hand, he looked at his wife's sister's wee laddie raised and his contents plunged upon Mrs. O'Hooley. "There now, yer as wet as I am. Go get yer own water."

SILENCING THE BOASTER.

(London Tit-Bits.) A certain man was very much given to bragging about grand relations and connections, though he was not always quite convincing. On one occasion he was particularly tiresome, holding forth about "Lady Blank, whom I met yesterday, a connection of mine through Lord So-and-so and the Earl of Nobody," and so on. A Scotsman present said, quietly: "That reminds me of the man I knew, who said he was a relation of the Duke of Argyll, and explained it this way: 'The Duke's pipe's sister's wee laddie has a wee doggie that's an' brither to my aunt's wee laddie's doggie.'" The boaster was silent about his grand relations for the rest of the evening.

U. N. B. BUILDING FUND.

The following subscriptions have been received by the treasurer of the U. N. B. building fund: J. E. Ganong, \$50; J. H. Harris, \$50; W. D. Rankin, M. D., \$25; R. E. G. Smith, M. D., \$25; Prof. W. C. Murray, \$25; Theo. Cushing, \$20; W. J. S. Myles, \$10; O. S. Crockett, \$10; H. C. Hanington, \$10; Rev. H. F. Johnson, \$10. Total, \$325.

A PLAIN GIRL'S ADVANTAGE.

A plain woman has many hardships to contend with. She has so little encouragement for trying to make herself look attractive, she has so many pang of regret when she looks at herself in the glass, and so few triumphs over her better sister; yet the latter is not without her penalties for her good looks. Perhaps the greatest is the danger of being treated as a doll, of being singled out from every crowd because she is pretty, and that is the poorest compliment that can ever be paid a woman. To be petted and courted and to be desired to endow one with features of the right shape and color in the right place may be considered a triumph by some, but to earn love and admiration and know they are not excited by personal beauty is indeed a greater one. Very few pretty girls can rest assured of this. "I am glad I am not pretty," said a pleasant-faced girl the other day. "You may think it is 'sour grapes,' but it is not. I am glad because when any one does me a little kindness or gives me a little present I think



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can come to your linens and cottons only by the use of SURPRISE Soap which has peculiar and remarkable qualities for washing clothes. SURPRISE is a pure hard Soap.

ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO. St. Stephen, N.B.

HOME AGAIN.

Pte. Jenkins and Pte. Pascoe Given a Rousing Reception Upon Their Arrival Here Tuesday.

Four New Brunswickers, who were with C. G. of the first contingent through some of the hardest work of the campaign in South Africa, arrived in the city Tuesday and were given an enthusiastic reception. The men were Pts. Leonard Jenkins, formerly of No. 2 Co., 3rd R. C. A., Pte. J. E. Pascoe, formerly of the 62nd Fusiliers, Pte. McLaughlin of St. Stephen and Corporal Warren of the Infantry school, Fredericton. The members of No. 2 company, 3rd R. C. A., were at the depot to meet their former comrades. As the khaki clad boys stepped from the train they were enthusiastically cheered. Jenkins was lifted off bodily and carried through the crowd to where his sister and brother were encircled by the Artillery company. Then on the shoulders of his comrades he was carried to a barouche and with his brother and sister were driven to his home in Carleton, the Artillery company marching as a bodyguard. Private Pascoe was warmly welcomed also, and many persons greeted the other boys. Major Daniel took charge of them and led them to another barouche and conveyed them to the Union Club, where they were entertained at luncheon. All the men are in splendid health.

At the curiers' bazaar in Carleton, last evening, Jenkins was given a warm greeting by his many friends. Mayor Daniel was present and made a very happy speech. Jenkins was presented by a little girl with a bouquet of flowers and the band played Soldiers of the Queen. "I had the pleasure of meeting your husband last evening. He told me all about California. He seemed to be full of reminiscences." "Oh, my! And George just promised me never to touch another drop of liquor."—Leslie's Weekly.

THE ST. JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

Mailed to Your Post Office Every Wednesday and Saturday.

The South African war, the hostilities in China and the general election within a year, will make this paper especially interesting.

The Sun has special correspondents with 1st and 2nd Canadian Contingents and other costly arrangements for obtaining news of the operations in South Africa and China, which no other New Brunswick paper possesses.

The Sun has also a paid correspondent in almost every town, village and hamlet in New Brunswick, with several in P. E. I. and Nova Scotia, also a weekly letter on Provincial matters from Boston, Mass. Thus the paper is made interesting to every section of the Maritime Provinces.

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This is unquestionably the best business offer ever made by any Maritime Province publisher of a first-class FAMILY NEWSPAPER. Any present subscriber for the SUN who sends SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS for his own subscription in advance, and the name of a new subscriber with SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS will get a picture for himself, as well as one for the new subscriber.

Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application to

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ST. JOHN, N. B.

SIEGE

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LONDON. Sentative h... an officer w... Kumasi. H... which fough... into the cap... governor in... with those... excited way... coast after... rative gives... of the sieg... ness which... march from... of the offic... On April 2... the British... trouble with... medially m... the commiss... ritories, wh... headquarters... tions to mar... the south. I... Desiring an... sisting of fo... all ranks, a... Maxim, ser... Morris in... marched also... single file... mile in lengt... left headqu... were receive... questing Ma... his assistance... but all spec... tampo, 238 r... place, and a... thirteen days... performance, ave... day.

"At half-pa... May 9 the r... now consist... 230 non-comm... with machin... native layde... left Kintam... got into the... country. Th... N'Quanta wa... reached a bro... native layde... retired rapid... encountered t... bush in the... town of Seked... was opened u... but all spec... action the en... had been so... who lost heav... casualties we... destroyed one... our native le... gaged, having... ambush. The... Vance column... rushed into... Ashantis we... had been ver... hind a great... "May 15, th... Kumasi, wa... ing in the... Morris was a... groin while l...

