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Tea

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spread out.

BLEND from

will find it the

& SONS,

T. B.

RD Landing

DEATH

Brookville, N. B., on Aug. 15th, the oldest daughter of Wm. Archer, aged 25 years. ...

VA SCOTIA.

Unknown Man Found—A Lutheran Suicide.

St. Aug. 23.—The body of a man found today on the shore near Mabou, it was decomposed and there by which to identify the ...

FINE MATTERS.

Ship Head and Strathelyde ... the cargo of steamer Gloucester for Bordeaux, ...

HOME COMFORTS.

We're doing more to make homes happy — by placing

Union Blend Tea

within the reach of all—than any other tea dealer. You'd not wonder we're proud of the position we occupy as tea dealers if you could see all we've sold this season spread out.

GEO. S. DE FOREST & SONS, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Carload FINEST PURE LARD Landing

Table with 2 columns: Item Name and Price. Includes Old Kentucky Bourbon, Extra Fine Old Kentucky Bourbon, 3 Years Old Canadian Rye Whisky, etc.

Goods shipped immediately on receipt of order. Send remittance by post office, express order, or enclose money in registered letter.

M. A. FINN, Wine and Spirit Merchant, 112 Prince William St., St. John, N. B.

ALBERT COUNTY.

A Newfoundland Man Killed in Goodwin's Saw Mill at Crooked Creek. Albert, N. B., Aug. 28.—James Moore of Conception Bay, Newfoundland, a workman in Goodwin's steam mill at Crooked Creek, was instantly killed this morning while at work in the mill.

Black, blue, and red ink used in German public schools has been found to contain microbes. When scientifically developed they proved to be more than four days.

WE WILL SELL Fifty Jubilee Bicycles THAT LIST AT \$85.00 FOR \$50.00 EACH.

These are first class machines. If you want one send your order quick, as we cannot get any more at such a price.

W. H. THORNE & CO., LIMITED. MARKET SQUARE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

BOSTON LETTER.

Very Little Provincial Lumber Arriving at Present.

Press Tributes to the Late Robert J. Gilbert—Personal Notes.

Mulock Wants to Copy After the American Railway Mail System.

(From our own correspondent.) Boston, Aug. 21.—New England farmers are growers are making preparations for the annual tea meeting. ...

IN THE LAND OF THE FREE.

Six Persons Lynched on Tuesday Night by Order of Mob Law.

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 25.—Fearful scenes have been enacted in Arkansas in the past few days. If the report which reached here today be true, a wholesale lynching which, for the number of men put to death without process of law, has seldom been paralleled in the annals of crime, has taken place in Clatsop county, Ore., according to the report, six men were hanged into eternity last night by a maddened and enraged mob of citizens of that county. One negro rapist was burned in his own home by a posse of deputy sheriffs in Drew county, Sunday night, and Tuesday morning the lifeless body of a negro murderer was found dangling from a railroad trestle near Pine Bluff. Last night six of the mobbers' companions were taken to jail at Elson, and today comes the report that the entire half-dozen were lynched last night. All efforts to verify this report have so far proven futile, but there are reasons to believe that it is true.

A terrible riot occurred at a negro picnic near Kendall on Saturday. There was much drunkenness among the negroes and two white men were seriously cut by a mob of the picknickers. One of these men, T. S. Johnson, a very prominent white man, died of his wounds. The white citizens became enraged at the negroes and took matters in their own hands, and the two ringleaders to the riot were arrested and turned over to the mob. Quick work was made of one of them, but the other escaped after being shot several times. Not satisfied, the enraged citizens began searching for other members of the rioters of the party, and six more were gathered in. They were arrested at daylight and the officers started with them to the jail at Orleans, the county seat. The excitement ran so high that reliable information was hard to obtain, but the prediction was freely made that all six of the negroes would be lynched within twelve hours. The report that the six white picknickers had already occurred reaches here through passengers arriving from Pine Bluff, which place is only a short distance from the scene of excitement.

Count Tolstoy's domestic life is being written up by one of his former servants, a man named Stepan.

Rev. Father Curran, president of St. Dunstan's college of Charlotte-town, was in the city this week. The Plant line is extensively advertising Prince Edward Island just now in the New England press.

U. S. Consul O'Connor of Yarmouth reports the condition of Nova Scotia crops to his government as follows: Early crops in the southwestern part of that province were much injured by wet weather during the first half of the season, which also prevented planting the usual potato area. Plums are a failure. Apples will be a short crop. Small fruits like strawberries were abundant, with increased acreage. The wild berry crop is immense.

SHOT DOWN.

The President of Uruguay the Victim This Time.

The Assassination Occurred During a National Fete.

It Was the Second Attempt on the President's Life—The Assassin Arrested.

Montevideo, Aug. 25.—During a national fete which was held here today, President Idiarte Borda was shot and killed by an assassin. The assassin used by the assassin was a revolver. ...

WEDDING BELLS.

Joseph F. Merritt and Miss Oakes of Digby United in Marriage.

When the steamer Prince Rupert hove in sight on August 24th it was noticed that she was decked from stern to stern with flags. All her bunting had been flung to the lively breeze, and her appearance was extremely gay and festive. ...

MARRIED IN CHARLOTTETOWN.

(Wednesday's Guardian.) St. James' church is the scene of an auspicious event this morning, when William Dennison Lockett of Bridgetown, N. S., leads to the altar Miss Ada Lawson, daughter of John A. Lawson of the post office department of this city. ...

LUGI'S EXPEDITION.

The Altitude of Mount St. Elias Fixed—Important Questions Set at Rest.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 26.—The expedition of Prince Luigi of Savoy to the summit of Mount St. Elias has fixed finally the altitude of Mount St. Elias at 13,120 feet. The expedition has also answered definitely questions asked by scientists as to whether or no St. Elias was at one time a great volcano. ...

DEATH OF T. B. BARKER.

A prominent and highly respected citizen passed away Aug. 24th. Thos. B. Barker, senior member of the firm of T. B. Barker & Sons, business partner with his brother, died at his home in St. John on August 24th. Mr. Barker, always hale and vigorous, had been showing indications of failing health for the past two or three years. ...

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

PULP MILL QUESTION. St. John's Facilities, if Free Water Were Available, are Unique. View Expressed by James Beveridge, Consulting Engineer and Chemist.

The Sun noted the fact some days ago that the facilities for the successful manufacture of pulp at St. John were very favorably regarded by Jas. Beveridge, consulting engineer and chemist, who is now in Chatham in connection with improvements to the Dominion Pulp Co.'s mills. ...

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MARITIME BAPTISTS

Closing Proceedings of Fifty-third Annual Convention.

A Resolution Adopted Respecting Church Contributions to New Brunswick Home Missions.

The Plebiscite Not a Baptist Child—Liquors and Provincial Exhibitions—Caustic Report on Sunday Schools.

At six o'clock Monday morning a preparatory service was led by Rev. Dr. Chivers, and at its termination the B. Y. P. U. executive, with Rev. Dr. Chivers as centre piece, were photographed by W. M. Wallace on Douglas avenue. Dr. Chivers and Mrs. Chivers were escorted to the International pier by a large party and given the Chateaufort salute on parting.

The educational service at 7 o'clock was led by Rev. W. N. Hutchins of Canning, N. S. The opening exercises of Monday morning's session of the Baptist convention included prayer by the Rev. M. C. Higgins of P. E. Island. The report of the committee on obituaries was read by Rev. D. D. McDonald of Cape Breton. It referred in fitting terms to the life and Christian labors of Revs. W. T. Corey of P. E. I., D. W. C. Dimock, M. A. J. R. Skinner, R. N. Hughes, Aaron Cogswell, David Blakeney and A. R. Slipp, B. A. Rev. A. Colborn, treasurer for Nova Scotia of the denominational fund, read the fifth annual report. It showed some advance over the amount contributed last year, from which the Northwest and foreign missions had some profit. In other departments there was a falling below last year's contributions. Following is a condensed statement of the receipts and payments:

Table with columns for RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS, listing various sources and amounts.

The report was laid on the table for future consideration.

C. E. Knapp of Dorchester introduced the following resolution, which was seconded by Rev. Mr. Young: Whereas, at the provincial exhibition in this city in September, A. D. 1896, there were exhibited in one of the most conspicuous places and in the most ostentatious manner intoxicating drinks in all their varieties, and placards were distributed by the persons who had much exhibited in charge recommending their use as conducive to health and calculated to prolong life, such exhibits and placards being intended to increase the sale by advertising such drinks so as to make their use more general, and this convention believing that the use of such drinks injures every community where their sale is allowed and spreads temporal and eternal death as the result, and should be condemned by all who have the temporal and eternal welfare of their fellow beings at heart.

Therefore resolved, that this convention do not endorse, and emphatically disapprove of the exhibition of such drinks in this city at the exhibition held last September, and the action of those who had the management and control in allowing it to be done, now asks that they have the management and control of the exhibition to be held in this city next month, viz., the exhibition advertised as "Canada's International Exhibition, St. John, N. B., to commence on the 15th Sept., 1897, to positively exclude from said exhibition all exhibits of intoxicating drinks, and all advertisements of such drinks, so that the money of the citizens of St. John and that of the province of New Brunswick, given with the consent of the people for the purpose of encouraging trade, commerce and manufactures calculated to benefit society may not be used to enable men to advertise and recommend that the use of which is hostile to our social, political and moral welfare, and in all its forms evil and evil continually.

Mr. Knapp produced some of the whiskey placards that had been given him at the St. John exhibition, and read extracts therefrom, setting forth the alleged merits of a whiskey. He said the question of shutting out liquor from the Nova Scotia exhibition was being urged in that province.

E. D. King, Q. C. suggested that the resolution be broadened to cover the whole maritime provinces. R. G. Haley moved that the matter be referred to the committee on temperance.—Adopted.

N. B. DENOMINATIONAL FUNDS.

The report of the treasurer of denominational funds for New Brunswick was laid on the table by Rev. J. W. Manning. Summarized, this statement shows total receipts as follows: Churches, W. M. Ais societies, 771; N. B. Scotia Assn., 1,721.70; N. B. Western Assn., 1,271.90; N. B. Eastern Assn., 561.29; P. E. Island Assn., 561.29; Total receipts, \$5,136.78.

\$519.21, to ministerial education \$125.41, to ministerial relief and aid \$124.21, to Manitoba and Northwest missions \$495.46, to Grand Ligne missions \$508.15; in each case minus a small expense charge for postage, etc.

ABOUT FOREIGN MISSIONARIES.

When the report on foreign missions was taken up section by section, several speakers drew attention to the fact that the term of service of some foreign missionaries was not as long as the needs of the work demanded. Recently three missionaries had returned because of the breaking down of the health of their wives. Rev. Mr. Locke said this had an exceedingly depressing effect on the churches. They were beginning to compare this record with that of Judson, Gordon, Carey and other pioneers, who gave up all for Christ, and to ask if the missionaries of today were falling below the old standard. He had no desire to say a word against Mr. Shaw or Mr. Baras or Mr. Higgins, but he had regard to the saving of souls.

C. E. Knapp recognized the lies that were rapidly being told, and those like Carey and our own Kelly held fast to the work, and so should Mr. Higgins.

Rev. Dr. Trotter said it was inevitable there should be a depressed feeling as to the future of the work. The debate went any further he suggested that Bro. Higgins be heard.

Dr. Carey asked if the board had the case clearly to Mr. Higgins. Had he any desire to go back and leave his wife here? Mr. Higgins then took the platform. He thanked convention for its frankness and kindness. In the first place there had been the fullest confidence and happiest relations between the board and himself. A year ago there some years it was discovered that the climate was very detrimental to his wife's health. When they came back to Nova Scotia, his wife rapidly improved and they returned in their hearts the thought to go back but four weeks ago he had to give up his plan of returning to India alone, his wife to join him some years later. Mrs. H's old symptoms are reappearing as severely as in India. This opened their eyes to the fact that she was not cured. Taken to a sanitarium the physicians said that if she went back to India she would break down again, even if she were brought to a condition that would enable her to start for that foreign land. Pending a final decision, as to his wife's health, he offered to continue among the churches here for a year longer, but the board would not accept him. If he now went back to India, he had no assurance that his wife would ever be able to join him. He loved the work in India, and would like to spend his life, but it was hardly possible for him to do final duty to his wife for ever. However, he had given up the hope of going to India again. He could not promise to go this fall, but he would pray about it. With all due deference to Bro. Locke's opinion, he was not seeking his own comfort. If God opened the way and made it plain he would go to India and die there.

Rev. Mr. Cahill of Centerville, N. B., objected to the board sending to India men who were either married or engaged to women who could not stand the climate.

Dr. Saunders said the effect of the acceptance of Bro. Higgins' resignation would be very depressing on the churches. He felt encouraged by Mr. Higgins' remarks and by the spirit he had just shown. As he had acquired the language, he could do good work for the three years more he proposed as a missionary. It might be for ever. Mr. Higgins would yet be able to go there, too. By all means accept his three years' offer.

Rev. Mr. Simpson of Berwick, N. S., had heard some strange remarks to-day, mostly very remarks they were. The Baptist body did not want to say to Mr. Higgins, let your dying wife go home alone.

Rev. Mr. Locke said God was not the author of confusion, and this confusion in missions was very depressing.

Rev. Mr. Gordon explained the board's action and its propositions to Mr. Higgins.

Rev. Mr. McDonald of Amherst held that God was showing the church by His confusion that the foreign mission field was no more imaginary than the home field. He believed that worldly-wise resolutions would not settle this matter, and that it would be wise to approach God in prayer for a way out of this darkness.

The president called on Rev. Dr. Goodspeed to lead in prayer.

Rev. Dr. Steele recognized the great trial that had been going on in Mr. Higgins' mind.

Rev. G. O. Gates said the board had every confidence in Bro. Higgins and were anxiously hoping that God would move things that he would return to the field in India. The brother had taken his cross in staying home. His heart was in India. He might go for two years and his wife might then join him in India, even if they had ultimately to return home. He believed Bro. Higgins would respond to God's wishes.

Rev. Mr. Higgins said that it was fear of putting an increased financial burden on the board by taking Mrs. Higgins to India to experiment upon there, that led him to be cautious and try to find out just what the Lord wills in this matter.

After a couple of amendments had been suggested, the section of the report was adopted and the whole matter was referred back to the board for further consideration.

STATE OF THE DENOMINATION.

The report on the state of the denomination showed that the number of churches reported last year as belonging to the eight associations was 405. It is now 414. The total membership last year was 48,800. It is this year 50,421, an increase of 1,621. The number of additions by baptism was 2,351, which was considerably less than last year's.

The following have been ordained into the ministry: Alfred E. C. Moore, L. Archibald, Frank E. Bishop, M. B. Whitman, J. G. A. Belyea, George L. Bishop, E. J. Steeves and N. P. Cross.

Eight new houses of worship have been built and others are in course of erection.

Adjourned till 2 p. m.

B. Y. P. U.

At a business meeting of the B. Y. P. U. in the afternoon the committee appointed to consider the matter of a social organ, recommended that the question be not brought forward for discussion this session.

The report was adopted after remarks by J. G. A. Belyea, J. H. McDonald, Dr. Roberts, President Wall, E. H. McQuarrie and others.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Bayhadsarian of Kharpoot, Armenian, a graduate from the theological department of McMaster university, was invited to read, and briefly addressed the convention. With his father, he intends to travel the provinces in the interest of his suffering countrymen.

Bro. Goodspeed reported that he had opened his work amid great difficulties. He said the 200 families settled in and around New Denmark were in great need of the gospel.

Consideration of the foreign mission board's report was taken up at the afternoon session of convention, Rev. J. W. Manning, the board's secretary-treasurer, reading the report paragraph by paragraph.

When the item of \$100 succession tax paid on the estate of the late G. F. Payzant estate was reached, C. E. Knapp asked why this tax had been paid by the denomination and not by the estate.

E. D. King, Q. C. replied that under the succession laws as amended in 1895, bequests for benevolent and educational purposes were taxed, that tax to be taken out of the legacy. Therein the Nova Scotia act differed from that of New Brunswick. The board of governors of Acadia had obtained an opinion from high legal authority to that effect.

Mr. Knapp hoped the Baptists of Nova Scotia would bear this part of the cost in the future. He said that the Nova Scotia government, he thought, would not be so ready to pay the tax as the government of New Brunswick. No doubt the government would remove the burden when approached on the matter.

A voice—It is evident you don't know the Nova Scotia government.

Mr. Knapp replied that the trust funds had not been submitted, Secretary Manning replied that owing to late litigation it had been found impossible to do so just now, but an effort would be made to have it ready for the next session.

The report of the treasurer of the denominational fund for Nova Scotia was then taken up for discussion.

E. D. King, Q. C., found by this report that when an extra effort was made to thrust forward the claims of the Northwest, some of the churches, such as Annapolis Royal, Bridgetown, Lawrenceton, Nictaux, Wilmot, Yarmouth, etc., had done better for this session than for Acadia. This showed that the more loyal than those attacked by the press. The speaker, Mr. Hall argued at some length that it was only equitable to permit New Brunswick to do its own home mission work.

At 10 o'clock a resolution from the Methodist ministers of the city was received and read by Rev. Mr. Gordon, thanking convention for the excellent public supply furnished on Sunday and Rev. Mr. Gordon for his work in the city for them such worthy preachers.

Adjourned till 7:30 p. m.

MISSIONARY MEETING.

Foreign missions monopolized the evening session, which took on the character of a public meeting, the spacious edifice being crowded. After the singing of Abide With Me, and reading of scripture by President Keirstead, Rev. W. H. Porter of Brantford, Ont., led in prayer and afterwards conveyed the fraternal greetings of the brethren in the west. He paid a high tribute to the minds that the maritime provinces had sent to McMaster Hall and gave an interesting account of the growth of the Baptist churches in Ontario and Quebec.

Hymn 66, Amen was sung and the meeting was sung by choir and congregation. Miss Mabel Archibald was then introduced by the chairman as a graduate of Acadia, who had since been engaged in teaching. She now offered herself for work among her sisters in a foreign land.

Miss Archibald, before beginning her address, prayed God to guide and bless all present. Providence, she said, guided all things, and her decision was made eight years ago before her earthly witness. When twelve years of age she confessed Christ in baptism, but it was only when she said she would work for Christ that her real happiness began. The preparation of an essay at Acadia on Present Work in India, that led her to devote her life to her sisters in that land, was beautifully described by the speaker, who showed that to evangelize India, the homes must be entered and that could be only done by women. The way had been more fully prepared for her witness in the last two years to do the work to which Jesus had called for her. True, there was work, great work for women to do here at home in reforming society, but India called and Christ showed the way. Miss Archibald was loudly applauded at the close, after which Rev. G. O. Gates, president of the foreign mission board, offered prayer in her behalf.

The German street male quartette sang, Nearer My Friend, Jesus.

Rev. A. H. Hall spoke for fifteen minutes in the interest of the Baptists of Manitoba and the Northwest. Mr. Hall is a dramatic speaker, and held his audience enraptured by the magnitude of his theme and the brilliancy of his descriptive powers. The Kentucky fever, the wheat boom, the rush of prospectors, all things, said the speaker, pointed to a vast increase of population, and he urged the Baptists to fully prepare for the work in that mission field that is fading in the church. There were sixty organized Baptist churches there, but a man would have to travel four thousand six hundred miles to visit them all, and would have to speak six languages to be in touch with all the congregations.

Rev. W. B. Hinson of Moncton said he would sooner go to India tonight than to heaven. He had many times prayed God to make him a missionary. The need of India appealed to us along patriotic, humanitarian, Christian, Baptist lines. We were cursing Africa with rum. We might

this nature required twelve months' notice of its introduction.

Rev. Mr. Hughes wanted no reference to the past in the discussion, that ought to be brief and to the point. If the resolution were adopted it would boom Baptist interests in New Brunswick as never before.

Rev. W. E. McIntyre could see no difference from a constitutional standpoint in paying the money over to the New Brunswick convention instead of to a committee, as had been done for the past three years. Speaking of home missions, he felt encouraged, but the double-headed arrangement that existed in this province had created dissatisfaction. He could not see that the removal of this work from the maritime convention would work it any harm; on the other hand it would tend to concentrate the work and permit all to devote their energies to the work proper. He stood by the ground he had long ago taken on this question.

Rev. G. O. Gates, M. S. Hall and Rev. W. C. Goucher continued the debate.

Mr. Goucher moved, seconded by Rev. H. Lavers, that the resolution lie on the table for one year, so that the churches might be consulted.

Mr. Frost held this was a question that only affected New Brunswick.

Rev. John Combs of Cumberland Point, Queens Co., N. B., thought it would be a very wise thing for convention to consider the resolution of New Brunswick people, and if possible to grant it. To postpone the resolution for one year would do no good.

H. C. Creed objected to a twelve months' postponement. He wanted the resolution discussed as far as time permitted, as to reject it without consideration would be to strike a blow at the growing good will in New Brunswick towards the convention.

Rev. Mr. Simpson moved that both resolutions be referred to a committee to consider and report as soon as possible.

Dr. Goodspeed held that Mr. McIntyre's resolution meant that the churches in the end of all home missions for P. E. I. and N. S. as well as for New Brunswick from the supervision of the convention. He pointed out that there was difference of opinion on the matter in New Brunswick itself, all the stronger churches wishing to continue the home mission work under the maritime convention. It seemed to him that the passing of the resolution would mean serious things to be done this afternoon.

T. H. Hall of St. John related the history of this question, and showed that this was the banner year for home missions in New Brunswick, so that the sessions may possibly wind up the business of the convention.

The convention then resumed business and sat till a late hour considering the report of the committee appointed to confer with the ministers' annuity fund board.

T. H. Hall's suggestion may possibly wind up the business of the convention.

At 8:30 a. m., August 24th, a business session of the B. Y. P. U. was held, President Wall in the chair. The report of the executive committee with reference to last year at Berwick was read and discussed by Rev. W. B. Higgins, D. Price, D. H. Simpson and D. G. McDonald.

A resolution moved by Rev. D. G. McDonald and seconded by Rev. D. Price, that each member of the societies do all in his power to encourage and educate the young people in the matter of missions in the respective churches was adopted.

At the session of the Baptist convention the report of the governors of Acadia university was submitted by Rev. Dr. Kempton. Four meetings of the board were held each month. On the 21st of May the senate met and disposed of the resolutions and matters submitted them to the best advantage.

The Associated Alumni acknowledged a donation of \$200 from the New England branch. During the year a branch association for New Brunswick was formed in St. John. The college last year had thirty seniors, thirty-two juniors, twenty-nine sophomores and thirty-three freshmen and second students. At the close of the term thirty seniors received the degree of B. A., and certificates in the honor course were given to nineteen seniors, eight juniors and three sophomores. Owing to the resignation of Rev. Dr. Sawyer, Rev. Dr. Trotter was appointed president of the college. Horton Academy is in a good condition. Chas. E. Morse, a graduate of the college, was appointed teacher in the academy in place of S. J. Case, resigned, and Geo. D. McKinnon of Charlottetown in place of G. W. Bashaw. Acadia Seminary had eighty-four pupils, and one death occurred during the year, that of Miss Nickerson of Forbes Point.

The expenses for the year upon the books were in round numbers nearly \$70,000. It was divided as follows: College, \$3,236; Chipman Hall, \$4,556; Horton Academy, \$10,656; the seminary, \$46,170; gymnasium, \$1,094, making a total of \$65,612.

The board has decided to undertake a campaign to raise a special fund of \$75,000, of which \$25,000 is to be applied to the seminary for the reduction of its debt; \$10,000 to the academy for the erection of a new building and the reduction of its debt; and \$40,000 to the college for the increase of its endowment, the subscriptions to this fund to be payable in instalments extending over four years.

Rev. Dr. Trotter explained the disposition of endowment funds, and the manner of education in the institution. Prof. Oakes, principal of Horton academy, explained the workings of his departments.

Rev. Dr. Moorehouse, acting secretary of the Baptist Educational society of the United States, by request informally addressed the association on Christian education. There were many things in common on both sides of the line and in this connection the doctor briefly alluded to what the American association had done for missions in British Columbia and Manitoba. He felt while here as if he were one of many Canadian Baptists. Their united, aggressive motto was, "North America for Christ." He had had a charming visit to Wolfville. He had known something of Acadia's history and work. There was a magnificent college, a splendid corps of teachers, Bricks, books and brains were present to equip a college. Some put bricks first, but Wolfville had brains ahead of all. The fame of Acadia had reached the United States,

refuse to give the Bible, but men under the Union Jack were flooding India with atheistic literature. On the patriotic line in this jubilee year we ought then to rush to the rescue.

After giving startling examples of heathen cruelty and cannibalism, the speaker urged a rush to the rescue on the humanitarian line. God speed Miss Archibald on her mission. India needed her. Along the Christian line the appeal came most forcibly. God has given us the story of the Christ to convey to these victims of cruelty and sensuality. The appeal came along Baptist lines still more strongly. We had said to all other denominations to go and minister to the hosts on earth, leave these two millions to us. And what are we doing in that field? One great trouble was that the Baptist people did not understand the condition of the heathen. There was a horrid abhorrence in the attitude towards heathendom as to the value of a soul after all, and his destiny. Christ had died for that heathen soul. Christ had said he that believed in him should live. He was tired of hearing Baptists say they were a poor people. More was spent in the maritime provinces last year on tobacco, more money than on foreign missions. The B. Y. P. U. as representatives in this house tonight had enough invested in bicycles to send out to India the help asked for this fall. The women had enough invested in jewelry. But we are poor. (Applause.) You had heard me speak when I spoke about your bones are too stiff to ride? (Laughter.) And you applauded when I talked about jewelry. But there is enough money invested in this audience to send out to India all the help we need and still leave enough to supply all with good timekeepers. Applaud that, will you. (Applause.) And you have got the money in your pockets tonight. The Moravian churchman gives \$5 a year to foreign missions. The maritime Baptist gives a little over 20 cents. Be solemn and get some of the shame drawn out that has been in me for you. We have got into such an ungodly spiritual condition that our sole idea of salvation is missing hell. Why that is one of the little things connected with the full life of a Christian.

The meeting closed with singing, and prayer and benediction by Rev. Mr. Manning.

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A resolution moved by Rev. D. G. McDonald and seconded by Rev. D. Price, that each member of the societies do all in his power to encourage and educate the young people in the matter of missions in the respective churches was adopted.

At the session of the Baptist convention the report of the governors of Acadia university was submitted by Rev. Dr. Kempton. Four meetings of the board were held each month. On the 21st of May the senate met and disposed of the resolutions and matters submitted them to the best advantage.

The Associated Alumni acknowledged a donation of \$200 from the New England branch. During the year a branch association for New Brunswick was formed in St. John. The college last year had thirty seniors, thirty-two juniors, twenty-nine sophomores and thirty-three freshmen and second students. At the close of the term thirty seniors received the degree of B. A., and certificates in the honor course were given to nineteen seniors, eight juniors and three sophomores. Owing to the resignation of Rev. Dr. Sawyer, Rev. Dr. Trotter was appointed president of the college. Horton Academy is in a good condition. Chas. E. Morse, a graduate of the college, was appointed teacher in the academy in place of S. J. Case, resigned, and Geo. D. McKinnon of Charlottetown in place of G. W. Bashaw. Acadia Seminary had eighty-four pupils, and one death occurred during the year, that of Miss Nickerson of Forbes Point.

The expenses for the year upon the books were in round numbers nearly \$70,000. It was divided as follows: College, \$3,236; Chipman Hall, \$4,556; Horton Academy, \$10,656; the seminary, \$46,170; gymnasium, \$1,094, making a total of \$65,612.

The board has decided to undertake a campaign to raise a special fund of \$75,000, of which \$25,000 is to be applied to the seminary for the reduction of its debt; \$10,000 to the academy for the erection of a new building and the reduction of its debt; and \$40,000 to the college for the increase of its endowment, the subscriptions to this fund to be payable in instalments extending over four years.

Rev. Dr. Trotter explained the disposition of endowment funds, and the manner of education in the institution. Prof. Oakes, principal of Horton academy, explained the workings of his departments.

Rev. Dr. Moorehouse, acting secretary of the Baptist Educational society of the United States, by request informally addressed the association on Christian education. There were many things in common on both sides of the line and in this connection the doctor briefly alluded to what the American association had done for missions in British Columbia and Manitoba. He felt while here as if he were one of many Canadian Baptists. Their united, aggressive motto was, "North America for Christ." He had had a charming visit to Wolfville. He had known something of Acadia's history and work. There was a magnificent college, a splendid corps of teachers, Bricks, books and brains were present to equip a college. Some put bricks first, but Wolfville had brains ahead of all. The fame of Acadia had reached the United States,

It had sent Dr. Corey, Dr. Schurman of Cornell and others. He told how college endowment funds had been marvellously increased in several of the western states, no stronger financially and numerically than the Baptists of the maritime provinces, within the past few years; and he saw no reason why the same degree of advance could not be paralleled here. Baptists should be pre-eminently an educated people. Evangelization without education ended in evaporation. It was a slander that Baptists generally had been against an educated ministry. This was a progressive age and to hold their own the church must have educated preachers. He would have schools not for ministers alone, but for laymen as well. Education given for the development of our God-given powers, so that we might understand God and better do His work. As the maritime provinces through Acadia had supplied the United States with many spiritual warriors, the words of St. Paul, they might in the near reap a harvest of American carnal things, and so far as his personal efforts went he could pledge them in support of Acadia's endowment.

Hon. Judge Buchanan of Trenton, N. J., and Mrs. Buchanan were invited to sit in convention.

Rev. Dr. Pope expressed the pleasure it gave him to be present and to have heard Dr. Moorehouse's able address. Speaking for himself and each member of the Methodist preachers' association, he was pleased to convey the greetings of that body and its nomination. Personally, being a son of a Baptist clergyman across the border, he wished the denomination every success.

Rev. John Read of Centenary Methodist church also briefly addressed the convention.

On motion of Dr. Carey, the convention unanimously requested Dr. Moorehouse to postpone his departure for home till tomorrow and take part in the evening meeting.

Adjourned till 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The discussion relating to New Brunswick home missions was the first business after dinner. A motion had been made by Rev. W. C. Goucher, seconded by Rev. A. H. Lavers, that the matter be laid over for one year to enable the churches interested to be consulted.

President Keirstead asked the convention to temper the discussion with moderation of language and to avoid personalities.

R. G. Haley moved as an amendment that for the current year the home and foreign mission boards be instructed to pay over to the New Brunswick conference the interest of trust funds held by these boards for home mission work in New Brunswick.

This was seconded by Thos. L. Hay of St. John.

The mover and seconder of the motion to postpone for one year withdrew it, and Bro. Haley then moved as an amendment to Bro. McIntyre's original resolution.

Rev. J. A. Gordon stated the point at issue to be entitled to vote on this question.

The chair said he did not think any one would vote who had not the right to do so.

Mr. J. Parsons of Halifax wanted to understand the question at issue. He took it that the convention was the head of the board, and he objected to delegating that power to boards as McIntyre's resolution provided. He favored giving the dear New Brunswick brethren the home mission money to handle. Indeed, he would let them handle all the mission money of the convention, feeling sure that the poor Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island churches would fare as well as in the present arrangement. He was continued. He suggested moving the foreign mission board to Yarmouth and the home mission board to St. John, thus exchanging the work for a time. He moved that the home mission board be located in St. John and the foreign mission board in Yarmouth or elsewhere. In respect of loving hearty co-operation our home missions in New Brunswick had a grievance by the removal of the work from local hands. It might be largely sentimental, but nevertheless it existed, and he wanted it removed.

Prof. Barsz held that this money was first God's, and next belonged to the people to whom it was sent. He did not regard the request from New Brunswick as a cry for separation. There were churches in New Brunswick that were unwilling for the maritime convention to have their contributions, and on the ground of Baptist liberty, how, he asked, could A direct how he shall spend his own money? It was absurd twenty years after to consider that sort of an inter-provincial jealousy, but to remove any ground for it in this case he would let New Brunswick handle her own money.

Rev. W. N. Hutchins of Canning pointed out that on the other hand there were churches in New Brunswick that wanted their money handled by the maritime convention.

Rev. A. Colborn of Wolfville felt that the best way to conduct home missions was by one board, and that was not possible, by two boards, one from Nova Scotia and one from New Brunswick. Convention ought not to fight and wrangle over this question. He saw nothing in Bro. Haley's resolution to which exception could be taken. It was competent for convention to order the boards to pay over the proceeds of trust funds to whoever it chose, restricting the expenditure to the object set forth in the trust deeds. Some way must be found out of the question, rather than this perpetual wrangling.

Rev. D. H. McQuarrie of Port Maitland, N. B., would let the New Brunswick delegates settle this question themselves, while the delegates from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island went back to their homes.

Rev. G. W. Schurman of Charlottetown pointed out that the constitution of the New Brunswick conference only those churches which contribute shall be entitled to send delegates. Only \$4 out of 170 churches in New Brunswick contributed to the New Brunswick convention.

H. C. Creed of Fredericton said the constitution of the maritime conven-

tion was the same that some churches did not contribute. In speaking to the

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Cinderella's fairy god-mother...

DOGS FOR KLONDYKE

To Carry Mails Between that Region and Dawson City. (Winnipeg Free Press.) A carload of dogs!

There is a quaint plant which grows in foreign parts. It has large flowers, with an odd umbrella-like shield in the center.

In a small lake near Selawik, situated near the seashore in Alaska, tides rise and fall in the lake, perhaps on account of an underground connection with the sea.

EDUCATIONAL. Many of the delegates left for their home last evening. The balance will take their departure today.

Ask your grocer for Milk and Salt. For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best. BUTTER AND CHEESE.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA. President Faure Witnesses a Review of Fifty Thousand Troops. St. Petersburg, Aug. 25.—The czar, castina, President Faure and their respective suites, witnessed a march part of 50,000 troops at the Krassoef camp today.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE. THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Sept. 25, 1896, says: "I was asked which single medicine I should prefer to take, and I should like to be most generally used, the Chloroxyne, I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

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LEGAL NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office—whether directed to his address or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the pay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the miscarriage of letters said to contain money remitted to this office, we have to request our subscribers and agents when sending money to THE SUN to do so by post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.

Subscribers are hereby notified not to pay their subscriptions to any person except a regularly accredited traveller for the SUN.

Whenever possible, remittances should be made direct to THE SUN office by post office order or registered letter.

THE WEEKLY SUN

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 1, 1897

THE SCHOOL HISTORY OF CANADA.

The long expected school history of Canada has at last made its appearance. The work is the result of a competition instituted by the Dominion Educational Association five years ago, and carried out under the direction of a strong committee of teachers, superintendents, ministers of education, inspectors, and men of letters, which included representatives from all the provinces. The provincial governments voted a sufficient sum to defray the expenses of the undertaking, and two years' time was given for the preparation of the competitive treatise. Ninety persons volunteered to write; sixty-six were permitted to compete, and fifteen carried the task to completion. The committee spent nearly a year in selecting the best manuscript. The fortunate competitor proved to be W. H. P. Clement, B. A., LL.B., who had already been known as the author of two successful books on Canadian subjects. It is understood that after the manuscript was chosen Mr. Clement submitted proofs to competent critics in every part of Canada in order that he might have the benefit of local knowledge in detecting errors or supplying omissions. The result seems to be that whatever faults the book has it contains not many grave omissions or errors of fact.

The history is a well printed and well bound book of 390 pages, a convenient size for the school use. It contains fifty-two chapters, and these are paragraphed with full-face sub-heads. The table of contents gives the subjects of the chapters only. There is no table of dates, which is a happy escape. The author has not committed the crime that has been perpetrated in many school histories of omitting the index. He gives seven pages to the index, but a slight examination shows that it might with advantage have been made fuller. The names of three men who are mentioned in the text as leaders of the Nova Scotia government were sought one after the other in the index and none of them are there.

It must always be a hard matter to decide on the proper arrangement of a Canadian history. Our history in the early stages is the story of many colonies or plantations, all more or less affected by the same events in European history, all more or less connected with each other, yet each having a continuous and separate life of its own. After the conquest it is an account of distinct colonies, practically independent of each other, with an almost entirely separate history. After confederation the history becomes one, with local elements which do not interfere with the continuity of the story. Our author is treating of the period between 1760 and 1867, has carried along together the accounts of the various colonies or provinces, shifting from one to the other at brief periods. Perhaps there is no better way, but the result is that the scene is continually changing and the mind of the student must be confused by the frequent separation of the thread of the story. There are periods

such as that of the constitutional struggle in which this treatment would be helpful in an elaborate history because all the provinces had their contests on something near the same lines and at nearly the same time. It is stated in the introduction that the author has endeavored "to so converge his narrative as to direct the mind of the reader to the confederation of the provinces," and in this way unite the various currents of provincial history into the broader channel of the dominion." Perhaps the transactions have not been as skillfully handled as was possible; perhaps the currents do not converge so much as to make it possible to consider them together; but the youthful reader is likely to have some bad hours trying to follow his author back and forward from province to province and to keep the run of events which transpired in different parts of British America.

It was remarked above that few historical events were omitted. This is a virtue in a chronicle, but it may be a fault in a school history. The practical teacher who desires to make his class familiar with the chief events of Canadian history and to impart some enthusiasm to the study will perhaps find that too much is crowded into the work. It is very closely condensed, so much so in some places that it is merely an epitome. In a school book it would perhaps have been better to describe the various constitutional changes between 1830 and confederation in one graphic story rather than to give the various steps in each province in the shifting way that it is done in this work. The reader is treated to the details of all the different stages of all the constitutional struggles in all the provinces. These are interesting to the student of constitutional history, but to the ordinary boy or girl at school descriptive of the whole a miscellaneous assortment of facts whose relation to each other would not be too apparent if they were given in sequence, whereas they are separated by other narratives. What the book gains in completeness by this enumeration of events it loses in flavor and dramatic interest.

Mr. Clement's book seems to lack charm. It is not as graphic as it ought to be. Perhaps it is better to be true than to be graphic. But why reduce the story of the defence and capture of Fort LaTour to a cold chronicle, or tame down to the style of an official description the account of the taking of Quebec, or make barren of sensation the history of the two invasions of Canada from the United States, or take the true romance out of the expulsion of the Acadians, or make commonplace the story of the loyalists? We know the reason well enough. The author could not put in everything and devote many words to anything, and he regarded romantic embellishment as less important than the dry recital of facts. As a result we have a book which will be useful to young people and some studious youth, instead of one that the boys and girls will read with avidity and make a part of themselves forever after.

While Mr. Clement has given us on the whole an accurate and comprehensive synopsis of Canadian history it would be possible to point to a few apparent defects even in these features. There appears to be some want of symmetry in giving more space to Cortes than to Cabot. It was hardly worth while to devote a paragraph to the first newspapers of Upper Canada without mentioning the first journals of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, which were all of an earlier date than those mentioned. Such headings as "Renaissance" are not suited to school children. The account of the "Double Shuffle" might have been omitted from a school book, but if given it should have been so related that one could understand it without an outside study of constitutional law. Since the author has explained that under the constitution of old Canada legislative councillors were appointed for life, he might have added that the elective principle was afterwards introduced. The statement that to this day no regular municipal system has been adopted in Nova Scotia is some sixteen years behind the times, and there is now no such distinction between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as Mr. Clement supposes. The Nova Scotia critics of the author should not have allowed him to confuse two men with such different careers as Hon. G. R. Young and Sir William Young. When Hon. W. A. Henry is mentioned as a leader of the Nova Scotia government after 1833 it might have been stated Sir Charles Tupper filled that position for some years.