EARLY O... of the 15th... that a strong... been prepar... shortly after... stockade righ... 7-pounder wa... actor. The... in a few min... with volleys... about an hou... except from... which Major... rushed into... was ordered... tain Maguire... men. The fo... twenty yards... wounded, and... stockade was... the loss of M... Hausas wound... the same a... reached. Maj... direct the op... o'clock, altho... intervals of u... "A second a... 800 yards to... which even th... and scari... before a thi... ed. Our rapid... entirely discov... posed us at th... still some tw... continued our... round the cap... prise, this par... at the momen... got into the... position. Dur... had killed se... includin... chiefs.

"At three p... greek, altho... at Kumasi, a... Jack was stil... staff. A few... ris was besie... of the beleag... did march fro... side. For a r... the Asha... strong stocka... fort could be... stockade faced... feet in high... top. Behind... were made of... the enemy w... unsuccessfully... ready, the As... defensive rath... that within t... Garrison were

SIEGE OF KUMASI

First Detailed Account by an Eye-Witness.

A Never-to-be-Forgotten March of Nearly Three Weeks.

Only Most Rapid Movements Enabled the Relief Force to Rescue the Garrison.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Reuter's representative has had an interview with an officer who has just arrived from Kumasi. He was with the relief force, which fought its way from the north into the capital, was besieged with the governor in Kumasi itself, and was with those who succeeded in cutting their way out and only reached the coast after three days fighting. His narrative gives the first account of the siege of Kumasi by an eye-witness which has yet been published. Dealing first with the remarkable march from the north into Kumasi, the officer referred to said: "On April 15 the first reports reached the British garrison at Gambia of trouble with the Ashantis, and immediately Major A. Morris, D. S. O., the commissioner of the northern territories, who was in command at headquarters, commenced preparations to march to Kumasi, 340 miles to the south. In three days everything was in readiness, and the force, consisting of four officers, 170 Hausas of all ranks, a seven-pounder gun and a Maxim, set out for the south, Major Morris in command. The force marched along the narrow track in single file, the column being about a mile in length. Six days after we had left headquarters, urgent despatches were received from the governor, requesting Major Morris to proceed to his assistance at once. Pushing ahead with all speed, the force reached Kintampo, 238 miles from our starting place, and a hundred from Kumasi, in thirteen days, really a splendid performance, averaging seventeen miles a day.

"At half-past six on the morning of May 9 the reinforced column, which now consisted of seven white officers and 230 non-commissioned officers, with machine guns, and eighty-two native levies, under Major Morris, left Kintampo for Kumasi. Soon we got into the thick of the enemy's country. The deserted village of N'Quanta was burnt, and soon we exchanged shots with the enemy, who retired rapidly. Two hours later we encountered their main body in ambush in the grass outside the large town of Sekedumasi. A galling fire was opened upon our advance guard, and our main body was ordered to action. The enemy bolted. Our march had been so rapid that the Ashantis, who lost heavily, were surprised. Our casualties were only three wounded. On May 14, two hours after we had destroyed one of the enemy's towns, our native levies became heavily engaged, having walked straight into an ambush. They fell back on our advance columns, and after heavy firing, in which we had twelve casualties, the Ashantis were driven off. The ambush had been very cleverly planned behind a great tree.

"May 15, the date of our arrival at Kumasi, was a day of incessant fighting, in the course of which Major Morris was severely wounded in the groin while leading an attack.

EARLY ON THE MORNING of the 15th scouts brought in word that a strong Ashanti ambush had been prepared in front of us, and shortly afterwards we saw an ugly stockade right across the road. The 7-pounder was at once brought into action to draw the enemy's fire, and in a few minutes the Ashantis replied with volleys from all directions. In about an hour the fusillade ceased, except from behind the stockade, which Major Morris decided much to be pushed without delay. The charge was ordered, Major Morris and Captain Maguire running ahead of their men. The former had not proceeded twenty yards before he was badly wounded, and fell in the road. The stockade was eventually taken, with the loss of Major Morris and fifteen Hausas wounded, and at three o'clock the same afternoon Kumasi was reached, Major Morris continuing to direct the operations from his hammock, although in intense pain, with intervals of unconsciousness.

"A second stockade was encountered 300 yards to the rear, on which even the 7-pounders had no effect, and scarcely had this been scaled before a third stockade was discovered. Our rapid advance had, however, entirely disconcerted the enemy, who had evidently prepared to strongly oppose us at that point. Kumasi was still some twelve miles distant. We continued our advance until we reached one of the investing stockades round the capital. To our great surprise, this particular one was not held at the moment of our arrival, and we got into Kumasi without further opposition. During the night fighting we had killed several hundred Ashantis, including a number of important chiefs.

"At three p. m., on May 15, to our great relief, we caught sight of the fort at Kumasi, and saw that the Union Jack was still flying from the flag-staff. A few minutes later Major Morris was receiving the congratulations of the besieged garrison on his splendid march from the north. We found that the town was invested on every side. For a radius of a mile round the fort, the Ashantis had erected very strong stockades, each communicating with the other by a path, so that every fort could be quickly reinforced. Each stockade faced our fort, was about six feet in height, and loopholed at the top. Behind these obstacles, which were made of great baulks of timber, the enemy were encamped. Having unsuccessfully attacked the fort already, the Ashantis now acted on the defensive rather than the offensive, so that within the radius of a mile the garrison were able to move about

Within this enclosure were a number of other buildings besides the fort. Three hundred yards distant were the Hausa lines, which were occupied and connected by entrenchments with the garrison. All the other buildings outside the fort were deserted, but within musketry range, the loyal native inhabitants were encamped in huts, while in the fort were the Governor and Lady Hodgson, three Basel missionaries and their wives, some mining engineers, and about half a dozen officers, the remainder being with their men in the Hausa lines.