A few errors and omissions such as those mentioned might be expected in a book which contains so much in such small space. On the whole the wonder is that there is so little ground for criticism on this score. The part relating to New Brunswick appears to be compiled with particular care. The faults of the work are not in its small mistakes. If the work proves a failure the reason will be that it is not sufficiently interesting to hold

the attention of the young reader. But notwithstanding all that has been said there is no doubt that this work is far in advance of any school history previously prescribed in Canada. In fact it is the only one that at all meets the case. One could have wished that a compromise could have been made by which Mr. Clement's regard for detail and patient labor could have been enlivened by a touch of the dramatic power or gift of story telling that belongs to Professor Roberts.

THE REVOLT.

The revolt against Tart's rule at Ottawa is shown both in French and English journals of Montreal. Le Revolt, which is an extreme liberal or radical sheet, pursues an analogy between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his friend the late Premier Marcell. The former is now returning from Europe in a blaze of glory as Mr. Mercier did in 1891. The Revolt says:

The Basé des Chateaux scandal was springing in the public mind only a few days after Marcell's return, and he had not the time to vet the libel, who had speculated on his popularity. Hon. Mr. Laurier set sail for Europe, leaving a compact party behind him. The Basé des Chateaux scandal is unshared. Accusations were levelled against the ministry, which is badly defended by Tart. The same party, protesting against the minister's actions, and discrediting the Basé des Chateaux, the history of Marcell's fall, under exactly similar circumstances, before him, the prime minister, in expelling Tart from the government, and putting Tart out. Put him out gently, although he does not deserve it, but put him out at all costs.

A very different sort of journal is the truly liberal and truly evangelical Montreal Witness, which also expresses a strong desire that Sir Wilfrid Laurier should come home and do something toward the suppression of Mr. Tart. The Montreal harbor policy of Mr. Tart is condemned by the whole business community, but the minister of public works has his reasons for standing by it. So he refuses to approve of the plans of the harbor board, and uses his position to obstruct Montreal harbor improvement. After pointing out that Mr. Tart has no knowledge to entitle him to decide these questions of harbor engineering, the Witness likens Tart to a ruler and less scrupulous sort of political organizer. Then it shows that the harbor commission is composed of representative men from the great mercantile and transportation interests of the port and proceeds:

It is this body, chosen as specially fit to be entrusted with the management of the harbor by the government that Mr. Tart, a mere child in regard to harbor affairs, has arrogated to himself the right to interfere in order that in interests other than those of the public he may dictate the permanent improvement of the harbor. The harbor board, Mr. Tart has not only the bunglingness to set his own opinion against that of the expert, but he has the insolence to tell them after the fashion of a party orator, that his own plan is the best, and to accept my design, but insist upon following your own, not one cent of the eight millions of dollars which are voted by parliament for expenditures upon the harbor presumably under your direction, shall be expended upon it. This is the fashion of the letter which a minister of the crown dictates to a public trust composed in part at least of some of the best business men and successful business men of Montreal. Mr. Tart's plan is a plan that he is insulating in his treatment of the harbor. It is probable that some day, with more experience, he will be ashamed of his rudeness and will probably, too, have learned that such displays are a source of weakness and not of strength. The commission cannot accept Mr. Tart's design. At the present time, Mr. Tart's plan will not be accepted. At the present time, Mr. Tart's plan will not be accepted. At the present time, Mr. Tart's plan will not be accepted.

The late Thomas B. Barker was for more than forty years connected with the business life of this city and of eastern Canada. (The firm of which he was the head has been as well and honorably known as any in the maritime provinces, and he has himself been regarded with esteem as one of the survivors of the best type of the older generation. In business, in politics and in other things Mr. Barker had his settled convictions, and always stood by them.

The Dundas Banner, another reform journal, is talking out against the present corrupt and extravagant administration. The Banner refuses to be suppressed by the organs, and says if it did it would be "false guides to our party and traitors to our country."

The Banner observes: "There are just as many leeches sucking for blood under our rule as there were under the old rule." It might add that more of them are getting it.

"Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal" is a rather clumsy title. Perhaps Sir Donald Smith could not connect Scotland and Canada any better in one designation. But we could wish he had given us something easier.

THE OLD HOME.

"You've got your new house most gone, haven't you, John?" said Marcell to her brother as they sat together in the twilight.

"Yes, Marthy, I guess we shall be in it—well, perhaps by Thanksgiving. Marcell made no reply. Her head dropped over her knitting. Presently she got up and held the fire, keeping fast hold of the big black cat that lay purring in her lap, then resumed her work, which she did mechanically, not requiring much light save when she dropped her stitch.

"Say, Marthy, you never felt quite right about my building a new house did you, now? You might as well own it, because there's no need of misgiving about it, our time of life. You've not been living here as long as you live anywhere."

"John, what made you build a new house anyway? Wasn't this one large enough for us two? You ain't thinking of getting married, again, are you?"

"What put that idea into your head, Marthy?"

"I don't know anything about that, but the idea came near two months ago, and it has been in my mind ever since, though for I can't get rid of it."

"Well, now," said John Mills, settling himself down more firmly into his chair, "I'll tell you just how it is. You'll allow that I've been a widower a good respectable length of time. Fourteen years ago Sally went away and left me. I'd set a good deal of store by Sally, and she was one of the best I ever had. I ain't so very old, Marthy—only 52."

"Well, go on, John, for mercy's sake. You needn't stop to tell me your age; I knew it before you did. She must be a good creature if this house ain't good enough for you."

"It's not that, Marthy. I was looking at it this afternoon, as I came along up the road from Maria Saunders' and thinking how kind of picturesque it was, with the setting sun shining on the hill-sides and long, slender roof all covered with woodbine. And then the old trees in the orchard, all red with fruit, and the nice, ample barn and the cornfield behind. I tell you, it's enough right, prettier than your place across the road, with the house so straight and stately. You haven't got a brick oven, either. Just think of this oven, of the bread it has baked and the juicy and juicy puddings, not to mention the pies and the turkeys and ducks and chickens."

"Who's taking up the time now, Marthy?"

"That's so, John. I won't say any more."

"Well, it's Maria Saunders. You always liked her, didn't you?"

"For the land's sake! I don't know why I didn't think of her. She's been uncommon obliging to me lately, giving me some of her best pickles and custards with 'cause she writes whip up so crispy and frothy. Yes, I wish I liked her well enough; it might have been worse." Her heart smote her next moment. The best classes did not sound kind, and it had slipped out without a deliberate intention on her part. But her brother was not a sensitive person.

He had, moreover, expected something of direct opposition to his plans, and this extremely mild protest said off the surface of his mental consciousness without stirring a fiber. Marcell made four years older than her brother. She had lived with him since the dark winter day when the meek, quiet figure that had moved about the house, an angel of good will and good works, had been laid in the village churchyard. The memory of God fell softly all that night, and next morning no one could have found her resting place.

Martha had fondly hoped that her brother would not marry again, but having by direct opposition to his plans, and this extremely mild protest said off the surface of his mental consciousness without stirring a fiber. Marcell made four years older than her brother. She had lived with him since the dark winter day when the meek, quiet figure that had moved about the house, an angel of good will and good works, had been laid in the village churchyard. The memory of God fell softly all that night, and next morning no one could have found her resting place.

God's in his heaven, All's right with the world.

"Marthy," said John Mills one evening, "I always wondered you never married. I thought one of the best girls in the town was engaged to you."

"To tell the truth, John, I was almost, but somehow you kind of picked on him and made sport of him. So I began to think perhaps he wasn't worth anything."

"You'd ought to have had a mind of your own. Why, bless your heart, I never meant anything, only just to plague you a little. He was about the likeliest fellow in town. They say he's made quite a pile of money out west and is coming back to spend his days here. You didn't know it, did you, Marthy?"

"Yes," said Marthy, with a little tremor in her voice. "Maria Saunders told me yesterday. He's going to marry Nancy Neal."

"What that weakened old maid? I don't believe any such thing."

"I'll guess it's so," answered Marthy in a resigned tone. "Nancy Neal told her herself."

The house was not finished at Thanksgiving time, but the second week in December found the brother and sister in their new abode, which was nearly "settled." For Marthy had worked night and day to get everything in order so that her brother and Maria Saunders could be married on Christmas day at noon. She was the only room that looked like home. After dinner she went in, made a good fire in the large old fireplace, and seated herself with her knitting. How pleasant and cozy it seemed, and how she dreamed more and more to leave it. "I don't see how my mine is ever going to fit into those large, high rooms so that it will work clear as it has done here. I shall be all confused and floundered. I know—I shall, and they'd say I'm cranky and disappointed about John's getting married again."

How quaintly the blue spiral flames curled and danced in and out of the logs, making fantastic figures on the

oak beams that formed the ceiling. "I'm afraid I shall never get used to it, but I'll try hard," she added, with emphasis, standing up at the door opened. A tall, rather stout man walked in.

"You did not hear my knock, I fancy, Miss Mills."

"No, I didn't. No knock. My room and I were visiting together, and I was busy thinking."

"Yes, I know; you are not to live here any more, I understand—but don't you know me, Marthy?"

"You are Milo Searle. I heard you were coming back to stay."

"Well, I should like to if I can arrange things to suit me."

"Don't you like the west?"

"In some respects I do, but somehow the old town has an attraction for me that I cannot find anywhere else. And not only the town, Marthy, but one that the town contains."

"John, what made you build a new house anyway? Wasn't this one large enough for us two? You ain't thinking of getting married, again, are you?"

"What put that idea into your head, Marthy?"

"I don't know anything about that, but the idea came near two months ago, and it has been in my mind ever since, though for I can't get rid of it."

"Well, now," said John Mills, settling himself down more firmly into his chair, "I'll tell you just how it is. You'll allow that I've been a widower a good respectable length of time. Fourteen years ago Sally went away and left me. I'd set a good deal of store by Sally, and she was one of the best I ever had. I ain't so very old, Marthy—only 52."

"Well, go on, John, for mercy's sake. You needn't stop to tell me your age; I knew it before you did. She must be a good creature if this house ain't good enough for you."

"It's not that, Marthy. I was looking at it this afternoon, as I came along up the road from Maria Saunders' and thinking how kind of picturesque it was, with the setting sun shining on the hill-sides and long, slender roof all covered with woodbine. And then the old trees in the orchard, all red with fruit, and the nice, ample barn and the cornfield behind. I tell you, it's enough right, prettier than your place across the road, with the house so straight and stately. You haven't got a brick oven, either. Just think of this oven, of the bread it has baked and the juicy and juicy puddings, not to mention the pies and the turkeys and ducks and chickens."

"Who's taking up the time now, Marthy?"

"That's so, John. I won't say any more."

"Well, it's Maria Saunders. You always liked her, didn't you?"

"For the land's sake! I don't know why I didn't think of her. She's been uncommon obliging to me lately, giving me some of her best pickles and custards with 'cause she writes whip up so crispy and frothy. Yes, I wish I liked her well enough; it might have been worse." Her heart smote her next moment. The best classes did not sound kind, and it had slipped out without a deliberate intention on her part. But her brother was not a sensitive person.

He had, moreover, expected something of direct opposition to his plans, and this extremely mild protest said off the surface of his mental consciousness without stirring a fiber. Marcell made four years older than her brother. She had lived with him since the dark winter day when the meek, quiet figure that had moved about the house, an angel of good will and good works, had been laid in the village churchyard. The memory of God fell softly all that night, and next morning no one could have found her resting place.

God's in his heaven, All's right with the world.

"Marthy," said John Mills one evening, "I always wondered you never married. I thought one of the best girls in the town was engaged to you."

"To tell the truth, John, I was almost, but somehow you kind of picked on him and made sport of him. So I began to think perhaps he wasn't worth anything."

"You'd ought to have had a mind of your own. Why, bless your heart, I never meant anything, only just to plague you a little. He was about the likeliest fellow in town. They say he's made quite a pile of money out west and is coming back to spend his days here. You didn't know it, did you, Marthy?"

"Yes," said Marthy, with a little tremor in her voice. "Maria Saunders told me yesterday. He's going to marry Nancy Neal."

"What that weakened old maid? I don't believe any such thing."

"I'll guess it's so," answered Marthy in a resigned tone. "Nancy Neal told her herself."

The house was not finished at Thanksgiving time, but the second week in December found the brother and sister in their new abode, which was nearly "settled." For Marthy had worked night and day to get everything in order so that her brother and Maria Saunders could be married on Christmas day at noon. She was the only room that looked like home. After dinner she went in, made a good fire in the large old fireplace, and seated herself with her knitting. How pleasant and cozy it seemed, and how she dreamed more and more to leave it. "I don't see how my mine is ever going to fit into those large, high rooms so that it will work clear as it has done here. I shall be all confused and floundered. I know—I shall, and they'd say I'm cranky and disappointed about John's getting married again."

How quaintly the blue spiral flames curled and danced in and out of the logs, making fantastic figures on the

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

CARLETON CO. Woodstock, Aug. 26.—J. T. Collins, merchant of this place, met with a serious accident this afternoon. He was driving a young colt up Main street. The horse began acting out, rearing and backing, finally overturning the wagon. Mr. Collins jumped in order to save himself. In doing so he fell on the hard stone street and severely injured one of his legs, which has always been lame and weak. The horse was prevented from running away by bystanders. Mr. Collins was taken home, and is now laid up suffering intensely from the accident.

QUEEN'S. White's Cove, Queen's, has been the scene of the recent wet weather, who have finished their upland grass water last year. The Schooners Unwinn were loaded soft wood by the Rockland market.

W. W. Wright has returned to town to resume his duties as school in Carleton Place. The school in Carleton Place is under the management of Mrs. Lower Jones, and Mrs. Lower Jones is at White's Point.

SUNBURY. Maudie, Sunbury, has been married on Saturday. Mr. Robble presented and photograph of the bride. The bride is not heard of since sixty-two years ago a son of the late late St. John, left home never after heard from. About \$20,000 was turned over to a nephew, which led to his Uncle Hugh's Island, and who was a member of the St. John, lived in Moncton, in the three remaining months.

Miss Lillian Miles has been visiting up to Fredericton, Temple and her daughter, of Milford, Mass. visit with friends here. About \$20,000 was turned over to a nephew, which led to his Uncle Hugh's Island, and who was a member of the St. John, lived in Moncton, in the three remaining months.

W. T. McLeod, teacher at Grand Harbor, made a tour to Boston on his wheel during his vacation. He visited Bar Harbor en route.

The Rev. Mr. G. H. Meade, of North Head had their annual plank to Lubec, Me., on the 21st inst.

Sardines are worth four dollars per hoghead of five barrels capacity. Harry Covert, barrister of Halifax, is home on a week's vacation at the paragon.

Dr. M. L. Chamberlain, one of Boston's millionaires, accompanied by his wife, was here on the 23rd inst. in his schooner "The Monrovia." Capt. L. C. Ingersoll, Grand Master, who is in charge, has two Grand Masters, George Foster and Beverly Cary, with him. She is a small vessel of forty-seven tons burthen, beautifully and luxuriously fitted up, and is worth thirty or forty thousand dollars.

On the 1st inst. F. M. Gordon of Seal Cove met with a serious accident by the breaking of his horse's harness while going down a steep hill with a load of hay. The horse ran, upsetting the load and throwing Mr. Gordon and his little son Hamilton onto the rocks, putting his shoulder out of place, fracturing the bone and badly shaking the boy up, but breathing none of his bones. The horse, this animal, injured itself to such an extent that it had to be shot. Dr. J. J. Lawson set the broken shoulder, and Mr. Gordon is as comfortable as can be expected under the circumstances.

St. Andrews, Aug. 24.—Yesterday afternoon, as Bertha, daughter of Capt. Thomas Smith of St. Stephen, was riding down Carleton street on her bicycle, at the corner by the Methodist parsonage, she was struck by a carriage coming in the opposite direction. Miss S. and the bicycle were upset, she fortunately escaping with a few cuts and abrasions of the fish. The bicycle was badly broken up. The young lady was taken to the residence of Mrs. C. M. Gove, where her wounds were dressed by Dr. Harry Gove. Subsequently she was taken to St. Stephen in Todd's steam yacht.

A cricket match yesterday afternoon between an eleven of the Algonquin guests, Captain F. A. Watheaf of New York, and eleven town boys, Captain E. B. Coakley, resulted in a victory for the latter by forty-one runs and seven wickets to spare.

Rev. F. Edwards, rector of Malden, Mass., was the preacher in All Saints church at morning service on Sunday.

KENT CO. Richibucto, Aug. 26.—Some of the whiskey smuggled into Kingston by schooner over a month ago was found under the floor of Richard Hebert's hotel this afternoon by Collector Johnson. The find amounted to forty cases and was brought here this evening to safe quarters. The information is said to have been given by a party who helped to remove the stuff from the schooner and who left Kingston shortly after. This lot is supposed to be only a part of what was landed. Kingston is a very excitable locality to-night.

KINGS CO. Millstream, Kings Co., Aug. 20.—Patrick Reynolds, a highly respected resident of this place, and who for over forty years lived in Queens Co., died at the residence of his son on August 17th at the ripe old age of 82 years and five months. Deceased, who was born in Ireland, was interred in the Roman Catholic cemetery on Thursday. A solemn requiem mass was sung by Rev. Fr. Scully, P. P.

W. Doyle received the sad news from Portland, Me., of the sudden death of his sister, Miss Doyle. Sussex, Aug. 26.—Miss Viole White, by the present.

HALIFAX.

The City Will do Its Own Street Lighting and Effect a Saving.

Halifax, Aug. 26.—At the last session of the legislature application was made to the city of Halifax for authority to build an electric plant for lighting the streets, city buildings and private houses. Permission was granted to light the streets and city buildings, but refused for private business, owing to the influence of the Electric Tramway company, which as a matter of fact opposed the whole application. A committee is now at work obtaining information regarding the cost of the city plant. The report was received today that for the expenditure of \$49,000 a plant to run 250 arc and 1,500 incandescent lamps could be installed, and that this could be run and the interest paid on the original outlay for \$17,000 per year. The city now disburses \$21,500 for the services that would be supplied by the proposed municipal plant.

Wrenn won it amid tre-... Score, 5-2. Wrenn's part ap-... surprised Eaves, for he... Wrenn to pass him re-... Wrenn, as usual, saw his... and soon took the set... placing. Score, 6-3.

LUMBER EXPORTS.

berman's Summary of the Year's Exports.

Aug. 22.—The Timbora... following summary of the... exports from all United... The quantity of our ex-... products for the year... 30, 1897, as compared... 30, 1896, an increase of... less than sixty per cent... value of our exports of... and lumber products... ending June 30, 1897, as... with the previous twelve... \$39,624,800, against \$21... increase of over 24 per... lumber exports to the... from for the year ending... and '97 were: 1896, \$7... \$11,589,663. As the per-... in the quantity of... we are exporting to the... from compared with those... periods of 1896, as... percentage in the increase... quantity of their receipts... with the same period, it... demonstrated that the large... quantity of sawn and... finished lumber products... shipping is not only not at... of our own wood exporta-... both show a handsome... diverted from the coun-... usually enjoy the lion's... results of bettering con-... British markets. Dur-... ending June 30, 1897, we... the republic of Mexico... the value of \$2,211,089... value of \$1,611,477 for the... twelve months, an increase... per cent. The average... deals and planks ex-... the United States during... June, 1897, was \$18.18 per... per board measure, the... recorded. This is an in-... \$9 per thousand feet board... the average for the 24... June 30, 1897, over... for the year 1896-'97, and... average for 1895-'96.

WERE MARRIED.

the village gossip, "John... a-pesterin' of Sue about... him, an' she'd done told... ore times 'n I could tell... say!"

as preachin'. Well, you... carries the mail?"

hearn tell he does."

Sue lin' long with him, goin'... hen John ups an' says, 'I... as up to get marry him he'd... oss run down hill 'till all... wuz drowned in the bot-... tle."

hat! But what do you... did?"

rs!"

by the collar, jerked... a buggy, grabbed up a live... that wuz a-sleepin' by the... lambasted John with it... n't stan'!"

stomped the snake ter... him—he took ter his bed... for two weeks; an' Sue... him, an' nussed him, an'... ter make sure fer him, an'... do you reckon?"

lin' ter marry him!"—At-... tention.

OF A HUNGRY ELE-... PHANT.

field Republican.)

of elephants which came... in Pittsfield Friday with... used a broken arm to an... tramp. He had stolen a... passenger train, and when... at the West Springfield... he jumped off and pulled... which he gave through... of the elephants. He... to repeat the process on... heat when the first an-... through hunger or jeal-... his right arm with his... broke the bone near the... man finally broke loose... the fence which borders... that point. James Emory... saw him, and having se-... nce from the lobby, was... him to a physician, but... was evidently under the... liquor, feared that they... to arrest him and broke... disappeared down the Agra-

OR YOUR MONNY

or Humanity Sake.

of the Great, having suffered... with Nervous Weakness, and... obtained a complete cure, of... which will gladly be sent... to any man similarly afflic-

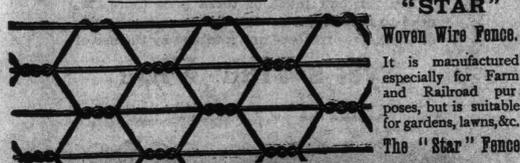
of the multitude of anxious... ders is earnestly requested... incoherently making com-... Lt.-Col. M. D. Dawson, London, Ont.;... Lt.-Col. V. Gravelly, Toronto; Lt.-... Col. F. Strang, Kingston; Major A. J. Armstrong, Fredericton, N. B.; and... Major A. W. Jones, Victoria, B. C.

CLEARING OUT

Summer Clothing. Must have room for Fall and Winter Stock. Now is your chance for bargains. Send us a description of the suit you want, and we will quote the price to you.

Fraser, Fraser & Co., Cheapside. 40 and 42 King Street. St. John, N. B.

60 CENTS WILL BUY 16 1/2 FEET OF 4 FEET HIGH.



Is the Farmer's Best Friend

MANUFACTURED BY THE WIRE FENCE MANUFACTURING CO., ST. JOHN N. B.

A. J. MACHUM, Manager. E. B. KETCHUM, Secretary

OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 27.—The follow- ing militia changes are announced to- day: "12th, Newcastle field battery to be second lieutenant, provisionally, Robert Traven, Donaldson Alken.

Mr. Schreiber, chief engineer of rail- ways and canals, will make a trip of inspection over the proposed route of the Crow's Nest Pass railway this autumn. He will leave about the middle of next month and will traverse the pass on horse back or foot through to the Kootenay country.

Mr. Schreiber, chief engineer of rail- ways and canals, will make a trip of inspection over the proposed route of the Crow's Nest Pass railway this autumn. He will leave about the middle of next month and will traverse the pass on horse back or foot through to the Kootenay country.

Ottawa, Aug. 28.—The steamer Port- land arrived at Victoria this morning from St. Michael's, the mouth of the Yukon. She brought thirty-five min- ers from the Klondyke with gold val- ued at \$200,000. These miners corrob- orated the previous statements regard- ing the marvellous wealth of the dis- trict. Many are leaving Dawson owing to the danger of starvation this winter. Two steamers plying on the Yukon are disabled, rendering it im- possible to get in sufficient supplies. Two steamers from Skagway arrived today. Six thousand men are encamp- ed at Dyea and Skagway, unable to get through. It is estimated since the commencement of the excitement only fifty succeeded in reaching Dawson from Pacific coast ports.

The visiting members of the British Association were worthily entertained by the city and government, yester- day. Hon. Mr. Fisher gave them a luncheon at the experimental farm. The visitors were delighted at the cordiality of their reception.

The customs department has replied to the request of the importers of Ont- ario regarding the bearing of the pres- ential clause on foreign goods pass- ing through an intermediate country. The foreign goods sent through Great Britain on through bills of lading will be treated as direct shipments, or if it can be shown that the goods re- mained in the carriers' hands in Great Britain and are forwarded in the original packages. Evidence of such through transportation in the form of shipping bills should be furnished to the collector and be attached to the entry inwards in order to pass the goods at reduced rates of duty.

The annual report of the Military Rifle League to be presented at the meeting on Wednesday night states 213 teams competed this year against 187 teams in 1896. It is recommended that the future matches be confined to the Lee-Enfield rifles and only these rifles given as prizes.

C. L. Smith of Woodstock, Hon. L. E. Parks of Fredericton and Thos. A. Peters of Hamilton are here, commis- sioned by the New Brunswick govern- ment to purchase improved dairy stock for sale to the farmers of New Brunswick. They will visit the stock farms of Mr. Edwards, M. P., to-mor- row.

An order-in-council has been passed referring the following paymasters in the militia service and assigning their duties to district officers commanding: Lt.-Col. M. D. Dawson, London, Ont.; Lt.-Col. V. Gravelly, Toronto; Lt.-Col. F. Strang, Kingston; Major A. J. Armstrong, Fredericton, N. B.; and Major A. W. Jones, Victoria, B. C.

They still retain their positions as superintendents of stores. Four bills of divorce are already en- tered for the next session. The applic- ants are Mrs. Eber Brook Ward of Toronto, Jas. Pearson of Toronto; Ed Heywood of Toronto, and Robert A. Hart of Montreal.

Ottawa, Aug. 30.—An order-in-coun- cil has been passed permitting the storage of petroleum in bulk. Hitherto oil could be brought in tank cars, but under the regular ones it had to be barreled immediately. The new arrangement will allow it to be ware- housed until ready for delivery.

The president of the United States has awarded a magnificent binocular glass to Capt. Wm. Davidson of the barquentine Africa of Hantsport, N. S., for humane services in rescuing the crew of the American schooner Thomas N. Stone.

The reports which reached the cus- tomers department today from Dyea and Skagway state that not the slight- est trouble is being experienced in the collection of duties on miners' outfits destined for Yukon. F. C. Wade of Winnipeg, the newly appointed regis- trar of the Yukon judicial district, was here today to meet Major Walsh and to receive his instructions.

As the Indian fund had closed, \$123,232 had been received by the sur- veyor, making a total of Canadian contributions of \$173,161.

SAVED HIS BOY.

A Plain Statement from Mr. Robt. McLeod of Galt.

His Little Son Was Paralyzed on One Side and Doctor's Treatment Did Him No Good—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Were Given and Effected a Thorough Cure.

Mr. Robt. McLeod is a gentleman well known in the town of Galt, and was paralyzed on the left side. In con- sultation with a member of the Reporter staff recently, he consented to make public that acts concerning the illness and restoration to health of his little boy. "Yes, I believe that had it not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills my little boy would not have been living today. Willie, who is ten years of age, was taken with an illness that developed into paralysis of the left side. He had the best medical aid within my reach, but nothing seemed to benefit him. He got so bad that a pin could be run into his left hand to the bone without his feeling it in the least. If he at- tempted to walk he could only get up the ground by dragging his left foot behind him; he had no power in it whatever. One night I was feeling pretty blue about him. I felt that he was going to be an invalid all his life, and I viewed things in their worst light. On this particular night I put on my hat with the intention of going out to take a quiet walk, but just as I got to the door I saw lying on a stool a pamphlet. I picked it up list- lessly, and saw it was an advertising book of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. I only read a few words when the con- viction seized me that here was some- thing that might possibly benefit my boy. I at once went down to Mr. Fer- rell's drug store and purchased a box of the pills. By the time he had taken two boxes the color had come back into his facial and arm, and by the time he had taken half a dozen boxes he was cured, and now he is better than he ever was before in his life, and as hearty and strong as any boy in the town. Yes, sir, I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a wonderful medicine."

CHARLOTTETOWN.

H. R. Lordly Purchases the Gas Works for a Syndicate of Maritime Capitalists.

Charlottetown, Aug. 30.—The gas works have been sold to H. R. Lordly, C. E., of St. John for a new syndi- cate composed of maritime capital- ists, some of Charlottetown. The plant will be remodelled at once and the busi- ness extended to gas lighting by the Auer light, and also the London sys- tem of supplying as cooking apparatus by rental. The automatic slot meter will be used, whereby the consumer can obtain gas at all times by simply putting a coin in the slot. The new company will start under very favor- able circumstances and will be a great benefit to Charlottetown.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

QUEBEC. Montreal, Aug. 29.—Lord and Lady Strathcona and Mount Royal arrived in Montreal this morning from New York, having come over in the Lig- nia, and during the week will extend hospitality to the delegates to the British Medical Association, and when your correspondent asked him about the alleged failure of Messrs. Peter- son-Tut & Co. to make the necessary financial arrangements to carry out their first line Atlantic contract, he said: "I am under the impression that no hitch has occurred and that all necessary money will be forthcoming. I hope that in the time specified the first line over Europe, Canada for service and equally as good as the Lusitania, making five hundred knots per day, which will mean much to Canada, and I am afraid that the ad- vantage taken by the other lines up to their requirements, and several firms in Great Britain have examined the plans for reinforcement and found them within the mark."

Quebec, Que., Aug. 28.—Sir Wilfrid and Lady Dufferin, who reached Quebec this morning on the steamer Labrador. They were met down the river by the citizens' committee, and landed amid the enthusiastic cheering and the waving of the multitude over the wharf, while bands played patriotic airs. In speaking of his visit to England, he said: "I feel that I cannot de- scribe to you the impressions of the Queen's Jubilee. The scene at St. Paul's cathedral in one shall I never forget. The reception which I re- ceived from the Queen and the Eng- lish people was such that I can never forget it. England that day exhibited her great force and we all im- pressed by it. The change in the colonial policy is accounted for by the attitude which England has taken to- wards us. The denunciation of the treaties means the fiscal indepen- dence of Canada, and the British col- onies in their trade with foreign coun- tries. We are practically independent. Canada opens up for herself a new market. The impression we have made goes all over Europe. Canada is now recognized among nations as she was not before. This is a feeling which we are proud of and no man can now speak against it."

Montreal, Aug. 28.—Another new case of smallpox was reported today, making ten cases now under treat- ment. There have been eight deaths. Vaccine points are being distributed at the rate of 2,000 a day.

Montreal, Aug. 28.—The British Medical Association, its members, and guests, will meet in this city on Tues- day. The gathering will be the largest in the history of medicine on this continent. An attendance of 1,500 is expected. About 500 will be mem- bers of the British Association, in Great Britain, 600 American guests and 700 Canadians. This will be the first meeting of the British Medical Association out of Great Britain. It is the largest in the history of the world. The idea being to bring the mother country and colonies into closer touch. The British Association already num- bers 17,000 members. All of its mem- bers have to be British subjects. The officers and organizers are looking for- ward to a particularly enjoyable meeting and to a closer affiliation between the English, the Canadians and the members of the British subjects. The work will be done in eleven sec- tions, presided over by some of the prominent specialists of the day. A number of American physicians will also be present. The program of the meeting will be as follows: Tuesday, the 29th, 10 a. m., the meeting of the association and its guests. The city of Montreal will entertain the association at a luncheon on the 29th at Mount Royal. Montreal's reputation for its medical services will be special dinners of the mem- bers and their guests.

The presidency of Dr. Barnes of Car- lisle, England, will end on Tuesday, and Dr. Thomas Roddick, M. P., of Montreal, will be made president.

The dominion government, the gov- ernment of the province of Quebec and the city of Montreal have made large appropriations for the celebra- tion of the association and its guests. The city of Montreal will entertain the association at a luncheon on the 29th at Mount Royal. Montreal's reputation for its medical services will be special dinners of the mem- bers and their guests.

The largest previous meeting was held in Washington in 1893, the Pan- American congress when 833 were present. President Cleveland made the opening address.

Lord Aberdeen, the governor gen- eral of Canada, will be present at the meetings and will make an address.

Montreal, Aug. 29.—Fire destroyed the wholesale drug shop of Urquay & Son.

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 27.—Ogilvie's refusal to sell flour ahead at the present prices, waiting to see the turn the market will take.

Inspector Seaman and four mounted policemen leave Edmonton, Tuesday, to investigate the feasibility of the route to Yukon via the head waters of the Pelly River.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. Vancouver, Aug. 28.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steamship company's agent here is establishing offices with a view of running a line of steamers between here and the Orient. No further details can be had.

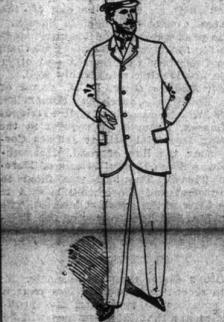
Nelson, B. C., Aug. 25.—James Wood, the murderer of Paddy Wood, was hanged in the jail yard here this morning. He went to his death with a smile on his face, shook hands with the officers and smiled at the white cap was adjusted, saying: "Don't draw the rope too tight." He was dead in nine minutes. Wood refused to give a name or give any history. He went to sleep last night at nine and was snoring in a few min- utes, ate a hearty breakfast, and would not see a minister.

British Columbia canned salmon are cheap- er than last, an importing firm said yesterday.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON, St. John, N. B.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Carpets and Furniture.

Men's Ready-to-Wear Clothing



We have all our new stock of Fall and Winter Clothing opened and ready for sale.

That we have the Best goods for the money in men's clothing is well known.

Everything in our clothing is first class, material, workmanship, style, all of the best.

Men's Stylish Sac Suits—Newest Scotch Effects in Heather Mixtures and Mixed Checks, all carefully selected patterns. \$10.00 great value.

Men's Cut Away Coats and Vests—Black Fine Clay Worsted or Black Cheviot, \$9.25.

Trousers.—Very neat styles, to suit coat and vest, \$2.75, \$3.00.

Men's Overcoats.—Our two specials are Black or Blue Melton, \$10.00, \$13.90, and Grey Rib Cheviot, \$11.50, \$14.50.

Men's Ulsters.—Our Leaders, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$8.00.

Men's Reefers.—Grey Frieze, \$5.00; Blue Beaver, \$5.50, \$7.50, \$10.75.

Our Boys and Youths' Clothing is the best in the city.

Manchester, Robertson & Allison.

MONCTON.

A Book Agent Held Up and Robbed on Mill Creek Road, Near Kingston.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson and Son Received Into the Baptist Church—A. E. Killam's Big Government Pull.

Moncton, Aug. 30.—The Independents defeated the Y. M. C. A.'s on Sat- urday, 10 to 6. The race for the league championship is now between the M. A. A. and the Independents, with the chances rather in favor of the former.

Miss Tufts of Maryville is a guest of Rev. W. W. and Mrs. Lodge at the Central Methodist parsonage.

In 1833 Hugh Cochrane, then a young man of twenty, and two others left St. John to seek their fortune, their desti- nation being New Orleans. The others returned but Mr. Cochrane re- mained, and was finally lost sight of by his family. One brother, Robert, removed to Moncton and recently was surprised to hear from Hugh, long since given up as dead. It appears he is now living at Jamaica Plains, near New York, and has for some time been trying to reach other members of the family by letter. Hugh is now 62 years of age and besides his brother Robert of Moncton has a sister, Mrs. Magee of Masserville. A family re- union is proposed.

A highway robbery in the western style is reported on the Mill Creek road, about four miles from King- ston, Kent county, on Saturday night. Alvin Graham, deformed and crippled, who has been acting as book agent for Gray, Garretson & Co., was returning to his home from Rich- bucto, when on a lonely piece of road three masked men appeared, held up the horse and at the point of a revolver relieved Graham and his sister, who accompanied him, of all the money they had in their possession, nearly two hundred dollars. They had just been on a tour of delivery and collection, which accounts for the large sum of money they had in their possession. There is no clue to the robbers. The road in question has rather a bad reputation, as some years ago a commercial man from Quebec, named Mahoney, was fired at by some unknown person, but succeeded in making his escape.

The schooner Gem, which listed on the beach at Dorchester on Saturday and was set on fire and burned by the upsetting of a lamp, was insured for \$1,500 in St. John offices. The cargo also was insured.

Hon. Henry R. Emmerson, chief commissioner of public works in the New Brunswick government, and his fourteen year old son Henry, were baptized on Sunday morning in the Baptist church at Dorchester and received the right hand of fellowship.

The Sun's Moncton correspondent was in error on Friday in stating that A. E. Killam had received about two hundred dollars since the change of government for cows killed some years ago by falling off an overhead bridge across the Intercolonial track connect- ing one part of his farm with another. The amount received by Mr. Killam was five hundred and sixty dollars.

THE D. R. A.

The New Brunswick Winners in Yesterday's Matches.

Ottawa, Aug. 30.—This opening day of the D. R. A. meeting was all that the riders could desire, the weather being beautiful, although the wind was a little strong. The number of entries is eight-four less than last year. The falling off is due to the fact that many men have been prac- tising all summer with the Lee-En- field and have disposed of their Mar- tinal rifles. This is the last year they will be used in the Dominion matches.

The nursery match was won by Gun- ner Farrel of the British Columbia Artillery with a possible 23 points. Pte. Bartlett, 1st, who for a new man at Ottawa is promising well, took fifth with 23; Corp. Christie, 7th, 45; Pte. Rollins, 7th, 44; Pte. Sullivan, St. John Rifles; Pte. Gardner, 1st; Pte. Bayer, 6th, 43 each.

In the bankers' match, seven shots, 500 yards, the first prize was captured by Pte. Morrice, 6th Fusiliers, with the possible Pte. Burns, 6th, won 38; Pte. Longwell, 6th; Sgt. Eggie, 18th Field Artillery; Sgt. Blair, Lt. Stevenson, 7th; Lt. Forbes, 7th; Maj. P. H. Hart, 6th, 25 each; Sgt. Whyte, 2nd; Pte. Langstroth, 7th; Lt. Ar- nold, Capt. McRobbie, 8th Hussars; Lt. Eckhardt, 14th; Lt. Orlob, 7th; Sgt. Henderson, 6th, 14 each.

In the McDougall challenge cup, ranges 400 and 600 yards, five shots at each, cup and badge and \$25. Pte. G. Fitzgerald, 7th, 47; Sgt. H. C. Blair, 7th, won 110 with a score of 46; 38, Major Patterson, 8th, 45; 38, Pte. C. T. Burns, 6th, 45; 36, Lt. J. Dover, 7th, 44; 36, Lt. Moffatt, 7th, 44; 36, Lt. C. Pollock, 7th, 44; 35, Pte. Bart- lett, 1st, 44; 35, Pte. Bayer, 6th, 43; 35, Sgt. Wilson, 7th, 43; 34, Lt. Steven- son, 7th, 42; 34, Maj. F. H. Hart, 6th, 41.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

A Great Boom Over the Discovery of Coal on the West Coast.

St. John's, Nfld., Aug. 30.—There is a great boom in this colony owing to the recent discoveries of coal on the west coast. The deposits are very extensive and the seams vary in width from 6 to 13 feet. The quality of the product is believed to be equal to the best Welsh steam coal. Experts pronounce the prospects excellent. Sixty thou- sand tons are already visible, and it is expected that coal mining will be- come one of the most promising re- sources of the island.

"Define scientific," was the problem given in a Chateaufort recitation room. The first two answers were somewhat paradoxical. "Knowledge simplified," said one. "Knowledge mystified," de- clared another.—Chateaufort Assembly Herald.

Doctor (to lady patient): "You have a slight touch of fever; your tongue has a thick coat." Patient (excitedly): "Oh, doctor, do tell me how it fits."

GASTORIA.

The bark Avoca went on the blocks at Summerside to be re-classed. The bark Stadacona and ship Tuxar and George T. Hay are also coming home for the same purpose. The ship Fort King arrived at Han- sbury on the 29th inst. from Rio, after a passage of forty days. She is being over- hauled and re-fitted here, after which she will probably load coal for the United Kingdom.—Windsor Tribune.

YARMOUTH WEDDING.