"AT THIS TIME THE TENSION was not so great as it became later on, as relief from the coast was expected during the next fortnight. Both ammunition and food were, however, rapidly giving out, and soon we became very hard pressed indeed. At the time the column, with the governor, cut its way out, rations had been reduced to a biscuit and a half pint of any ounces of meat. Nothing else of any description was to be had, and the native civilians were dying of starvation at the rate of thirty to forty a day. The few luxuries obtainable at the beginning of the siege were sold by the native traders at ridiculous prices. Biscuits, 10s. each; matches, 2s. a box; a 7 lb. tin of flour, 6s.; a small tin of corned beef, £2 10s.; whiskey, 2s. a spoonful, were some of the prices readily paid as long as these luxuries lasted, but these soon gave out. Our five ponies had to be killed for food, and on the day we were to march there was only three and a half days' rations on the minimum scale for the whole garrison. It thus became a question whether it would not be better to reduce the garrison to a single file, the column being about a mile in length. Six days after we had left headquarters, urgent despatches were received from the governor, requesting Major Morris to proceed to his assistance at once. Pushing ahead with all speed, the force reached Kintampo, 238 miles from our starting place, and a hundred from Kumasi, in thirteen days, really a splendid performance, averaging seventeen miles a day.

"During this trying time the garrison managed to keep up their spirits, and the ladies displayed great powers of endurance. "For some time after our arrival at Kumasi Major Morris was so ill that he had to direct the operations from his hammock. On May 29 Captain Maguire was shot during an attack at N'Timida, for the purpose of getting food, and was buried in the afternoon, the governor conducting the service. On May 30 a further reduction of rations was ordered, and every day matters steadily went from bad to worse until it was decided to partially evacuate the town. The road was eagerly watched by the enemy, but after infinite trouble Major Morris succeeded in discovering a track by which he hoped to be able to get out of the town. This was kept a close secret, and until ten o'clock on the night previous to the attempt it was not known that an attempt to get out was imminent.

"The column, under the command of Major Morris, moved out of Kumasi at five o'clock on the morning of Saturday, June 23. Fortunately there were no sentries posted on the main road, the Governor and Lady Hodgson, the Basel missionaries and their wives, two mining engineers, and a number of officers, doctors, and others.

WE HAD WITH US 600 Hausas of all ranks. There were about 800 non-combatants and about 1,000 native civilians following behind the rear guard. The whole column was two miles in length, the ladies being in the centre surrounded by a special guard. An hour after the start, while wading through the swamps, the advance guard became engaged with the Patase stockade. Captain Leggett was severely wounded, and we had four men killed and nine wounded, but after heavy firing the stockade was turned by a flank attack. A road was cut through the stockade for the hammocks and loads, and as the force were on the run, it was of vital importance to push on before the enemy were reinforced. During the whole day we continually encountered bands of Ashantis. Fighting continued all day, and Captain Marshall and Dr. Graham were wounded.

"We halted eighteen miles from Kumasi, in the village of Tereboom, whence the Ashantis were driven after a few shots, and round which place we formed square. To increase our difficulties a terrific tornado broke upon us, and lasted throughout the night. The scene was a remarkable one. The rush of the water and the howling of the natives were incessant, while there were nearly 3,000 people packed within the square in a village not 120 yards in circumference. Next morning the water proceeded through the forest, and encamped for the night at Masiasu, thirty miles from Kumasi. Our rear guard had some fighting with the Ashantis, and lost six men killed and several wounded.

"During the next few days the advance through the dense jungle was most difficult, and the suffering of the wounded very great. Gradually we got out of the enemy's country, and it became increasingly plain that, owing to Major Morris's tactics, the enemy would not be able to catch us up. On June 28, Captain Marshall became worse, and in the evening of that day he died. He was buried in his hammock by the side of the track, Major Morris reading the service. On the following day Captain Leggett breathed his last. The sufferings of all, especially of the wounded, were terrible, and the swamps and deep rivers, together with the torrential rains, increased our hardships. It must be borne in mind that most of us had only the clothes we wore, as the carriers had lost our loads. Gradually, however, we got into friendly country, and all, more dead than alive, eventually reached Cape Coast on July 11, after a never-to-be-forgotten march of nearly three weeks from Kumasi."—Reuter.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

An Appeal to New Brunswick Producers.

ST. JOHN, Aug. 24, 1900. To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir—You have several times very kindly offered to publish anything which needed bringing into public notice in connection with bringing this province into prominence in Great Britain, in which I am now engaged on behalf of the New Brunswick government. Taking advantage of this offer, I wish through your columns to call the attention of the people of New Brunswick, and especially of the producers, to a subject which I have already mentioned several times in the press. In the Daily Telegraph of July 18, and in the Gazette of July 26, in letters bearing on the work in question, I called attention, among other matters, to the New Brunswick exhibit in the Canadian section of the Imperial Institute, which the government has already begun to collect. As the New Brunswick sub-section is perhaps the best situated in the Canadian section, being practically at the gateway of the whole division, and as the other Canadian provinces are getting together most creditably and exhibiting in the great Imperial Institute, which is a most praiseworthy effort, if the spirit of emulation which is the ultimate ambition of wishing to have the finest of all our provincial exhibits. If this is our ambition in the matter, and a most praiseworthy one it would be, we are luckily in a position to gratify it, Nova Scotia has a possible rival—as I say what we will, these two maritime provinces have tremendously greater variety of resource than any other portion of the Dominion.

There is only one condition necessary to the success of the New Brunswick exhibit in the great Imperial museum and commercial intelligence bureau which is becoming such a practical feature in our connection with the mother country; it is that private firms and individuals turning out New Brunswick products should take a sufficient interest in the matter to furnish specimens of their manufactures, or, for that matter, entire independent exhibits. The government cannot be expected to furnish more than the exhibit of natural products, and it must depend largely on private firms to exhibit as a whole, and to furnish specimens of their manufactures, or, for that matter, entire independent exhibits. The government cannot be expected to furnish more than the exhibit of natural products, and it must depend largely on private firms to exhibit as a whole, and to furnish specimens of their manufactures, or, for that matter, entire independent exhibits. The government cannot be expected to furnish more than the exhibit of natural products, and it must depend largely on private firms to exhibit as a whole, and to furnish specimens of their manufactures, or, for that matter, entire independent exhibits.

For the benefit of those who know nothing of the Imperial Institute, let me give a very short sketch of the institution, and the functions which it was originally designed to serve, and which are now being carried more and more adequately into effect. In the beautiful and fashionable residential district of London known as South Kensington, near such celebrated public buildings as the Royal Albert Hall and the South Kensington division of the British Museum, but towering above and overshadowing them all in its grandeur, stands the magnificent structure known as the Imperial Institute, one of the most imposing buildings in England, or, for that matter, in the world.

This beautiful edifice, the result of the formulation of a statesmanlike plan, in which no one, from its very construction, is a more profound interest than that practical Englishman, His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, has been built but a few years, but already may be said to have done much toward practically assisting to knit more firmly than ever the bonds between Great Britain and her colonies.

There are four departments of the Imperial Institute which have a direct effect upon us. 1st. The Institute is a great Imperial Museum where every variety of product from every part of the Empire is being gathered in. These include not only the natural, but also the manufactured products. 2nd. A division which is growing constantly in importance is the commercial intelligence department which deals with all enquiries relative to the various products exhibited, and puts intending purchasers in communication with the producers in the colonies themselves. This work is carried on free of all cost to the exhibitor.

3rd. There is an analytical department under the direction of the most competent analysts, where any new product discovered in the Empire is analysed, its commercial capabilities determined and reported on to the sender. 4th. There are a series of lectures given constantly relating to the different colonies, and illustrated with lantern slides. It was in this department that in March last I gave the first of the series given in Great Britain relative to New Brunswick.

I am afraid I should create a great coldness between the always indulgent editor of the Sun and myself if I were to attempt to give anything like a list of the things that should go to make up the New Brunswick exhibit. The whole thing is summed up in saying that there should be a specimen of every product, either natural or manufactured. In the case of natural products the mere fact that the substance has not been of any apparent service in the province before, need not now interfere in the

PARIS LETTER

A New Brunswick's Impression of the Exposition.

You'll A Very Bitter Feeling Against Brits in the French City—No Place Like Good Old England.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—To far away New Brunswick my thoughts return to-night, and to the promise I made Col. Markham that I would give him my impressions of the Paris exposition. I almost regret now that I did so, because one taking such a hurried glance must necessarily be a poor observer, especially after spending several days touring on the Rhine and elsewhere, and arriving here with that tired feeling that can only be experienced by a sight-seer. I made my entrance to the show from the Monumental gate, Place de la Concorde, and from there visited the Fine Arts and Decorative Arts on the right bank of the Seine. These buildings are directly opposite the new bridge across the Seine, called Pont Alexandre III, in honor of the Czar of Russia, which in itself is a masterpiece of bridge building, which spans the river with two magnificent towers on each side. Directly opposite this bridge, on the left bank of the river, is the exhibition of the Industries of the World. These buildings form three sides of a rectangle and run back, abutting on the Invalides and close to Napoleon's tomb, and the river again to find the colonies of the world—the French occupying one half the area, which ends at the Trocadero. My steps, of course, were directed to the Canadian building, rather out of the way, but my tired feet were glad to rest in the shade of this structure, and I found a great deal of interest in the exhibits of the world—the lumber or fittings would undoubtedly find an exhibit a profitable investment, and I should be glad to find the large pulp manufacturing firms willing to furnish specimens of their products in the various stages of manufacture, with lectures of mills, etc. A phase of the needs of the British market which has been brought prominently into notice through the Imperial Institute, and which directly affects wood manufactures, is that there is a great demand for furniture of English and rough to British pattern out of our hard woods. This need is too important a one to be overlooked in this province.

With regard to the minerals and stones, prominent firms like the Ellingworth company, with its unexcelled gypsum quarries, the Intercolonial Copper Co. at Dorchester, the granite company at St. Stephen, and others, could add much to the value of the exhibit. I must not, however, go into further details. Enough has been said to indicate the character of the exhibits needed. All the exhibits are splendidly housed and cared for, and if of value, can be recalled at any time. They are constantly open to the public, and English buyers and consumers are going more and more to the Imperial Institute to look up colonial products. The curator of the Canadian section is Harrison Watson, a gentleman who is doing this work rather through choice than from necessity. Mr. Watson, in his work, is most efficiently and deserves every encouragement.

Let me ask once more, then, that this matter be taken up with the interest it deserves. I shall be able to do this in this country but a short time longer, but Mr. Robert Marshall has arranged, on behalf of the provincial government, to take charge of and forward such exhibits as are offered. I should like as prompt a response as possible. All exhibits, then, should be addressed: HON. ROBERT MARSHALL, 61 Prince William St., St. John.

The address which will always find the curator is: HARRISON WATSON, Curator Canadian Section, London, S. W., England. Mr. Watson is always glad to hear direct from anyone interested in the Institute. Yours sincerely, W. ALBERT HICKMAN, New Brunswick Government Commissioner.

HALIFAX MAN IN TROUBLE. BOSTON, Aug. 23.—John D. McDonald of Halifax, N. S., who was arrested in this city last night for the alleged embezzlement of \$28 from the Canadian Pacific R. Co., has been released by the police. The arrest occurred at the office of the Postal Telegraph Co., where McDonald had secured work. It is said that the release was due to the fact that no warrant had been issued by the Halifax authorities, and that the arrest in Boston was illegal. McDonald is a native of Halifax, and until recently was stationed at Halifax in the employ of the railroad company. McDonald left Halifax last Tuesday and came to Boston. Two detectives of the railroad company arrived here Sunday and searched for the missing man, but it was a patrolman who located him and made the arrest.