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Brittain, Collins street, Yarmouth, was the scene of a very happy event Thursday evening, the occasion being the marriage of their youngest daugh- ter, Miss Louise M. Montgomery, to Frank H. Vanhorn of South End. The nuptial knot was tied by Rev. C. F. Cooper in the presence of a number of friends of the contracting parties. The bride was attended by Miss Seely of St. John as maid of honor, while Charles Vanhorn, brother of the groom, acted as best man. The bride was attired in a toilette of pearl grey cashmere trimmed with lace and rib- bon, while the maid of honor wore a costume of light blue with white lace trimmings. After the marriage a sumptuous wedding repast was served and the guests spent a very pleas- ant evening. The steamer in which the bride is being by her many friends was evidenced by the large number of beautiful and costly wedding pres- ents received.—News.

DEATHS AT TRACY STATION.

Tracy Station, Sunbury Co., Aug. 30.—A largely attended picnic was held here by the F. C. B. church on the 28th. The proceeds amounted to about \$45, which will go towards church ex- penses.

Mrs. Henry Tracy, a well known re- sident of this place, died suddenly on the 26th. She was buried on the 28th, the funeral sermon being preached by Rev. O. Y. Mott.

Moses Phillips, aged 71 years, died of typhoid fever on the 27th. Henry Tracy, jr., and his son George of Boston, are visiting relatives here. The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Maynard Scooter died on Saturday and was buried today.

MARINE MATTERS.

Brit. Alice Bradshaw, 232 tons, built at Kent, N. S., in 1876, has been sold on private terms.

Brit. Juanas, Capt. Ellingsen, from Preston for Jordan River, N. S., has put in to Falkland Islands.

Steamer Hyaline, Capt. Nadden, from Mon- treal for United Kingdom, set around, but afterwards loaded off and arrived at Quebec. She will be surveyed.

Steamer Hankow, Capt. West, from Shihai, which arrived at Quebec, Aug. 23, is leaving slightly forward. Survey lamp has been held, but nothing was decided upon until instructions are received from owners in England.

A Halifax despatch of Saturday brought word that the Norwegian bark Bygde, Capt. Omsund, had laden from Shediac for Cardiff, was towed into North Sydney that day by the steamer Kingsland. Both vessels were in collision Friday night off St. Paul's Is- land. The bark's headgear was carried away and she was making considerable water. The steamer was not injured.

A despatch received Saturday from Dor- chester was as follows: The sch. Gem, belonging to Captain Alex. Cole, which was loaded at Upper Dorchester by James Ades- son & Sons with lumber for Salem, Mass., was beached to find a leak. This morning early, while beached at Dorchester, the vessel listed off, upsetting a lamp and setting fire to the cabin. The captain and crew barely escaped with a portion of their clothing. They were unable to save the ship's papers, charts, etc. The ship and cargo is a total loss. The vessel is partially insured, but Captain Cole's loss is considerable. The cargo is said to be insured.

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COLEMAN'S SALT.

Best for Table Use. Best for Daily Use. Unrivalled for Quality. CANADA SALT ASSOCIATION, CLINTON, ONT.

NOVA SCOTIA.

BRIDGETOWN.

Bridgetown, N. S., Aug. 20.—A very pretty wedding took place on the evening of the 18th in the Providence Methodist church, when Joseph Chitrey of Fredericton, N. B., was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Ann, daughter of Warrford Dodge of this town. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James Strother in the presence of a large number of guests, the spacious church being filled to overflowing. Miss Mary D. P. Dodge, cousin of the bride, officiated at the church organ, playing Mendelssohn's wedding march.

HALIFAX.

Halifax, Aug. 24.—A double drowning occurred in the Northwest Arm this afternoon when Ethel and Myrtle, daughters of Joseph B. Brown, agent of this city, met death. They were picnicking on the banks of the Arm, and went for a bath accompanied by their mother. Getting beyond their depth the mother went into the water. She succeeded in rescuing Ethel and went back for the other. The girl that had been saved, seeing her mother's peril, made desperate efforts to save the life of her sister, went back to the water and again got beyond her depth. cries attracted Peter Young, superintendent of the People's Hotel, and Light Co. He was a good swimmer, and plunging in he rescued Mrs. Brown, who had lost consciousness and had given up in despair, thinking she was drowning with her younger daughter, not knowing that the elder had re-entered the water. When she was resuscitated her feelings can hardly be imagined on hearing that she had been bereft of not only one but two children.

Ned McKay, a boy of seventeen, was drowned in the Mill pond yesterday at Dundas, P. E. I.

By the retirement of Lord John Hay, admiral of the fleet, Sir James E. Erskine, commanding the North Atlantic and West Indian squadron, becomes Admiral Erskine. His rank hitherto was vice admiral. Admiral Erskine leaves this station in a couple of weeks for England.

Halifax, Aug. 25.—The council of the Barristers' society of Nova Scotia has issued a circular to all members of the profession throughout the Dominion calling attention to the meeting of the Canadian Bar association taking place in this city on Tuesday next, 21st inst. All lawyers, whether members of the association or not, are invited to attend.

Within the most historic building in this old capital the Behring sea claims commission met today for twenty minutes to adjudge on damages asked by Canadian sealers damaged by the United States cruisers, and then adjourned till Friday. The evidence taken at Victoria, B. C., on which argument is now to take place between counsel representing the United States and Canada, numbers several thousands of pages. It is a big contract to digest this mass of testimony, and the commission and counsel do not propose to go at the work with undue haste. Some of the counsel arrived at a late hour last night, and to allow full opportunity for deliberation and conference the commission adjourned after deciding that the daily sessions should include court, at 11 a. m. This is expected, the argument will last for three weeks. Hon. David M. Dickson, representing the United States, agreed to the time fixed for the meetings, 11 o'clock, although he and his colleagues would have liked to meet earlier in the morning. In regard to the number of counsel on each side it was decided to arrange the matter at a meeting of the representatives of the commission and the order of business will be arranged in such a way that all points will be taken up and spoken on by the several representatives of both sides.

There was a large attendance at the meeting of the commission, the legal talent in the majority. Great interest will be taken in the proceedings.

J. T. Murphy of the Halifax fire department is the defendant in a civil suit for assault instituted by William P. Buckley of the Intercolonial Coal Mining company. A year ago Buckley loaned Murphy ten dollars, which he has been unable to collect. The other day, when asked for the money, Murphy alleged to have struck Buckley in the face. Hence the suit.

James P. Fairbanks, proprietor of the Queen hotel, is out \$300 on a Philadelphia tourist party that recently visited Halifax and stayed at the Queen. Mr. Fairbanks took a draft in payment from the manager of the party, who at the same time handed the hotel man a card bearing his name and address, remarking that in case of any probable trouble about the draft he would know where to find him. The draft has come back dishonored, and the telegram company reports that it can find no such man as named on the card. Mr. Fairbanks' idea is that the party were all right, but there is something wrong with the manager.

Halifax, Aug. 26.—The Dominion Atlantic steamer Prince Edward arrived at Louisbourg at 5 o'clock this afternoon for coal. She will proceed direct to Yarmouth. Captain McGregory reports heavy weather and that the steamer can make twenty knots.

Halifax, Aug. 26.—At a meeting of the North Baptist church for the purpose of offering to some eligible candidate the pastorate of the church there was a good deal of difference of opinion among the members. Rev. G. O. Gates of St. John was the first choice, but it was stated that in a recent interview Mr. Gates said he would not leave the pastorate of German street church. After a long debate a majority vote was recorded for Rev. Z. L. Pugh of Liverpool, but it was not unanimous.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 27.—Stipendiary Fielding today fined the men who coaled the steamer St. John City on Sunday \$4 each for violation of the Sunday labor laws.

A shocking event is reported from Whalland, Labrador. A little thirteen year old daughter of one of the Irishmen there was on her way to visit a relative at some distance from her own home when she was set upon by some of the fierce dogs used by the population on

the coast and almost torn to pieces by them in their attempts to devour her.

Stoker Phillips of the flagship Crescent in chancery light-weight pugilist of the British navy. A ten-round boxing match was arranged to come off at the exhibition rink tonight between Phillips and a private of the Royal Becks. The fight lasted only two rounds for at the end of the second the Berkshire was knocked out with a broken arm.

The Behring sea commission met this morning. The work will be taken up in regular order. A printed argument will be spoken to point by point. Premier Peters, chief counsel for Great Britain, began his argument on behalf of the imperial government. He discussed the scope of the commission and insisted that Great Britain had a right to demand compensation on behalf of private parties. Mr. Peters quoted instances where vessels were overhauled and after being stripped of guns and ammunition, were released and ordered to proceed to Sitka. Mr. Peters argued that the vessels mentioned in the claims, included indemnity not only for property, but for loss of prospective catches, and hardship to crew. Much of the afternoon was taken up in argument to show that Great Britain's claim for damages for the loss of the prospective catch was well founded in international law, and in fact, the United States had intentionally prevented the possibility of Canadians making the prospective catch.

Halifax, Aug. 28.—Hon. F. Peters closed his argument before the Behring Sea claims commission on Saturday afternoon after speaking for three days.

Francois Berthier, seaman of the French warship La Clocheville, that arrived Saturday from Sydney, had his head split open this afternoon by a notorious woman in a resort on one of the outer streets.

Rev. Dyson Hague, who goes to Toronto from St. Paul's church, preached farrow sermons today to overflowing congregations.

The steamer Prince Edward arrived at Yarmouth at 5 o'clock Saturday night.

New Glasgow, Aug. 25.—On Saturday night, while two brothers named Sinclair and a young man named McGregor were sailing from Pictou to Chatham Harbor, they were run into by a schooner. Young Sinclair, aged seventeen, and McGregor, aged twenty-two, were dived. Their father saved himself by catching hold of the anchor chain of the schooner and pulling himself on board. The captain refused to launch a boat to rescue the young men.

FAIRBROUR.

Parrrboro, Aug. 24.—The picnic season is not ended yet. St. George's Sunday school had an excursion to Fox River and the Baptist one to Southampton last week, and today the Parrrboro branch of the C. M. B. A. and their friends will picnic at Halfway River. The Roman Catholics of Joggins Mines will have a picnic to-day in aid of their new church at that place. Tomorrow the Parrrboro literary society have their annual excursion.

Hunter and Crossley are taking a two weeks' vacation at Puvion. These evangelists will conduct the services in Grace Methodist church, Parrrboro, next Sunday. It is not yet known whether they will come here for a longer series of services.

Parrrboro, Aug. 26.—A meeting of the ratepayers of this town will be held in the Town hall on Tuesday next to consider the advisability of constructing a railroad between Parrrboro and Lunenburg by way of Five Islands, Economy, Bass river and Great Village.

A bold attempt at incendiarism was made at about half-past ten o'clock on Tuesday night in the rear of O. L. Peck's and C. & V. B. Fullerton's stores, which are in one of the most compact parts of Main street. John W. Fullerton, whose store and house are near, happened to be outside his house at that time. Turning he saw a blaze where a moment before he was dark. He rushed to the scene, and was able to prevent what might have proved a very serious fire. There were two cases of linseed oil and two of kerosene behind one of the stores. The bungs of two of these had been cut into with a knife and were placed together so that about half of the contents of the cans would run out. Under the blazes of these cans were a number of bags, which were on fire. The night was wet, but it was most fortunate that Mr. Fullerton happened to be on hand when he did.

A novel entertainment was given by the small children of St. George's church Sunday school on Tuesday night. Master Willie Day was chairman. A toy-trovey chorus by small boys who whimsically about the draft he would know where to find him. The draft has come back dishonored, and the telegram company reports that it can find no such man as named on the card. Mr. Fairbanks' idea is that the party were all right, but there is something wrong with the manager.

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The Westbrook school is to be closed the first half of the ensuing year, the money thus economized (?) to be expended in repairs to the building, which the inspector has pronounced unfit for occupancy.

Rev. Wm. McLeod has accepted the call as assistant pastor to Rev. Mr. McDonald of the Amherst Baptist church. He will look is therefore without a shepherd.

The "gospel wagon" is in Canaan, and the services are drawing numbers from surrounding sections.

Lloyd Hunter has gone to Amherst to learn working in wood with Rhodes, Curry & Co.

William Smith is building a house on the old Nathan Hoeg farm.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Annie Mallett, sister of the garden teacher in the Amherst Academy, and sister of A. S. Fillmore, carriage builder of this place, which ceremony takes place next Wednesday at her home, near Fort Bonsejour.

Willam Grosvenor has come on the harvest excursion to the Northwest. His father and mother have gone to Amherst to live with their daughter, and James Nelson has bought their farm.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

An annual event to which the hard headed business men of South ward look forward with even more interest than to the grocers' picnic, is the annual visitation by Johnnie Maple of Trout Cove, N. E. Once a year Mr. Maple comes over for a suit of clothes and a wife, and whatever else fortune may strew in his path. The suit of clothes he gets from Fred W. Thompson, in fact several suits. Thompson, who is not out of the generous place as Mr. Thompson, the gay Lothario finds great comfort in his clothes; and if the waistcoat reaches to his knees on the coat to his heels, his satisfaction is not out of the ordinary. As to the wife, he avers that St. John maids are coy. He went up town yesterday, and certainly no maiden who was not extremely coy could fail to observe and pause to admire. For Mr. Maple had his new pantaloons turned up and his Derby that turned down to his ears. A rosette and ribbons graced one lapel of his coat and a large bouquet of flowers, while a delicate flower bloomed between, on his curly necktie, and his cuffs were fastened with bits of orange ribbon. Mr. Maple went into a furniture emporium, where he made up his mind to purchase a new suit of clothes, and ordered some furniture. Then he went up King street, the cynosure of all eyes. He was gone about an hour, and when at length he appeared on South wharf it was with a new suit of clothes, and upon the wine. It was not the roll of a sailor man that he displayed. The tide was out. Mr. Maple was taken by some hands, put in a mill, and whirled round and round. He was whirled, where after he had landed over the bulwarks and continued with himself for a time, his normal activity re-asserted itself, and he walked as if he had never been whirled. He returns home to Trout Cove today, but will be back next summer.

HE SENDS IT FREE.

Physician's Prescription for Cure of Weakness in Men.

When a man has suffered for many years with weakness that blights his life and robs him of all that really makes life worth living; when after years of doctoring with all sorts of patent medicines and alleged specialties, he discovers a remedy that brings back to him the power and pleasure of youth, just as he did; man, who by that seemed to him long forever, he naturally feels generous. He wants his fellow-men to know about it. He feels that his mission on earth is to lift out of bondage men who are daily battling with a shattered nervous system, just as he did; men, who by their own secret tortures, are suffering a mental torture that words cannot adequately describe.

The world has come to look at such sufferers in a different light from former days. It now regards them as unfortunate, not criminal. They have lacked moral courage. They may be victims of inherited passion, or they may have acquired secret habits from evil associates. But whatever may have been the cause that wastes a man's life and robs him of all that really makes life worth living; when after years of doctoring with all sorts of patent medicines and alleged specialties, he discovers a remedy that brings back to him the power and pleasure of youth, just as he did; man, who by that seemed to him long forever, he naturally feels generous. He wants his fellow-men to know about it. He feels that his mission on earth is to lift out of bondage men who are daily battling with a shattered nervous system, just as he did; men, who by their own secret tortures, are suffering a mental torture that words cannot adequately describe.

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A telegram was received at the post office department a few days ago from the postmaster of a little southern town in one of the southern States. It read thus: "Send two discreet post office inspectors at once. Office here burglarized. Loss \$2." This telegram was a source of much amusement to the authorities at Washington. They could not see their way clear to sending two men, and especially discreet ones, to investigate the loss of \$2.

Lack of vitality and color-matter in the buds causes the hair to fall out and turn gray. We recommend Hall's Hair Renewer to prevent baldness and grayness.

One old lady in England boasts of having lived on King George III's jubilee (she was the wife of Queen Victoria). She is Mrs. Blunt, mother of the Bishop of Hull, now 85 years of age.

P. E. ISLAND.

Thirteen Sheep and a Cow Killed by Lightning.

A Batch of Weddings—Drowned in Morse's Mill Pond—The Crops—Tourists Homeward Bound—Interred With Military Honors.

Charlottetown, Aug. 28.—Walter Kinsman died on the 26th, aged 33, and was buried with military honors on Sunday. He was a member of the companies 1 and 2, together with the A. O. H. paraded to the Catholic cemetery.

At the police court on Wednesday morning Peter Brown and Benjamin Waughan were sentenced to six months' imprisonment for stealing a bride from George Murray.

Commissioner Eva Booth of the S. A. is expected here in a few days. On Wednesday evening John L. Thompson, station agent of Charlottetown, was married to Miss Lizette McDonald, for some time in the employ of the firm of James Paton & Co. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's mother, Marshfield, widow of the late Donald McDonald. Miss Sophia McPhail was bridesmaid and conductor George Hibbert supported the groom. Among the wedding presents was a costly chair from the employes of James Paton & Co., and a handsome present from Zion church.

On the same day William Rippey, foreman of the Record foundry, Moncton, N. B., was married to Miss Dora Webster of this city, and left by the Princess for Pictou on a wedding trip through Nova Scotia. The Rev. D. Sutherland officiated.

John McKay, aged 17, eldest son of Neil McKay, was drowned on Monday in Morse's mill pond at L'Anse-au-Loup. He had gone with his two brothers, younger than himself, and Edward Turner to bathe, and while attempting to swim across the pond got entangled in the long grass and was quickly drawn down to death. There was no means at hand to help. His body was recovered and interred at Forest Hill.

The wheat crop is said to be the largest and best for many years on P. E. I. Fruit is almost a total failure, cherries are not to be found at all, and apples only give a peck for a barrel last year.

During a thunder storm a short time ago lightning struck a tree in the pasture of a farm on Union road owned by T. Ayers. The tree was completely shattered and the lightning ran along a wire on top of a fence running around the field and struck Charles Alton of that place, who killed them all. Another cow in the same field was struck, but not killed.

At the residence of Wm. McPhail, Orwell, by the Rev. D. B. McLeod, and assisted by four other clergymen, Charles Alton of that place, was married to Rev. E. A. Collette, Methodist minister of Robinston, Maine. The bride was Miss Nettie McPhail, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid, and Dr. Martin of Boston, brother of the groom, supported him. Miss Laura Young of this city presided at the organ and played the wedding march. The bride was beautifully attired in a dress of cream cashmere and silk with bridal veil and orange blossoms carried an exquisite bouquet of flowers. The happy couple left for an extended honeymoon through the provinces.

In the thunder storm of a week ago a large barn belonging to Thomas Shannon of O'Leary was struck by lightning and buried with all its contents.

The tourists are leaving the island in large numbers, and the city folk are returning from the seaside, preparatory to reopening of day schools.

WEDDING BELLS.

A very quiet wedding took place on Wednesday evening which proved a complete surprise to everyone. It was the marriage of Annie M. Lyford, daughter of William Harrington to our popular M. P. B. H. Dodge. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's father and was performed by Rev. A. F. Logan, brother-in-law to the bride.

A very quiet wedding took place at the house of Mrs. Harriet Beattie, Grand Pre, Wednesday evening, when Miss Margaret, Eva Mead, was married to Willard Hildy of Cambridge. Miss Hatie Beattie, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and Edgar Cook of Amherst, cousin of the bride, assisted the groom. The wedding march was played by Mrs. Frank Stewart of Boston.

The marriage took place at the Baptist church, Upper Canada, on Wednesday evening of Miss Edith Mead Sheffield, eldest daughter of G. E. Sheffield, to Arthur Stanley Clerk of Upper Canada, formerly of Scotland.

A BROKEN DOWN LUBBERMAN.

Not a Financial, But Worse. A Physical Wreck—Fast Doctor's Skill, But Cured by the Use of Laxa-Liver Pills.