MILITIA MATTERS. OTTAWA, Aug. 23.—Sergeant Major W. J. Dingley, R. C. D., will act as instructor for the 12th Infantry during their annual training at Sussex camp. The following officers will comprise the brigade staff of the 12th Infantry brigade to assemble at Aldershot, N. S., on the 11th proximo: Brigade commander, Lt. Col. J. D. Irving, D. O. C.; brigade major, Major S. J. A. Sircum, 63rd regiment; D. A. A. G., Major J. T. Twining, 62nd regiment; military secretary, Capt. J. B. Davison, 62nd regiment; P. M. P., Major G. C. Jones, A. M. S.; paymaster, Capt. J. E. Curran, superintendent of stores.

Advertisements in THE SUN pay.

AT INGLESIDE.

Outing of the N. B. Natural History Society.

Addresses by Dr. Geo. F. Matthews; Prof Ganong, A. W. Hickman and Dr. Hay.

The meeting of the Natural History Society, held at Dr. G. U. Hay's country home at Ingleside, Saturday afternoon, was an unusually interesting and instructive affair. The addresses were delivered in the grave, where the dense green foliage shielded all from the sun's rays. The pleasant surroundings added very much to the meeting. Dr. Addy, the president of the society, gave a short address of welcome and called upon Dr. Geo. F. Matthews, who gave a brilliant lecture. He began by touching allusion to Sir William Dawson, who made the furtherance of science his life work and who has done so much for its advancement. He went on to speak of the changes which had been brought about by scientific research, tracing the growth of geology from its beginning down to that of the present day. Then in a clear, concise manner he described the topography of the country in and about Ingleside.

Prof. Ganong, formerly of St. Stephen, but now a professor in Smith's College, Mass., discussed the changes which have taken place in the methods of studying botany. Plants were first studied for their medicinal use. In the early days it was believed that every plant was specially adapted for a disease, and that each plant signified its use by some peculiar formation, as, for example, a heart-shaped leaf was intended to cure heart-disease. A considerable portion of our botanical nomenclature is derived from this idea. Later on there was a more accurate observation of the internal structure of plants. In 1660 Robert Hooke first applied a microscope to the internal structure, and from the resemblance of the structure of cork to that of a honey-comb he gave the name cell, which has now become so universally used. Late in the last century one of those great times was met with in which they had found out that they were capable of with the means at their disposal. At the beginning of the present century, however, microscopes were improved, and spherical and chromatic aberrations were overcome. From 1650 to 1850 may be termed the golden age of botany. About two hundred years ago attention first began to be given to the subject of plant relationships. When Linnaeus began to study his subject, he grouped relationships of plants according to an artificial system, depending on the number of parts in a flower. Towards the close of the last century a more systematic classification was made. About 1850 the idea of evolution really received scientific status and explanation. Darwin first gave a scientific theory of how evolution could be brought about. This replaced the old idea that plants were all originated separately and established the fact that they had communicative origin. Dr. Ganong went on to discuss briefly the external anatomy of plants and the fundamental meanings of the color shape and size of different plants, explaining in a few words the significance of color in the plant kingdom.

Albert W. Hickman urged upon the members of the society the idea of making the area of land at the base of the Nepsisquit and Tobique rivers into a provincial park. There was every probability of this area being ravished by the lumbermen and the pulp mills. Mr. Hickman spoke, as those who had spoken before him, of scientific progress. Now we can trace life's beginning from man down to the little entity that lives, but concerning which it is and always will be probably a moot point whether it is a plant or an animal. Even so in geology we can trace down to the nebular theory. Hickman turned to more spoke of the great value of natural history society may be to its country. Before sitting down, he called the attention of the members to the migration of birds.

Dr. Hay then spoke in glowing terms of those who had given such interesting speeches and emphasized the idea of preserving the New Brunswick forests and animals. Mr. McIntosh and Mr. Leavitt were called upon in turn, but excused themselves on the plea that they could not think of attempting to speak after hearing such learned discussions. Mr. Kain moved a vote of thanks in a few fitting words, Mr. Stoddard seconded it and the meeting of the society was closed, after which refreshments were partaken of and the party returned to their respective homes delighted with the day's excursion.

Get your Job Printing at Daily Sun Job Rooms.

WOMEN ARE KEENER THAN THE MEN.

They are simply rushing the continent.

I met large parties of Cook's tour people, and to persons who were planning a trip in this way would simply say, don't. Railway and steamboat travel, so far as accommodation is concerned, is much behind our event. The corridor cars we hear so much about would be narrow, stuffy and dirty, and France has the worst of the lot. The trains run fast, but the lateral motion is trying. After a 200 mile ride one feels like running from a sea, King street to Reed's point to get his limbs straightened out. The frettful city I saw on my travels was Brussels, and every tourist should make that a point in his itinerary. This city has a population of half a million and a court of justice that cost 60 million of francs. After all, dear old England is the best by far of these countries—where law and order, twice as much for a shilling, with pleasant, genial faces around you. I fear, Mr. Editor, I have wearied you with a longer epistle than I intended at the start, so will say an revoir.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising. For Sale, Wanted, etc., 50 cents each insertion.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY.

ALFRED MAREHAM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 1, 1900

FIVE YEARS AGO.

The recent political meeting in Hampton recalls another held in the county of Kings in January, 1895. On that occasion the speakers were not all Kings county men any more than they were last week.

It would be interesting to hear Sir Louis discuss these trusts and these prices today. Every trust or monopoly which existed five years ago is still alive, and many others have come into existence.

Then Sir Louis Davies told the people that the population of New Brunswick had not increased, that farm values had not increased, and that the shipping industry had fallen off.

Toward the end of his speech Sir Louis denounced the extravagance of the government. He charged that the customs taxes had climbed up until they then reached \$18,500,000.

Less than five years ago this was, and since then we have a government of reform and economy and Sir Louis as a member of it. For the year 1899-1900 we have, not \$19,500,000, but \$28,500,000 of customs taxes.

THE FENIAN RAID.

The Canadian people have been giving much attention of late to the services and achievements of their friends and fellow countrymen who are fighting in Africa.

Fenian Raid medals took part in no battles. That was no affair of theirs. They were ready for a battle. The volunteers for Africa would not have been less worthy of admiration had the enemy failed to give them fighting to do.

While the invasion of New Brunswick did not prove to be serious, the Fenian expeditions into other provinces were regarded at some loss of life. The battle of Ridgeway, and the St. Albans raid had some appearance of war in earnest.

The Intercolonial has now become the main railway, the main artery of communication with its western connection, and its foreign winter port, gets all the west-bound traffic that the Intercolonial can offer.

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Our relations with the United States are not as they were then. It is at last recognized by our neighbors across the border that the British Empire is on the northern part of this continent to stay.

A third of a century is not long in the history of a country, but it is a large portion of the life of a man. Though many of the Fenian raid medalists do not appear to be old, some are old enough to have grandsons in the militia of today.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I feel it a double honor to have the privilege of being present this evening to express what I feel we owe to these brave volunteers of Canada, and to say to them in the name not only of the great party which I have the honor to lead, but in the name of all Canada, that those who are able to return will find a grateful country which thoroughly appreciates the gallant manner in which they have raised their country and placed it on a pedestal of the highest fame.

On Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock there was a pretty wedding at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McAfee, 15 Golding street, when Mr. Ewing's sister, Miss S. Lucretia, was married to Thomas J. Alger of Boston, Mass.

Mr. Lablouis is still "acting commissioner of public works." Over his name in the last issue of the Royal Gazette notices are given of the construction of five bridges, of which three are in Madawaska and one in Victoria.

WHO PAYS FOR THE GRAND TRUNK DEBTS?

When Colonel Tucker, M. P., owned the Telegraph, he used to carry on the agitation in favor of the sale of the Intercolonial to the Canadian Pacific Company. The scheme of the party did not get much sympathy from the people along the line of the government road.

The public was wise in refusing to accept this guarantee. The transfer to the company would undoubtedly have brought the local rates up to those which would prevail on the other eastern lines of the Canadian Pacific.

The business that the Intercolonial does with the Grand Trunk is done at a loss. This loss must be made up from local traffic. Whether the Canadian Pacific would have increased the local freight rates if that company had obtained control will never be known.

At the same time the Grand Trunk Company has made its millions out of the same deal. The Intercolonial does not get enough to pay expenses.

SIR CHARLES A. PROTESTANT FANATIC.

Mr. Tarte's Patrie has a new charge against Sir Charles Tupper. "Those who read the debates of '1860," says La Patrie, "will be able to post themselves on the fanaticism which the old Tory chief cultivated. He was thirty years ahead of Clarke Wallace."

It can safely be left to the British commander, the imperial authorities and the members of the Canadian contingent, themselves, to say when they shall come home. In the meantime the people of New Brunswick can well afford to contribute the sum needed to carry out the plan of the contingent fund for the South Africa volunteers.

ALGER-EWING.

On Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock there was a pretty wedding at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McAfee, 15 Golding street, when Mr. Ewing's sister, Miss S. Lucretia, was married to Thomas J. Alger of Boston, Mass.

To cure headache in ten minutes use Kummfort Headache Powders.

FENIAN RAID.

Veterans of '66 Decorated Thursday Evening.

Fully Twelve Hundred People Attended the Presentation.

Eloquent Speeches by Mayor Daniel, Hon. Mr. Emmerson, J. D. Hazen, M. P., P. — Historic Address by Rev. W. O. Raymond.

The presentation of medals to the veterans of the Fenian Raid was attended by a very large crowd at the drill shed, Thursday. In the building seating capacity was arranged for a thousand people. Every seat was occupied, numbers were standing and several were seated on the platform, so the attendance was easily twelve hundred.

The bands of the Artillery and 62nd provided a pleasing programme of music. Lt. Col. McLean, after a few brief introductory remarks, introduced Mayor Daniel, the first speaker of the evening, who expressed his happiness in being present on such a memorable occasion.

The Fenian raid was a heroic and patriotic deed. It was a sacrifice made for the sake of a better future. The veterans who participated in it are to be honored and remembered.

Rev. W. O. Raymond, who himself has served in the militia, next gave a brief but interesting account of the Fenian Raid. He sketched the old time drill and compared it with the present style, when more depended upon the pluck and skill of the individual.

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come to the front in the time of danger to their native land. Hazen, M. P., also expressed his gratification in assisting at the reward of the courage and devotion shown by the N. B. men at the time of the Fenian raid.

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CITY Recent Events Around Together With from Correspondence Exchange

When ordering WEEKLY SUN, please state the name of the office to which the paper that of the office is sent.

The C. P. R. steam train was burned and spark from an engine.

The death of Thomas H. Gibber, son of the late P. of Dorchester, late Thomas Gibber town, Decades ago, and leaves three children.

Sydney, C. B. the waterbury engine similar to that chased by the chase was effected who has become St. John.

Considerable Queens county storm. St. Clair Briggs's Corner, its contents, an Oscar Farabee, consumed. It is and some live st destroyed.

The death of place early Tue was at one time surveyor and in affairs connected with the deep interest in connection with his wife and son arrive him. He w

A bright and place Wednesdays pointed by the Hagen street a young and Maaaula Bros. Teresa Dugula were attended Miss Jennie looked very ceremony the proceeded to their street. They w large number of team in which many friends.

GOOD H A good hand of efficiency the securing an of whole cart load mentations. Y handwriting by classes at the City of this city

Wornout Nerves

So Weak she Couldn't Sleep or Work - Hands Trembled - Could Scarcely Walk - Restored by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Mrs. Margaret Iron, Tower Hill, N. B., writes: "Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has done me a world of good. I was so weak that I could not walk twice the length of the house. My hands trembled so that I could not carry a pint of water. I was too nervous to sleep, and unable to do work of any kind."

CENTRAL R. R. ACCIDENT.

Enquiry Resumed by Coroner Lewin at Belleisle Creek.