Prostrated by nervous debility, Mr. B. Errett, lumber merchant and mill owner of Charlottetown, P. E. I., withdrew from the activities of business. He says: "I tried everything in the way of doctors' skill and proprietary medicines, but nothing helped me. I was influenced to use South American Nerve, and I can truthfully say that I had not taken a bottle before I found beneficial effects. As a result of my health, and I find myself today strong and well, where before my nervous system was so weak that I could not even sign my own name with a pen or pencil. I am 'back and knowing' and set a bottle of this wonderful medicine."

AFTER FILIBUSTERERS.

Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 28.—The British cruiser Intrepid arrived at Port Royal yesterday and reports having intercepted on Wednesday, near Port Royal, a large smuggling vessel. The cruiser also boarded several steamers. After coaling, the Intrepid will go to Antigua to stop other filibusterers.

"WELCOME SOAP"

It looked for and called for, asked for, and sought for by GOOD HOUSE-KEEPERS; but it is not always found—because some dealers keep it "under the counter." Why? "Inferior brands pay larger profits." Insist on having

"WELCOME SOAP." RENOWNED FOR ITS GENUINE WASHING QUALITY. SMOOTH ON THE HANDS. ROUGH ON THE DIRT.

We claim this to be the best household Soap in the world; possessing wonderful cleansing properties, and only needs one trial to make it "WELCOME" to all. "WELCOME" is a strong HORAX SOAP. SEE THE PREMIUM LIST PRINTED ON INSIDE OF EACH WRAPPER.

THE WELCOME SOAP CO., - St. John, N. B.

If Horses Could Talk . . .

what a hum there would be on the streets about the wonderful way in which

QUICKHEAL!

cures Scratches, Galls and Sores. Every man who owns a horse should try it.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

JUBILEE

International Exhibition,

September 14th to 24th, 1897.

Entries received till September 7th—Owing to delay in issuing our Prize Lists, we have extended the time for receiving Entries.

To enable our staff to get their books ready before the opening day we ask Exhibitors to forward their Entries without delay.

We have a small quantity of excellent space to offer Exhibitors in the Industrial Buildings.

Fraight and Passengers from Maine will be carried at greatly reduced rates to our Exhibition.

The Maine Central Railway offers Special Excursion Rates for every day during our Fair.

W. C. PITFIELD, President. CHAS. A. EVERETT, Secretary.

THE BEST MINING PAPER IN THE WORLD.

THE ENGINEERING AND MINING JOURNAL

RICHARD P. BOWHELL, E. M. E., Editor. ROSSITER W. RAYMOND, Ph. D., M. E., Special Contributor. Subscription Prices, \$4 a Year, \$2.25 for 6 Months; Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, \$7 a Year.

THE SCIENTIFIC PUBLISHING COMPANY, P. O. Box, 1833, New York, 27 Park Place.

CLERGYMAN MARRIED.

The Methodist church at Bloomfield, Carleton Co., was prettily decorated, and the village itself seemed to put on gay attire, on Wednesday last, when Miss Lily Idella, daughter of Charles Alton of that place, was married to Rev. E. A. Collette, Methodist minister of Robinston, Maine. The nuptial knot was tied by Rev. Geo. A. Sellar, assisted by Revs. Leard and Dystant. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Gertrude Tilley of Woodstock, while the groom was ably supported by A. Delbert Alton, brother of the bride. Frank Tilley of Woodstock and Judson Burrill of Cantville performed the duties of ushers in an able and satisfactory manner. The happy couple left by Thursday's express for Albert county and points south in the province.—Carleton Sentinel.

DIGGING MUSSEL MUD.

(P. B. Island Agriculturalist) Mussel mud digging at Offield Bridge is quite a novelty. Mr. Macmillan, the postmaster at Cymbria, has built a floating raft or bridge. The ice in that locality is seldom sufficiently strong to allow mud digging, and as there is an immense quantity of mussel mud, it became necessary to construct a floating raft. The raft is built on two hundred of casks and at high tide can easily be moved. The digger is built on the same plan as the ordinary digger, but instead of loading into a sleigh the mud is loaded into a car, placed on an elevated railway or tramway leading from the float to the shore. The car holds about a cart load and is moved by hand to the shore and then dumped into a cart. They handle about fifty loads daily.

The cause which produces sick headache is more promptly removed by Ayer's Pills than by any other medicine. They easily and speedily correct all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, and restore to these organs regular and healthy action.

"Did that young ballet dancer promise to be a sister to Jack?" "No; she said she'd be a mother-in-law to him if her youngest daughter would have him."—Philadelphia North American.

A teacher observing one boy coming in late said to him: "Now, then, sir, what are you late for?" "School," answered the lad, quietly taking his seat among the remaining boys.

LAXA-LIVER PILLS

CURE BILIOUSNESS CONSTIPATION SICK HEADACHE AND ALL LIVER TROUBLES

As a laxative, one pill acts perfectly, and if a stronger action is desired a cathartic effect is produced by two pills. In obstinate cases, where a purgative is necessary, three pills will be found sufficient. These pills leave no unpleasant after effect. One pill taken each night during thirty days will cure constipation.

PRICE 25c. OR 5 FOR \$1.00.

Gray.

to feel a little to show. It's normal condition advanced age. The head of begun to go matter of fact, of age, or of whitened by lack of care. Gray there's no normal color by the use of

Rigor.

by the cured? sell, Mass.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes items like 'White Arc', 'White Silver', 'White Gold', etc.

COALS.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes items like 'Sydney', 'Hampshire', 'Newcastle', etc.

IRON NAILS, ETC.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes items like 'Base', 'No. 10', 'No. 12', etc.

LIQUOR ACT, 1897.

Pervert writes as follows to the organ of the Sons of

It has been directed to a the New Brunswick Liquor

band, wife, parent, child of years or upwards, brother,

ter, guardian or employer, son, who has the habit of

toxicating liquor to excite, ment, brother, or sister of

or wife of such person— of any child or child-

person—may give notice signed by him or her, or by

the inspector to give such person licensed to sell,

is, or is reputed to sell, liquor of any kind, not to

circulate liquor to the person much habit; and if the per-

son, at any time within this after such notice, either

by his clerk, servant, or otherwise than in terms of a

condition for medicinal purposes, or a licensed medical

delivers in or from any both or place occupied by

wherein or wherefrom any is sold, suffers to be de-

toxic liquor to the person habit, he shall incur

ation, a penalty not exceed- ing the person giving or re-

notices to be given, may as for personal wrong (if

within six months thereafter, or, if he is a married man, the

of such sum, not less than \$500, as may be dam-

the court or jury as dam- any married woman may

action in her own name, authorization by her hus-

all damages recovered by that case go to her separ-

in case of the death of the action and right of

by this section shall sur- viving, his legal representa-

the defendant shall not be with penalties for the same

ple in the province are the wife of a drunkard, can- sessed dealer to sell intoxi-

to her husband, but they ally know that some of

atives mentioned in the the same power. Very

have the least idea that power of an employer to

being sold to his em- ployee. It ought

widely known. Many a into and many an excor-

aliquid thus be kept sober, another phase of the

ich it is worth while for a

reference to consider. We no order many a man who

looking to excess, to find in

le that the liquor dealer of hold of him, that he has

pledge and is asking us

THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 1, 1897.

ELECTION PETITIONS AS CAMPAIGN PROCEEDINGS.

If the St. John petitions are dead they are in the same position as all the others which were pending in the domain of the recommendations or instructions of the premier and the leader of the opposition have been carried out. The authoritative statement is made that Sir Wilfred Laurier and Sir Charles Tupper agreed that the war of petitions should cease. This implies that the election petition is not altogether a process to secure pure elections or to annul those in which corrupt practices obtain. Whatever may have been the original intent of the legislators there is no doubt that in its practical operation the election petition has in this country been largely, if not mainly, used as a part of the campaign machinery. A fair test of the correctness of this view is afforded by the history of the cases following the late election.

After the result of the general election was known petitions were lodged against some liberal conservatives. The opposition party responded by preparing petitions against government supporters. It became known that the successful party was getting ready to protest everything, and Sir Charles Tupper advised his supporters to do the same. In Ontario a large number of petitions were filed against liberal conservatives the day before the last on which action could be taken. On the last day for filing petitions the attorneys for each side appeared with a large list. None of these petitions were filed. The two parties "sawed off," and the two lots were dropped, without regard to the amount of bribery condoned. As a process for purifying elections this proceeding could hardly be called a success. It left a number of petitions standing against conservatives not because this list was more corrupt than the batch brought in the day after, but because there were no conservative petitions to trade off with them. Considered as a campaign tactic the first two days' proceedings were decidedly in favor of the ministerial side, which tried to gain in any case, and could not lose by the election trials. The organizers of the opposition were strongly blamed for not meeting petition with petition. Afterwards they protested some by-elections and secured an asset whereby they got clear of one or two petitions. The others were fought out, and in some cases the sitting member was able to show that there was no ground for a petition.

In Quebec there were fewer petitions, and the balance against the liberal conservatives was not large. The new government gained some advantage in Nova Scotia, through the failure of the liberal conservatives to bring in an equal number of petitions. The result was the unseating of the member elect for Colchester and the loss of the county. In this province the liberal conservatives, finding that some of the seats which they carried were to be protested, met the assault by attack along the whole line. Everything was protested. Afterwards a further advantage was gained through the decision that some of the petitions filed on the government side were out of court through technical defects. So in New Brunswick the war of petitions was fought out to the advantage of the liberal conservatives. Manitoba and Prince Edward Island had election protests also.

This was the state of affairs when the two party leaders, both disposed to save their friends trouble and expense, both considering that their parties would suffer equally by the prosecution of the trials, came to the conclusion that the petitions might as well be dropped. This is spoken of in some papers as an agreement. Perhaps it would be better to represent it as an informal understanding. There is no doubt that these arrangements, such as were made in Toronto by which petitions prepared were not filed, and the subsequent understandings for the discontinuance of the cases that were in progress are in direct opposition to the intent of the law. On the other hand they are quite in harmony with the theory that the Controversial Elections act, while it affords means for the exposure and punishment of corrupt practices in elections, is chiefly employed as a campaign device. It is well known to politicians that even where the petitions are filed and the respondent unseated the result usually turns upon some set which is not in itself immoral, while the most flagrant cases of bribery are not reached at all.

The St. John petitions were apparently included in the arrangement, and the counsel on both sides who had charge of all the New Brunswick cases acted in accord with the understanding. An unlooked for development brought the St. John petitions before the court again, but there is no suggestion that the par-

ties to the understanding did not keep faith. It may be presumed that the episodes of this week will not cause a departure from the original programme.

If it is urged that these understandings and agreements are essentially violations of the spirit of the law, and contrary to political purity and morality, there is no answer to be made. The statement would be true. Equally true would be the statement that the Controversial Elections act has never been treated in this country as a serious law for the protection of public morality. At all events there is no doubt that the discontinuance of the election petitions was the basis of an understanding, that the leaders of both parties were bound by it, and that their supporters generally throughout the dominion are giving effect to the undertaking of their leaders.

A WELCOME AND A REGRET.

Canada welcomes her premier who left us as a democrat and returns a member of the titled classes. We give our hearty greetings to the eloquent French Canadian whose loyal speeches and captivating manner have won the favor of our kindred beyond the sea. The greeting is not confined to one party. We all recognize Sir Wilfred as for the time the representative of the Canadian nation. The honors which he has received at the hands of his sovereign he bears, so he himself says, as the leader of the government of the chief group of British subjects abroad. Among Sir Wilfred's political opponents there is no feeling of envy, and no wish on the part of any patriotic Canadian that the premier of Canada had been less honored than he was. In the political changes that happen in this country we have sometimes a Macdonald or a Tupper and sometimes a Mackenzie or a Laurier at the head of affairs. But we do not forget that the premier, whoever he may be, is always a Canadian.

Yet it must be understood that while a large body of Canadian people—either the majority or something near it—join with the supporters of the government in their welcome to the first minister, they condemn his misrepresentation of Canada when he opposed and denounced on behalf of this country the idea of an imperial preferential tariff. Sir Wilfred had no authority to speak in this sense. It was not the way he spoke in this country when seeking power. In Canada he took the distinctly opposite view, which was without doubt in harmony with Canadian opinion. Contact with British free traders may have shaken him, for he is a red shaken with the wind, but he knew that he was not saying in England what the Canadian people believed. Yet he caused Great Britain to suppose that he spoke the views of the Canadian people. For this he ought to be and will be condemned.

When Sir Wilfred declared in England that Canadians desired no tariff preference in return for our tariff concessions; that Canadians did not desire Great Britain to depart in the least from a policy which places the colonies on the same level with foreign countries, he did this country a decided wrong, and one which he is now himself powerless to make right. The result of that declaration, so contrary to what he had a right to expect, so opposed to Sir Wilfred's own declarations in this country, so different from the resolutions adopted by the Canadian parliament and by the colonial conference, has been made clear by Mr. Chamberlain. The colonial secretary shows that preferential trade has received its death blow from the country which was supposed to contain its greatest friends. After Sir Wilfred Laurier's speech Mr. Chamberlain says that he would not "touch the project with a pair of tongs."

Sir Wilfred is home, after his visit to Great Britain. He has been dined and wined, feted and petted. But he has done all that was possible to perpetuate a condition of things which makes Canadian produce no more welcome in England than the produce of England's worst enemy. Wheat, lumber, cattle, cheese, and butter from this country have no favor in Great Britain over the same goods from alien shores. Imperial statesmen like Devonshire and Chamberlain had thrown their great influence for an imperial tariff policy. But what was left for them after Sir Wilfred Laurier, speaking as the premier of Canada, declared that this country desired no preference and was content to occupy in this respect the position of a foreign nation?

So while we pay Sir Wilfred Laurier the tribute which is his due as the chief representative of the Canadian dominion, we cannot forget that he has done this country a great wrong and injury. For his title and the honor done him we congratulate him, but there is one distinction that the country could well have spared. The Cobden Club medal which Sir Wilfred wears represents the influence which he was enabled to use to deprive Canada of the greater boon that has been in sight of this country in the life time of this generation.

MR. J. D. PHINNEY.

If the Frederickton Gleaner is correctly informed it is the present intention of Mr. J. D. Phinney to retire from active participation in politics and to give his exclusive attention to the work of his profession. No doubt Mr. Phinney would make more money and pursue a more peaceful life by leaving politics alone. But if such a withdrawal would be in some ways a gain to Mr. Phinney himself, it would be in every way a loss to the province. When he sat in the legislature he was one of the most esteemed members of the house. He is a man in whose high principles the people have confidence and whose ability is recognized by both parties. There never was a time in the history of the province when such politicians were needed more than they will be in the near future. It is known that we are on the eve of important changes in the administration, and men of ability and character who have serious convictions and are ready to stand by them, ought to be able and willing to take a share in giving New Brunswick more honest and prudent government. We hope that Mr. Phinney may be induced to reconsider his decision if he has reached such a conclusion as the Gleaner supposes, and that he may yet take an important part in bringing about some better state of things in the provincial administration.

The St. Andrews Beacon wants the Sun to name the ministers "who have negotiated a corrupt railway contract" and those who have been "trafficking in offices." The Beacon is too clamorous. The Sun's references to "corrupt contracts" and to "trafficking in offices" were taken from the liberal press of Ontario and Quebec and credited to the proper source. Perhaps the Beacon will apply for further information to the Huntington Gleaner, the Dundas Banner and the Goderich Signal and other journals of its own party. But if the Beacon really wants the Sun's opinion this paper is perfectly free to express the belief that the Drummond railway deal was a corrupt contract.

The outcome of Great Britain's trouble on the Indian frontier is not difficult to foresee. The two tribes that are making war on the British possessions are not subjects of Her Majesty. They are foreign people, who have sort of contract to keep the Khyber Pass open to the British. They have been subsidized to do this much, but having drawn their pay they are using the passes in their expeditions against British India. The end of it must be that Great Britain will hold both the passes and the tribesmen with her own forces. The Straits and Africa have been troublesome neighbors. They will next be tested as British subjects.

The machine is getting in its work pretty well in Cumberland county. Within a few days Mr. George W. Forrest has been dismissed from the position of director of the experimental farm in Newport. Mr. R. S. Lowe from the position of sub-collector at Tidnish; Mr. John Moffatt from that of sub-collector at the Joggins, and Mr. Murray from that of sub-collector at Springhill. The sub-collectors were all dismissed "for" getting in the way of the sub-collector at Tidnish. There was no charge of partisanship against Mr. Forrest, so he was removed because he was not thought to know enough about scientific farming. The Springhill post is worth \$400, the Joggins, \$300, and Tidnish, \$200.

In this jubilee year it is interesting to know that the British empire comprises three per cent of the area of the globe, ten per cent of Asia, nineteen per cent of Africa, twenty-four per cent of America, and two-thirds of Australia. More than one-fifth of the world is ruled by Queen Victoria. The empire has extended, during the last sixty years by the average addition every two years of territory equal to the size of the United Kingdom. For the three score years of Her Majesty's reign, the empire has annexed on the average a territory as large as New Brunswick every six months, or as large as the whole of New Brunswick every two years.

The Frederickton Herald says that the editor of the Goderich Signal wanted an office and could not get it, which accounts for his independence. "Perhaps," adds the Herald, "if the motives of other liberal editors who express dissatisfaction with the government were known, not much attention would be paid to their ravings." And if the motives of some liberal editors who express great satisfaction with the government were known—what?

The Hampton Methodist church was the scene of an interesting event on 24th ult., when Frank M. Humphrey of the wholesale shoe house of J. M. Humphrey & Co. and Miss Nellie E. Peters, daughter of T. A. Peters, were united in marriage. The bride was attended by Miss Bly Fowler, and Rev. L. Johnston assisted the groom. Rev. T. Stebbins, the Methodist pastor at Hampton, officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey came to this city on the late train, and will leave in the morning for Charlotte county. Both bride and groom are very popular and have many friends in this city and in Kings county, who will wish them every happiness. The presents received by the bride are very numerous and beautiful. The groom's present to the bride was a seal jacket and gloves, and to the bridesmaid a handsome diamond and pearl ring.

G. U. HAY DECLINES

To Accept the Arrangement Made by the Board of School Trustees.

The Correspondence Between Mr. Hay and Dr. Bridges—Mr. Hay's Position.

St. John, N. B., Aug. 24, 1897. To the Editor of The Sun: Sir—Will you kindly publish the enclosed correspondence. In the arrangement of the school staff I have been represented as about to fill a position which I could not accept. The use of my name in that connection was unauthorized by me. G. U. HAY.

St. John, Aug. 21st, 1897. To the Board of School Trustees of St. John:

Ladies and Gentlemen—Two weeks since I wrote you for further information regarding the position I was expected to assume on the high school staff. To this I have received no direct answer from you. On Tuesday last I met the city superintendent of schools in compliance with his request to confer with him on the matter. His object in this conference only served to strengthen the resolution I have already formed, namely, to accept no position on the staff other than the principalship.

After the conference on Tuesday I sent the following communication to your superintendent: Dear Sir—In our conference today regarding high school arrangements we failed to come to an agreement, although I think that the position I was expected to assume in the management of the high school are adjustable so far as I am concerned except one, and that is the principalship. I told you that I could not accept any position other than principal on the staff, you urged me to do so for at least a year, and that at the end of the year I would no doubt be made principal. Being a layman you must have some authority for making this statement. I will make this offer: I will accept the position of teacher if the board of trustees—namely, to teach grade eleven in connection with you—for this year, on condition that I shall be made principal a year hence—or that they will make me, now, the principal, to go into effect at present or a year hence.

Had you any approval of this proposition and that it may solve the difficulty, I am, yours truly, G. U. HAY. To this letter Dr. Bridges has made the following reply: P. O. address, St. John. Office of the Board of School Trustees of St. John, N. B., August 18th, 1897. Dear Mr. Hay—From my recollection of our conversation yesterday I cannot think how any words of mine respecting high school matters were misinterpreted. You have put upon me in the letter received this morning. I know that I could have no authority from the board, or any member thereof, to make any arrangement of the kind you suggest. I am, yours truly, H. S. BRIDGES.