The Globe's correspondent at Belleisle Creek writes under date of Aug. 27th: The enquiry as to the cause of the accident at the Sargeon's trestle on the line of the Central railway on Aug. 10th, when John Duncan, driver of a passenger train, was here today at 10.30 a. m. before Coroner A. A. Lewin.

The first witness called was Thomas Stratton, mechanical foreman of the Central railway, who was in charge of the trestle at the time of the accident.

On resuming the evidence William Morrison was sworn, and testified: I have been in the employ of the Central railway for many years, first as spare fireman and latterly as regular fireman. I was on the train as fireman when the accident occurred.

The coroner and jury then visited the scene of the accident and returned to the hall where the enquiry is being held, and called Geo. G. Foyell, M. P., who when sworn stated that he was not a carrier of lumber on the train at the time of the accident, but did not have a carload, had not over 1,000 feet of lumber, and that he had not over 1,500 feet.

Dyspepsia ?

DR. SPROULE will send you FREE his new book on this subject.

It shows (with illustrations) the cause and cure of nearly all stomach, liver and bowels troubles. It will be a revelation to you and a boon of health. Address 7 Doane St., Boston.

CITY Recent Events Around Together With from Correspondence Exchange

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 8,500 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces.

The C. P. R. station at Prince William was burned Tuesday evening. A spark from an engine caused the fire.

Lt. Col. McLeod received a cablegram from Andover, announcing the safe arrival there of his son, Lieut. Weldon McLeod of Gen. Colville's staff.

P. J. Donohoe, the St. James street druggist, was married in New York on Tuesday to Miss Mary Estelle, daughter of T. Cochran, druggist, Main street.

W. B. Mackenzie of the Ottawa press gallery, and T. P. Owens of the house of commons Hansard staff, were welcome visitors to the Sun office this week.

The death occurred recently of Thomas H. Gilbert, of Gagetown, elder son of the late R. K. Gilbert, M. P. P., of Dorchester, and grandson of the late Thomas Gilbert, M. P. C. of Gagetown.

Sydney C. B. has ordered, from the Watrous Engine Works Company of Brantford, Ont., a steam fire engine similar to that recently purchased by the city of St. John.

Considerable damage was done in Queens county by Sunday's lightning storm. St. Clair Fraser's barn, at Briggs' Corner, was burned, with all its contents, and a barn owned by Oscar Farahar, at North Forks, was consumed.

Catechist Burton W. Morgan of Hartland, Carleton Co., who was appointed by the presbytery to take charge of the church at Connors, N. B., and St. John's and Alleguash, Me., during his holidays, has been requested to remain.

The death of Daniel O'Neill took place early Tuesday morning. O'Neill was at one time engaged as a lumber surveyor and took a prominent part in affairs connected with the old city of Portland.

A bright and happy wedding took place Wednesday at the residence of the rector of St. Mary's church, on Hazen street, when Charles Morrison, a young and popular employee of the Alexander Eros, was married to Miss Teresa Dugic.

GOOD HANDWRITING. A good handwriting is a certificate of efficiency that counts for more in securing an office position than a whole cart load of personal recommendations.

WE ARE MAKING A SPECIALTY OF BOYS' CLOTHING

Stylish, Strong and Durable Suits for Boys of any Age.

- Tweed Suits (all shades).....\$2.00 to \$5.25
Sailor Suits..... 1.35 to 4.00
Blouses and Kilts..... 1.35 to 3.40
Blouses (separate)..... 60c. to 1.00
Boys' Pants..... 38c. to 85c

EXCELLENT CHOOSING AT LITTLE COST. SHARP & MACKIN, 335 Main Street, St. John, North End.

Bentley's Liniment will cure Croup.

Wanted—a case of headache that Kumfort Headache Powders will not cure in ten minutes.

FOR THE CONTINGENTS. Received at the mayor's office: Jas. F. Robertson.....\$50.00

ANDOVER MEETING. Hon. Geo. E. Foster came down from Andover on the American express, Thursday, arriving here about eleven o'clock.

FOR THE CONTINGENT FUND. H. D. McLeod, treasurer of the contingent fund, et al., met at the Mechanics' Institute Wednesday morning.

LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION. The executive committee of the Liberal Conservative Association met at the Mechanics' Institute Wednesday.

IN MEMORIAM. One of the purest, brightest and most promising lives ended for this world when Arthur Covert was lately called away to his rest.

MADE A GOOD HAUL. Burglars Ransacked D. F. Tapley's, Douglas Avenue, Wednesday Night.

The residence of Daniel Tapley, Douglas avenue, was broken in on Wednesday night, looted from cellar to attic, and thirty dollars in cash and all the solid silverware in the house stolen.

THE GOLD MEDAL PRIZE TREATISE. The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation. 285 pages, with engravings, 25 cents, in paper covers; cloth, full gilt, \$1.00; by mail, sealed. A book for every man, young, middle-aged, or old.

Notice to Subscribers. The following agents are travelling in New Brunswick in the interests of the Sun.

John E. Austin in Queens County. Edgar Canning in Kent and other North Shore Counties.

IN NOVA SCOTIA. L. M. Curran in Kings County, N. S.

ALMOST LOST HIS EYESIGHT.

Archibald McLean can thank the glare of the electric lights in the drill shed, after the Paardeberg sham fight had ended, when a member of the 62nd Batt., in the guise of a Boer, put his rifle to his shoulder and crying, "Look out Mac," discharged the weapon directly at him.

FOR THE MARTINS FIRE RELIEF FUND. Appended is a list of the monies collected at Musquash by Mrs. W. J. Dean for the St. Martins fire relief fund, and handed over to Wm. O'Neill, the treasurer of the St. Martins fire relief committee.

THE PEREAN MINISTRY. This began with the departure of Jesus from Galilee in October, A. D. 29, and lasted till the week before the crucifixion, about five months.