I may here state that substantially the same statement as that made to me by Dr. Bridges, in respect to such a course, and the dignity and responsibility of your position, I am sure, will not suffer you to place a member of your staff in a false or trying situation if in your power to prevent it. In conclusion, ladies and gentlemen, I may repeat that I cannot accept the position you have offered me. I feel a certain regret that I am retiring from a service in which I spent some happy and may I hope, useful years. I shall go out with the hope that our relations in the future may be cordial, and that I shall always be a welcome visitor in any school room under your charge. I have the honor to remain, Yours very sincerely, G. U. HAY.

P. S.—I reserve for myself the privilege of using this communication in any way that I may think necessary to justify my position to the public. G. U. H.

MANCHESTER'S TONIC Condition Powder. A Preparation put up by qualified Veterinary Surgeons and compounded from the purest drugs and Medicines to be obtained, is without doubt the most popular and best horse medicine used in the day. It not only Cures Diarrhoea, Swelled Legs, Hides, Gums, Bots and Worms, but also cleanses the system, restores the appetite, and gives the horse more energy and endurance. It is not only a Tonic, but also a Powerful Laxative. Demand the Best. Sold by Dealers and Merchants. W. S. MANCHESTER & Co., St. John, N. B., and elsewhere.

THE CITIZENS IGNORED

And the School Trustees Accept the Resignation of Mr. Hay.

The Star Chamber Meetings to be Continued—Bill of Extras, but Secretary Manning Does Not Know the Amount.

A special meeting of the board of school trustees was held Monday evening, the members being present. Applications for appointment to the staff were read from Messrs. Minnie H. McGuire, Loretta L. Shaw, and Mildred Weddall. Their names were ordered to be entered on the application book. The buildings committee brought in a report relative to the bills for extras in connection with the new high school building. The report was adopted. Secretary Manning told the reporters who called at the office last night that he did not know what the bills for extras amounted to.

The matter of adding the privilege in front of the new building was referred to the buildings committee with power to act. Geo. U. Hay's letter declining the position offered him, that of associate teacher under Dr. Bridges, as the trustees put it, in grade XI, at the high school, was read and along with it the following petition signed by two hundred and fifty prominent citizens: To the Board of School Trustees of the City of St. John: Ladies and Gentlemen: We, the undersigned, have heard with deep regret that owing to recent changes in the management of the high school, Mr. G. U. Hay is unable to accept the subordinate position now offered to him. While fully appreciating the desire of the trustees to improve the school system, it is the opinion of a large number of citizens that Mr. Hay's valuable services in education should not be lost to our city, but that some arrangement should be made to retain him in a position worthy of his long experience and admirable qualifications. We trust, therefore, that you will take such steps in regard to this matter as will satisfy the reasonable wishes of your petitioners. The board accepted Mr. Hay's resignation. Robt. Maxwell, who gave notice

CITY NEWS

The Chief Executive Week in Exchange

Together With from Correspondence Exchange

When ordering the WEEKLY SUN to be sent to you, please give the NAME of the office to which the paper is to be sent, and that of the office to which it is to be sent.

Remember! The Office must be sure to ensure prompt service.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS: News correspondents must be sure to mail in their copy not later than Saturday to ensure insertion in the following issue.

Bridgetown, N. S. W. Reports from Sun owing to much work is striking the potatoes.

The Presbyterian Kings Co., realized its annual picnic on the 28th.

The reading room, Bert, Albert Co., by Union, was formally day evening.

The agency of the company and the merrily held by Corn been transferred to Miss Laura Lewis.

It has been finally a vote in Bridgetown question of September.

Wallace Gibson of Co., has purchased a house of 10 rooms, moved his family to S. Stevens, a v. of Memel, Albert Co. by hand one and a grass in six hours.

The Seckville Post oyster beds planted years ago have been being covered with.

Alona Court, I. O. will run an excursion on the 8th prox. 2. den has been engaged.

Four of Biglin's, Robert Colpitts, Al. H. Smith and J. W. moved his family to autumn.

Early apples are small quantities to John. The valley a exceed 15,000 barrels—Monitor.

It is understood of the Medway, N. pany and other all been bonded by an—Gold Hunter.

These are dull in gas the coal trade are now laid up at which have been weeks.—Amherst B.

The schooner B. mitted to American from Bath, Mass. ashore last Dec. Beach, Mass., and of.

Joseph Crabb, w. Richmond, Carleton of 58 years, left five children and 40 s. He had lived upw. the sea for many years.

The Bridgewater regret that Rev. J. H. pastor of the Baptist town, intends to leave Rochester, N. Y.

The church post Queens Co., intend Armstrong's Corn 8th September. An will be a suggestion members of fifteen.

The Free Baptist Scotia will hold its Yarmouth, Sept. 8 those expected to a Chase of Bates of Rev. Dr. Joseph M. ton.

Rev. Geo. C. N. evangelist and B. in the city next week, Mrs. G. H. He has consented ings while here, which will be given.

Rev. G. W. Mac conducting intere Brazil Lake. Rev. St. John, and Rev. Sunbury Co., June cutting bar of an operation, with his legs was out of shot to end his life.

Ontario millers have of four are not going all events they are to orders, and it ferer their wheat.

Death of Miss E. C. Gray of Boston at Campobello.

St. Andrews, Aug. 30.—Miss E. C. Gray, sister of Judge Gray of Boston, Mass., died very suddenly at the Tyn-y-coed hotel, Campobello, on Saturday morning. She was found lying in bed unconscious, and notwithstanding every effort to relieve her she remained in that state to the hour of her death, 11.30 a. m. Her remains, accompanied by her brother, were brought to St. Andrews on Saturday afternoon and forwarded to Boston by the C. P. R.

An Judge Gray of Boston was getting out of a barouche at the railway depot on Saturday afternoon his foot slipped on the step and he fell between the wheels of the barouche and the railway platform. By the assistance of John S. Magee and others he was extricated from his dangerous position, which was not an easy task, he being a very heavy man. Fortunately he escaped without injury.

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CANADA WEST.

Down the Red River—The Oldest Nor'-West Settlement.

Historic Selkirk—Lower Fort Garry—A Big Fish Hatchery and a Big Fish Freezer.

Old and New Hudson Bay Times—Men and Women Who Knew Riel—An Unrewarded Half-Breed—An Amherst Administrator—A Moonlight Drive by the Red River.

For further instruction concerning this part of the country we took a run down to Southern Manitoba. The railway carries us through extensive natural hay fields which extend as far as we can see in both directions. This land is not yet taken up and the hay is cut on it sometimes under license, and sometimes without even that formality. The farmers down on these lands in the summer, make what hay they want at very little expense and stack it up for winter use. Farther south we reached the settlements of the Mennonites, who occupy several townships in the vicinity of Morden. These families, who are mainly immigrants from Russia, number several thousands and are nearly all farmers. They began in this part of the country by holding land in common, and building small villages with their farms all around them. Most of these communities are now breaking up. The younger people desire to own their farms individually, but we observed one village where houses and barns are all together, which indicates Mennonite ownership. The Canadian and English settlers do not adopt the village system, but live on their own farms. Where one man farms two or three hundred acres this is the only practical way, as it requires a great deal of travel to reach the fields from the farm villages. Mr. Bellamy is at a discount in the west. There every man wants to get what he works for.

These Mennonites came in with assistance from various quarters. One or two bands had loans from the government; some borrowed money from friends in Europe; some were assisted by previous settlers, but in all cases, so far as we could learn, they were now practically independent. Not only so, but many of them have money in the bank and are able to make advances to those who come after them from Europe.

In company with one of the doctors of Morden we drove out to visit some of these families. We called at the abode of a farmer who has several hundred acres of wheat and a fair herd of cattle. As with other Mennonites, his house and barn are under one roof. The dwelling comprises two rooms besides the loft. The floor is hard earth and the family apparently sleep on couches around the wall. The most conspicuous article of furniture is the large oven which is framed into the partition between the rooms and reaches nearly across the apartment. The people say that the family in winter sleep on the oven, but at the time of our visit the climate did not require such warm quarters. Without, in the farmhouse, which is also the barnyard, the stable manure was piled up in small heaps to dry. It is packed carefully by marching the cattle over it in the yard, and when sufficiently prepared is intended for fuel. The thrifty Mennonite does not go to the forest for his firewood, but supplies his fire in this way. A Mennonite house may be distinguished in winter at a long distance by the density of the smoke, and it is said that it may also be distinguished for a mile in the dark by the smell.

Our Mennonite family was very good natured and told us all they could in their rather broken English, which was yet more useful than our own worse German. We learned that the Mennonites are industrious, but not violently active. He seems to grow very stout with years, and it is stated that the occasional reaches the weight of 400 pounds. We saw some very broad noses, but I would not estimate their weight so high as that. They are an extremely religious people, observing very strictly the rules of their order. They are strenuous in refusing to go to law even with the Gentiles. They adhere to the doctrine of non-resistance, declining to defend their property from thieves, or their purse from the impostor. They do not perform military service nor vote at elections. Yet somehow they manage to hold on to their property and escape fraud. Perhaps the society with which they decline to mingle takes care of them, for public opinion is obviously opposed to the spilling of the Mennonite. Disputes among themselves are settled by the church, which is under the control of a bishop for the diocese, and certain local officials. The obtuse Mennonite is economically catat. There is a settlement of expelled Mennonites on the southern border, and to the credit of the church it may be said that these outlaws are not in high repute among the English people. The vote of the economic catates is said to be an object of regard to political parties at election time, and is procurable by judicious outlay of spirituous liquors.

Even the orthodox Mennonite has a taste for intoxicants. He takes his champagne with profusion. But on the whole they are very excellent citizens, having good reputes in the community, and good credit at the banks. If they would condescend to use it. Their younger people are falling rapidly into the ways of the country, and it is believed that perhaps in a generation or two some of their descendants may venture on an intermarriage with the English unbeliever. At present, how-

ever, nothing of the kind takes place.

Morden is an ambitious town in the center of the country we took a run down to Southern Manitoba. The railway carries us through extensive natural hay fields which extend as far as we can see in both directions. This land is not yet taken up and the hay is cut on it sometimes under license, and sometimes without even that formality. The farmers down on these lands in the summer, make what hay they want at very little expense and stack it up for winter use. Farther south we reached the settlements of the Mennonites, who occupy several townships in the vicinity of Morden. These families, who are mainly immigrants from Russia, number several thousands and are nearly all farmers. They began in this part of the country by holding land in common, and building small villages with their farms all around them. Most of these communities are now breaking up. The younger people desire to own their farms individually, but we observed one village where houses and barns are all together, which indicates Mennonite ownership. The Canadian and English settlers do not adopt the village system, but live on their own farms. Where one man farms two or three hundred acres this is the only practical way, as it requires a great deal of travel to reach the fields from the farm villages. Mr. Bellamy is at a discount in the west. There every man wants to get what he works for.

A man by name of Cate, from Kent county, N. B., lives within a mile of Morden, and has a very fine three hundred acre wheat field. Dr. McConnell, who gave us much information about the Mennonites, says that some of these men have had to fight with sickness and other hindrances, and that one of them has paid him \$400 or \$500 doctor bills in a year. But the general story is that the country is healthy and that there is very little illness. Our doctor is a son-in-law of James Fraser, who came to Morden from Pictou, N. S., and is one of the prominent citizens. Mr. Fraser will be remembered in Nova Scotia as a contractor who did a good deal of work on the Intercolonial and Pictou railways, and who had a contract on the famous Parrsboro snag. His son Byron, who came from Nova Scotia a few years ago, is the proprietor of a four mill stone mill which grinds four barrels of flour a day. The mill is four stories high, works by the latest processes and produces a fine brand of flour, for which local market is always available. Another son of Mr. Fraser operates a new woollen mill near the town. Two others are clergymen and one has a very large congregation in Minneapolis. Incidentally the doctor's son-in-law does a stroke of farming. He has 500 acres of wheat, which he expects to give him 12,500 to 15,000 bushels.

To the curious observer it would appear that a practical farmer with a few thousand dollars could not do a better thing than buy a farm in cultivation in the settled parts of Manitoba. Around Morden, which seems to be a fortunate country, farms may be bought at \$5 to \$10 an acre, and all that is to say it would be possible to buy a four hundred acre farm, of which some two hundred acres would be under crop, for about \$4,000. The buildings, which are a small but comfortable residence and a small barn. There are not many spacious barns in the west, for the cattle do not require shelter very long, and besides there are not many cattle kept except in the ranch districts, where they make a specialty of it. The grain is not housed at all, but is thrashed on the field and generally carted right to the elevator at the nearest railway station. Some farmers have a little granary and store their grain at home until they have time to cart it away, but that does not appear to be the usual custom. When the grain is delivered at the elevator it is graded and weighed, and the farmer gets a receipt, which entitles him to sell the grain on deposit, and this receipt he can cash at any time to the extent of three-fourths of the value of the grain. This it is not necessary for the farmer to have many buildings, and many of them have none except the dwelling house and a shed for the horses.

We were indebted to William Tupper, of the firm of McDonald & Tupper, Winnipeg, for a drive down the Red River, some twenty-five miles, to the ancient town of Selkirk, which dates back to the early days of the Red River settlement. It would perhaps surprise some eastern people to know that on this journey one passes through a country which was once the seat of a seventy-five years old, and sees old Scotchmen who were born in the country. There is a church built of stone at St. Andrews, less than twenty miles north of Winnipeg, which is nearly half a century old, and not far below it is Lower Fort Garry, which was built about 1823, not long after the time of Lord Selkirk. This fort, which is surrounded by a high stone stockade, enclosing a few acres of land and several substantial buildings, is a memorial of Governor Sir George Simpson, the most eminent of the old Hudson Bay men. Sir George resided mostly at Montreal, but occasionally he dwelt within these battlements, and there Sir Donald Smith, when he was governor, sometimes took up his quarters. At present the chief commissioner, C. C. Chipman, makes it his summer quarters, while his office is more than twenty miles away at Winnipeg. Time was when the distance would not be very easily travelled, but now it only means an hour's run by one of the two railways which connect Winnipeg with Selkirk, one being on each side of the river.

We saw Mr. Chipman in his office at Winnipeg sitting under the frown of a full length picture of Governor Simpson, and I fell to the lot of Mrs. Chipman to show us the sights and tell us the story of old Fort Garry. Mr. Chipman is an Amherst boy, who was once private secretary to Sir Charles Tupper. Mrs. Chipman is a Halifax lady, a daughter of Mr. Borradale, lately of the island revenues department. Old Fort Garry is an in-

teresting place, where the old fashions are respected and preserved, and the old furniture remains and ancient weapons of war are festooned about the walls. Beside it flows the Red river and back of it the hills rise as far as any hills can exist in this valley. There is still much trading carried on at the post, and only lately has a portion of it been recovered from the provincial authorities, who used a part of the buildings for a lunatic asylum. It was in this neighborhood that Dr. Schultz, afterwards Sir John, was held for several days when he escaped from Riel and before he made his wonderful journey through the woods to Lake Superior. The older people expect here all knew him well in the early days, and many of them have vivid recollections of the episode of 1871 and the murder of Thomas Scott. Sir Donald Smith was in the fort when Riel's men came there and searched the house for Dr. Schultz, who was wise enough not to be on the premises. Farther up stream lives the man who harbored him for several days, and I believe the man who is still living who guided him on his winter journey. Below Fort Garry is the town of Selkirk, a place of some two thousand people, who claim that their town ought to have been Winnipeg. They say that their is the natural location for the great city of the west, seeing that they lie at the head of Red River navigation, that they have the reach of floods and have a much better climate than Winnipeg.

But Selkirk has its own interests. It is the least important of all the west. Lake Winnipeg, which is a little below, produces whitefish of a very fine quality and various other kinds of fish which find a market as far east as New York, which city alone takes two or three carloads a week. From 15 to 20 steamers and about 200 small boats are engaged in fishing on these waters. The Icelandic settlers and a number of Highland Scotch do not leave the summer, are in the habit of going on these fishing expeditions and supply the three or four large companies engaged in the fish-business. There is at Selkirk probably the best example in Canada of a well managed deal of work. It was a very hot day when we were there, and to stand in a chamber registering a few degrees below zero was pleasant enough for a minute. The men who worked there, clad in overalls, were busy with their work. It seemed to have quite enough of it. We were shown 750,000 pounds of fish stored in this warehouse, and stood shivering while we saw men packing up barrels of potatoes, beans, and other vegetables as brought on the table at the beginning of August.

There is near Selkirk, the second largest fish hatchery in America. It is in charge of Mr. LaTouche Tupper, who is probably the best authority on the habits of fish and on fish culture that there is in Western Canada. The fish hatchery on Lake Winnipeg and its neighborhood is capable of enormous development, but already employs about a thousand people, and during a part of the year produces from a quarter of a million to a half a million pounds of fish. Mr. Tupper has had a good deal of experience in fish. Besides all that he is one of the Northwest pioneers, who were engaged in the first railway survey in this country, more than twenty years ago. He was one of the men who region from Port Arthur to the Rocky Mountains, prospecting for railway locations. He also saw some sharp business in the Northwest rebellion, serving as captain in the Winnipeg regiment, but acting valiantly as an officer of the scouts. It was a little party under his command that captured Riel, and it was his particular associate, Tom Hour, a half breed, who fired the rebel chief, disarmed him and brought him back to Mr. Tupper's story there is no doubt that Hour was entitled to the ten thousand dollar reward offered for Riel's capture by the general. But it is certain that Tom never got the money, and he was never paid for his part. He not even got his pay for the clothing he had destroyed in his hunt. The same party brought in three of the Indians who were concerned in the massacre at that time, two of whom were afterwards hanged. They hunted Big Bear to his den, and were therefore at the end of the rebellion.

Mr. Tupper's study is his nest residence at Selkirk is a curiosity shop. He has a large collection of Indian weapons and implements which he has gathered in. He has the remains of Louis Riel's rifle, down which curiosity hunters have carried off some important parts. He retains the belts and cartridges of Big Bear and his fellow assassins. The captain is himself an accomplished woodsman, and probably knows more about living outdoors in the winter than most men in the west. He is moreover a poet, as witness his contributions to the Winnipeg Commercial.

It was mentioned above that the Red River valley between Winnipeg and Selkirk is an old settlement, except the Hudson Bay Company's servants, Simpson, and I fell to the lot of Mrs. Chipman to show us the sights and tell us the story of old Fort Garry. Mr. Chipman is an Amherst boy, who was once private secretary to Sir Charles Tupper. Mrs. Chipman is a Halifax lady, a daughter of Mr. Borradale, lately of the island revenues department. Old Fort Garry is an in-

men who have lived all their lives in this country. Besides the remains of the Hudson Bay posts, the churches and the graveyards, there are many memorials of the old regime. I do not propose to speak of them now, but merely to suggest that there is an interesting field for the enquiring stranger in this part of the country, which is very seldom visited by the tourist.

There is a monument at a place not far below Winnipeg called Seven Oaks, which recalls one of the fights between the Northwest company and the Hudson Bay company. In this little battle General Assiniboine of the Hudson Bay company was killed and twenty-one of the twenty-seven men who were with him were killed or wounded. The day was won by the Northwesters, who took possession of the Hudson Bay post and held it until Earl Selkirk brought in his Swiss mercenaries, otherwise known as the De Meuron men, who figured afterwards as the auxiliary forces to the Hudson Bay company. Old men still speak of the De Meurons, some of whose descendants are still in the land, and who remained as a military body for many years. In the Hudson Bay posts and in many other places the De Meuron name is kept as a memorial of the past.

Speaking of Captain Tupper it is worth mentioning that Mrs. Tupper is a daughter of one of the old soldiers of the war of 1812, and was living in the neighborhood of Fort Garry at the time of Riel's first rebellion. She was young then, but was accustomed to go and come into Riel's fort with a much interference, and when the sentinel did stop her on one occasion Riel interfered in her behalf.