HISTORICAL SETTING. Time.—November, A. D. 29. Place.—Somewhere in Peræa, beyond Jordan.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN.—Luke 10: 25-37. Commit verses 33-35. 25. And, behold, certain lawyer stood up, and tempted him, saying, Master, what shall I do to inherit eternal life?

DO YOU FEAR HEART FAILURE? No death comes so suddenly and unexpectedly as that caused by heart failure, but the trouble is its beginning; months or perhaps years before when the blood became thin and watery and the nerves exhausted.

MR. POWELL AND MR. McINERNEY. A North Shore correspondent writes: Mr. Powell in Westmorland and Mr. McInerney in Kent have both been visiting their constituents.

REVISION CHANGES. (So far as they affect the sense.) Ver. 29. (a) Desiring. Ver. 30. (b) Was going. (c) Robbers. (d) Beat.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT. 25. A certain lawyer.—One who studied and taught the Jewish law. There was a little distinction between the religious and civil law, so that the man was what in our day would be both a minister and a lawyer.

What is written in the law?—With which the man was familiar. He quoted from Deut. 6: 5 and Lev. 19: 18.

What book did Jesus refer him to?—The law of love, and all who have this love belong to the kingdom of heaven.

What answer did he find there?—(Deut. 6: 5; Lev. 19: 18). Compare this with the answer to the young ruler three or four months later. (Luke 18: 17-22). Why is this eternal life? Can we have heaven without it? How would it make earth like heaven?

What explanation by a parable?—An explanation by a parable (vs. 29-37). Why did the lawyer wish to justify himself? Tell the story in your own words. In what respects is Jesus like the good Samaritan? How would you apply this parable to our times?

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SUNDAY SCHOOL. The International Lesson.

LESSON XI—September 9. GOLDEN TEXT: Love thy neighbor as thyself.—Lev. 19: 18.

THE SECTION includes only the lesson. PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST. The last part of the third year. Early in his Peræan ministry, after his final departure from Galilee.

THE PEREAN MINISTRY. This began with the departure of Jesus from Galilee in October, A. D. 29, and lasted till the week before the crucifixion, about five months.

HISTORICAL SETTING. Time.—November, A. D. 29. Place.—Somewhere in Peræa, beyond Jordan.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN.—Luke 10: 25-37. Commit verses 33-35. 25. And, behold, certain lawyer stood up, and tempted him, saying, Master, what shall I do to inherit eternal life?

DO YOU FEAR HEART FAILURE? No death comes so suddenly and unexpectedly as that caused by heart failure, but the trouble is its beginning; months or perhaps years before when the blood became thin and watery and the nerves exhausted.

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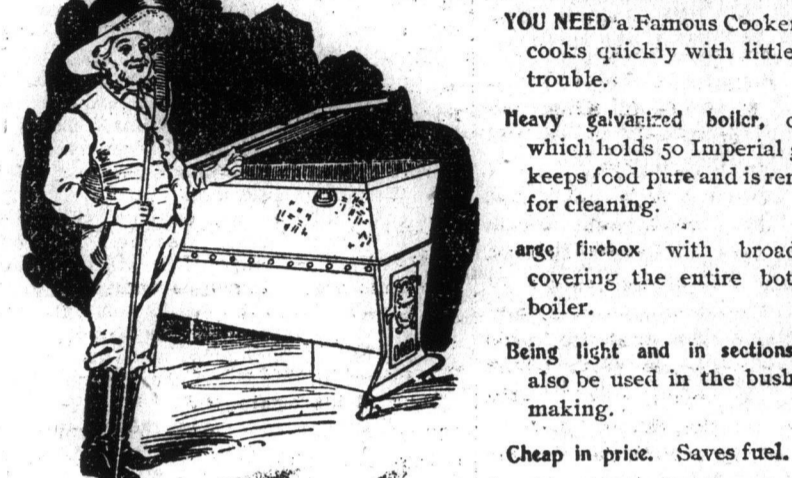
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Jericho, and went up to Jerusalem to the temple service, in their course. Passed by on the other side. He was in haste to get home after an absence, or he did not like to take upon himself so much cost and trouble.

35. Two pence.—Denarii. Roman silver coins, worth 15 to 16 cents apiece, but equivalent to a day laborer's wages, or \$1.50 each.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS. (For written and oral answers.) Subject.—The way to eternal life in Heaven is through the principles of the Heavenly life on earth.

What were the three great ministries of Jesus as designed by the place in which they were wrought? To which of them does this lesson belong? Give the time and place.

I. The great question (v. 25).—Who asked Jesus a great question? Meaning of "tempted" here? What was the question? Why did he say "inherit?" What is eternal life? Why is this life eternal? Can we have it here?

II. How Jesus replied (vs. 26-28). To what book did Jesus refer him? Why did Jesus refer him to the Bible? What answer did he find there? (Deut. 6: 5; Lev. 19: 18). Compare this with the answer to the young ruler three or four months later. (Luke 18: 17-22). Why is this eternal life? Can we have heaven without it? How would it make earth like heaven?

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Yes, said the man who impecunious but amiable, I'm working like a Turk now.

Like a Turk? Yes. The Sultan of Turkey, for example. About the only exercise I get is dodging creditors.—Washington Star.

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SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

A Detectives Adventure.

"I am in a rather awkward position," said the visitor, slowly, "and I want you to extricate me. I am very confident of your ability to do so, because of the successful way you solved the Workingman mystery."

heartily at about ten minutes to nine and proceeded down stairs to my laboratory. Jackson looked at his watch and gave me the time."

"First, this shred of cloth which I found in that dark corner of the passage upstairs belongs, if I mistake not to the coat Mr. Smithson has on. That proves that he stood there against the wall, does it not? Secondly let me ask a question. Has any one of you been in Jackson's company of late between the hours of 8:30 and 9 o'clock? But, of course, as he only exists in the imagination, the question is—"

"No, no! I have been in his company about that time," put in Phillips quickly. "You see the real Jackson is lovely," he added, in explanation. "Have you seen him then do anything with his watch?"

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