The history of the west is the history of the Hudson Bay company, but the full history of that company has not yet been written. It is a work to which a man might well set himself, covering as it does a period of 200 years, and containing more romance and adventure than is found in most of the sensational books for young people. It would be a great theme for a second Francis Parkman, and in my opinion it is one of the most important things that should be done in the history of the west. It is a work to which a man might well set himself, covering as it does a period of 200 years, and containing more romance and adventure than is found in most of the sensational books for young people. It would be a great theme for a second Francis Parkman, and in my opinion it is one of the most important things that should be done in the history of the west.

But the Hudson Bay company is not all of the past. Nearly every place that it has occupied it holds yet. Under Mr. Chipman's management it is doing quite a business. Not only does it maintain its own posts on the Saskatchewan, Red River, the Athabasca, and Peace Rivers, and away from the coast, but it opens new posts in new settlements. The company has its shops at Nelson and other places in the Kootenay; at Vancouver, at the mouth of the Fraser, at the mouth of the Columbia, and at the mouth of the Snake. Its places of business in the towns are substantial stone structures, forming conspicuous objects in the place. Its shops in Winnipeg are the largest establishments of their kind in the west. It has its regular scale of prices, from which it does not depart. Buying enormous quantities and dealing directly with the producers, it is able to compete in all the markets. At Winnipeg, and probably in other places, the goods kept by the Hudson Bay company are of the highest quality, and their shops are patronized by the most particular people.

Over the enormous business of this company, young Amherst man was placed some years ago, and he had little experience in this kind of work, his administration has been singularly successful. He has reduced the expenditure by cutting off some services which were of little value and were only incidents of the value of ancient traditions. He has extended the business wherever it could profitably be carried on, and he has kept the company as strong as ever. Its work is carried forward with due regard to business principles.

A moonlight drive up the Red River valley is an experience which ought to remain a delightful memory to the day of one's death. Lower Fort Garry, with its traditions of old times; St. Andrews, with its old houses of log and its newer ones of stone, its rapids, which alone obstructed traffic between Winnipeg and the northern regions, its old church, its road houses, recalling the stage and horse-back days, its time hills shooting out a strange glow in the twilight; St. Paul's, with its long narrow farms, its glimpses of the star-spangled river, its Indian industrial school, where the contumacious Factory declined to allow Mr. Tupper's party to bring liquor into the house, and his school house where the banquet took place, suffering and battle in the early days of the century; and then the fights of Winnipeg glowing far over the valley—who can forget it all? Here in this Red River valley the energetic and impulsive new west is mixed up with the glamor and romance of the old regime. Here the grasses and the flowers and the modern life and the cultivated homes are found almost side by side with the primitive ways of the descendants of the Scottish and French fathers and the native mothers who first met in this valley three-quarters of a century ago. Cities and towns have risen near the sides of those sons of the soil, but the rural life in many homes today is much the same as it was when old Fort Garry was new. In these treeless plains the scenery does not disturb the landscape as it does with us, and one may see today nearly the same scene as met the view of the first western explorer.

CANADA'S INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION. St. John, N. B., Sept. 14th to 24th, 1897.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS. Tickets will be for sale from all I. C. R. and branch line stations in New Brunswick from 13th to 24th September, good to return up to 23rd September at one regular fare. From stations in Nova Scotia tickets will be issued on 13th and 17th, and in Quebec on 15th and 19th, good to return till September 23rd at one regular fare.

From Stations—Moncton to St. John. Special cheap excursions every day except 18th and 21st. Tickets good going day of issue only and return, leaving St. John same day. Moncton \$1.80 Peticodiac 1.35 and proportionately from other stations.

SPECIAL CHEAP DAYS. Amherst and Point du Chene September 16th and 21st. A special excursion train will run from these points, returning same day. Tickets at following rates: Amherst \$2.00 Point du Chene 1.25 Peticodiac 1.09 and proportionately from other stations.

From Point du Chene, Amherst and Stations Inclusive. Every day except 16th and 21st, tickets good going day of issue only and return, leaving St. John following day. Amherst \$2.00 Peticodiac 1.35 and proportionately from other stations.

Stations North of Moncton, September 15th and 20th. Tickets will be sold for accommodation trains September 15th and 20th, and for express trains due to arrive St. John morning of 16th and 21st, good to return by any regular train within two days from the date of issue. Campello \$2.00 Dalhousie 2.00 Bathurst 2.00 and proportionately from other stations.

Exhibits will pay freight going to the Exhibition and if unsold will be returned free. Live stock delivered to WARD C. PITFIELD, President. CHAS. A. NVERTT, Manager and Sec'y

SENSATIONAL BUNCO CASE.

A Bold Confidence Game Attempted at Salisbury, Massachusetts. Salisbury, Mass., Aug. 29.—The details of a most sensational case of bunco was made public today, in which one of the principal actors is Joseph W. Mason, a wealthy farmer living on the Whitehall road. A few days ago Mr. Mason called at one of the local banks and presented securities to the amount of \$10,000 and asked that he be paid the cash for them. The bank officials were suspicious and refused the money. It is now learned that had Mr. Mason succeeded in getting the cash he would probably find himself just \$100,000 out at the present time, as the result of one of the boldness of the bunco game ever heard of in New England. On the day in question he was called upon by a finely-dressed man, who said he wanted to buy a farm. He had already looked at several farms, but this particular one had him "beset," and an offer was made to purchase it. During the conversation the two men wandered back into the field, where a third man was met. After a brief talk one of the strangers showed a large roll of money and suggested a game of cards. Mr. Mason declining on the ground that he did not know how to play cards. Then one of the strangers offered to play for Mr. Mason, and after a few games Mr. Mason was nominal winner of \$10,000, but in a short time he had lost the \$10,000 and several thousand more. The strangers demanded the money they had won, but Mr. Mason asserted he had no money with him and emptied his pockets to prove his assertion. Filled at this point, they demanded his note, and seeing that he was far from his house and in the company of desperate men, he told them to go to the house with him and he would straighten matters out. Arriving at the house he gathered up his securities and came to this city for the purpose of getting them converted into cash, but in his haste was unsuccessful. Meaning the two strangers became suspicious and made themselves scarce. No good description of them can be obtained and the police are in possession of the facts, the matter has been kept very quiet.

FROM THE KLONDYKE.

In the Name of Humanity All Persons Asked to Stay Away Until Next Spring. Seattle, Wash., Aug. 29.—The steamer Portland arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning, fourteen hours after she had been sighted off Cape Flattery. She carried thirteen miners, each of whom brought only a small part of his stake. The total amount of dust on the vessel is perhaps \$75,000. The Portland was delayed by the failure of the P. B. Bear to arrive at St. Michael's and a storm on the North Pacific coast. The miners on board, with the amount of their total mining profits, part of which was brought with them, are as follows: J. Rowans, \$50,000; Jim Bell, \$45,000; Joe Goldsmith, \$35,000; N. M. Evans, \$35,000; W. W. Caldwell, \$35,000; W. O. Orr, \$30,000; C. K. Zilly, \$25,000; F. W. Cobb, \$25,000; W. Zahn, \$15,000; A. Buckley, \$10,000; M. S. Lansing, \$15,000; B. W. Farnham, \$10,000; M. E. Camier, \$15,000. H. N. Stanley, who went to St. Michael's for the Associated Press, returned to this city on the steamer Portland. He says: "I have been seven weeks at the mouth of the Yukon at St. Michael's, where I saw all the miners coming out, and interviewed them. As a result I feel it my duty to advise everybody to stay out until next spring. Wild and in many cases exaggerated reports have been circulated since the first discoveries were made. The strike, however, was and is one of the greatest, if not the greatest in the world's history. Probably \$2,000,000 was taken from the spring, and next spring I look for from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000. The fields have hardly been opened up as yet, but those going in now must bear in mind that everything in this region was staked long before any reports were made. In our world, and that those going in now must prospect for themselves, by claims from the present owners or work for the owners. "No strikes had been reported up to the time of my leaving, and another 'may not be made in five years, although Alaska is an enormous country, said with a yet, I believe, produce more gold than we have dreamed of." "Relief for those caught in the Klondyke after winter sets in is equally impossible, so, in the name of humanity, I ask that a stop be put to this wholesale transportation of people without supplies. Let no man be allowed to enter that region unless he carries with him enough food and clothing to last him a year. "There are women and little children there today who should be sent out as far as St. Michael's before navigation closes. "There will be as good chances for mining in the time as now. Let the people wait. This is not a Cripple Creek or Deadwood proposition. If caught they cannot wait out." San Francisco, Aug. 29.—A representative of the Associated Press writes from Alaska: Nearly three hundred gold seekers are resting here in enforced idleness. Miners returning from the upper country left the Klondyke in the middle of July, say that prospecting was already running very low, and that it went out of the war zone just about as fast as it was off of the steamers. They say the old timers realize the situation and that the down river boats will be crowded with eager men. Distress and death are predicted by them as the result of the Klondyke. There were twenty persons here when the Excelsior arrived who had come from the river, fifteen of whom were miners. They are said to have all the way from \$100,000 to \$400,000 among them.

HEAVY TOURIST TRAVEL.

The scene in the I. C. R. depot Friday afternoon between 4.30 and five was a lively one. The travel was unusually heavy, so much so, in fact, that the C. P. R. express, which leaves here at 4.45 o'clock local, had to be divided into two sections, the Montreal train going out first with three sleepers, beside several first class coaches, all in charge of Conductor Beaton. The second section left a few minutes later with the Boston passengers, the train being in charge of Conductor Wylie. This is the largest regular passenger train ever sent out of this city. An immense amount of baggage and mails had to be handled and the work was performed with marked promptitude by the station staff. A gentleman connected with one of the leading transportation companies stated on Friday that no former season in the like period had there been as many American tourists of the better class in St. John as during the last three or four weeks. They are of the class who want the best and are willing to pay for it. Travel westward by rail and steamer is now very heavy. Both trains and steamers are crowded.

COULD NOT TURN IN BED.

Terrible Suffering of an Elora Lady From Rheumatism—Then Tapers Sufferer But Cured by Two Boxes of Sufferer's American Rheumatic Cure. No one can describe the intensity of suffering that came from an attack of rheumatism. "For fifteen years," says Mrs. John Beaumont of Elora, Ont., "I have been more or less troubled with rheumatism, which took the form of pains in my back, often coming to my bed and rendering me part of the time wholly unfit for my duties. At times I suffered so intensely that I could not turn in my bed, and the disease was fast reaching a point where both myself and my husband had become thoroughly discouraged. I was then recommended Scott's Sufferer's American Rheumatic Cure, and after the first bottle I was able to sit up, and before four more were taken I was able to go about as usual, and have been in excellent health."

BURNED TO A CRISP.

Tampa, Fla., Aug. 29.—Marie, the 24-year-old daughter of Mrs. Frances Veldez of Port Tampa City went into the kitchen to start a fire this afternoon. She poured on kerosene and instantly there was a deafening explosion, followed by the girl's agonizing cries as she ran from the room to her mother, who at once came to her assistance. While she was attempting to extinguish the flames, her own clothes caught fire and the two ran screaming from the house. Both were burned to a crisp. The house was destroyed. A small boy was burned in the house. His body has not been recovered. The fire spread rapidly and five houses were burned, there being no fire protection. The Port Tampa fire department turned out, but could do no good, there being no water on hand. Loss, \$20,000.

IN IN

Some Fighting

men and Reg

The Ameer's Reply

India is Di

Afridis Quarrelling Am

Booty Taken from

Bombay, Aug. 29.

has been received. An attack has been made on the Ameer's army, attacking force was five killed and many a considerable excess along the border and the Ameer's army. It is a tribesman are gathered at Zariat sanitarium, flet regarding the children and their parents, but the route is considered children at the brought away, but sent from them. The column which was despatched to the district today, is of native troops and with medical services. It has Kohat pass if necessary. Rumors are current doubts upon the Ameer's reply to the subjects in the upper. The disarming of which formed a part of Jamrud, was a but the orders were any trouble. Much into the camp at place, as many as shots having been posts in a single mile shots were fired at that three native of watch were killed. It speaks well of obedience maintain that not a shot was fired. The hot weather health and spirits good. Fears are expressed that the northwest whole district being the enemy. Gen. Woodhouse, tam from Mardan, which amounts to with guns will be. Construction has the rumors that the vision of the body captured forts. On the Khyber pass, dispersed to seek lions. This is probably the cessation of hostilities. The delay occurs in this, for which purpose thousand men are a general uprising. The extending from Zalmuz, but in Warishtar, despite the British force in east of Rustam. Be the Indian tribes inclined to fire. Simla, Aug. 29.—A native troops and Regiment, with four of Col. Rich for the relief of the force to the assistance of the garrison. It has captured of Port accomplished through the original reports. ing two hours took walls of the fort, 350 Khyber Rifles were belonged to. Included a number Peshawar valley. desultory nature, were dropped from the their homes. The soon began to exhibit were the men were opened from enemy poured in. S were fled and others terminated with the be- were the disar- were opened from the allowed to go free, which led to the d of the garrison believed that the rising the forts to have acted in a

NOTHING AILS T

TBBRE

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L EXHIBITION

4th, 1897.

ARRANGEMENTS.

branch line stations in New Brunswick return on 25th September.

issued on 18th and 17th, all September 28th at one.

L CHEAP DAYS.

Point du Chene Septem- 21st.

excursion train will run from returning same day. Tickets

to Moncton, Septem- 20th.

to be sold for accommodation

to arrive at St. Michaels

and 21st, good to return by any

within two days from date of

to be sold for accommodation

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IN INDIA.

Some Fighting Between Tribes- men and Regular Troops.

The Ameer's Reply to the Viceroy of India is Discredited.

Afridis Quarrelling Among Themselves Over Booty Taken from Captured Forts.

Bombay, Aug. 23.—Little fresh news has been received from the frontier.

An attack has been made on Shimwari, in the Samana range, but the attacking force was repulsed, losing five killed and many wounded.

There is considerable excitement among the tribes along the Bolan route to Quetta, and the telegraph wires have again been cut. It is reported that the tribesmen are gathering near the Ziarat sanitarium, and much anxiety is felt regarding the safety of the ladies and children there, as the railway officials are asking for military protection for their property.

If the route is considered safe, the ladies and children at the sanitarium will be brought away, but otherwise troops will be sent from Quetta to protect them.

The column under Col. Gordon, which was despatched to the Samana district today, is composed entirely of native troops and is fully equipped with medical, commissariat and other services. It has orders to force the Kohat pass if necessary.

Bumors are current tending to throw doubts upon the genuineness of the Ameer's reply to the viceroy of India regarding the complexity of Afghan subjects in the uprising.

The disarming of the Khyber rifles, which formed a part of the garrison at Jamrud, was a complete surprise but the orders were obeyed without any trouble. Much individual firing into the camp at Jamrud has taken place, as many as one hundred rifles shot having been fired at the outposts in a single night. Some of these shots were fired at so short a range that three native officers who were on watch were killed.

It speaks well of the discipline and obedience maintained in the camp that not a shot was fired in reply.

The hot weather is trying but the health and spirits of the troops are good.

Fears are expressed of the fall of Rustam, northwest of Mardan, the whole district being in the hands of the enemy.

Gen. Woodhouse has gone to Rustam, from Mardan, where the force, which amounts to two hundred men with guns, will be strengthened.

Confirmation has been received of the rumors that the Afridis are quarrelling among themselves over the booty of many of the captured forts.

Only a few of the Afridis are reported to have been left to guard the Khyber pass, the others having dispersed to seek supplies of provisions. This probably is the reason for the cessation of hostilities.

The general idea here is that if further delay occurs in punishing Afridis, for which purpose at least twenty thousand men are required, there will be a general uprising on an enormous scale, extending from Orakzai to Zalmuz, beyond Kuram and into Warisat, despite the presence of the British force in the Tochi valley east of Rustam. Between Bunner and the Indus the tribes appear to be disinclined to join the rebellion.

Simla, Aug. 23.—A strong column of native troops and the Royal Irish Regiment, with four guns, under command of Col. Richardson, has started for the Indus valley, after debarking at Peshawar, and is expected to be in the assistance of the Shimwari garrison. It has developed that the capture of Fort Lumbi-Kochal was accomplished through treachery and that the original reports that a fight lasting two hours took place within the walls of the fort, is unfounded. The 350 Khyber Rifles were stationed there belonged to various clans, and included a number of men from the Peshawar valley. After debarking of a desultory nature some of the Shimwari dropped from the walls and fled to their homes. The Afridis on the walls soon began to exchange greetings with the besiegers, and the gates were opened from the inside and the enemy poured in. Some of the defenders fled and others remained and fraternized with the besiegers. The Peshawar contingent numbered six of them were held as prisoners, and the remainder, to the number of 20, were allowed to go free. It was this news which led to the disarming of a portion of the garrison at Jamrud. It is believed that the Khyber Rifles garrisoning the forts in the Khyber Pass have acted in a similar manner.

NOTHING AILS THE AIR OF CANTERBURY.

The doctor gave it as his opinion that the air of Canterbury was too relaxing for Mrs. Caroline Boys, an old resident of the place.

His judgment was based upon the fact that in July, 1891, she began to feel weak and ailing. Presently she looked as badly as she felt. Her skin and the whites of her eyes turned yellow, and she went feebly about her work, as one who works because she must, not because there is any comfort or pleasure in it. She says her mouth tasted badly, her appetite fell away, and the little she ate caused her "awful pain" in the side and chest.

She had a constant noise or ringing in the head, and the nerves of her face twitched dreadfully. "After a time," she says, "my breathing got so bad that I could not get fairly to struggle to catch my breath. At night I got little or no sleep, and during the day I felt so wretchedly nervous that I knew not what to do with myself. Then the strength appeared to come out of me, and I was all I could do to walk even a short distance. "If I raised my eyes to look upwards my head swam round, and I would reel

THE ST. JOHN ELECTION CASES.

A rumor that the election protests were not yet all dead caused quite an attendance at the police court on August 24th about 11 o'clock.

Shortly before the hour it was learned that the petitioner, John A. Chesley, was to be represented by fresh counsel in the person of Daniel Mullin and A. W. Macrae, and the reasons for such change were canvassed by those present who were not in the confidence of the parties concerned.

The gentlemen referred to consulted with each other for some time. After some time L. A. Currey, Q. C., arrived and in walking across the court room said: "Mr. Mullin, are you in this petition matter?" "I am," was the reply.

"Does the fact begin to dawn upon you at last?"

It was soon known that Judge Landry had arrived and that he was in the Judge's room, but there was much speculation as to whether Judge Vanwart would come or not. It was remembered that he had been opposed to the adjournment of the hearing and at first this was thought to be the reason for his absence.

Mr. Mullin stated that telegrams had been sent to both the judges informing them that the petitions were dropped and that there would be no need for their appearance.

Mr. Mullin had a few minutes' private conference with Judge Landry and soon after his honor entered the court room. He said: "As my brother Judge is not present I have no authority to proceed in this case. I have waited a reasonable time, and apparently he will not be here. Whether I shall go away or remain here for a time I do not know, but I make the announcement for the benefit of you gentlemen who are present."

Judge Landry was using to leave the court when Mr. Mullin said: "Informally I desire to draw your honor's attention to the rules of court."

Currey here broke in to ask who was for his speaking in the matter. Mr. Mullin—For the petitioner.

Mr. Currey—Then, your honor, I say he has no authority; I am the petitioner's agent and have not em power. Mr. Mullin and he has no rights here, as he has not been engaged in this case.

Mr. Mullin—I am only speaking informally and I desire to make an application.

Mr. Mullin—The court is not open and Mr. Mullin has no rights in the matter. Mr. Mullin—There is Mr. Chesley in court. Let your honor ask him who he wishes to represent him.

Judge Landry (laughing)—I will refer to the matter for a time and can be seen in chambers.

After the judge had retired, Mr. Mullin made an application before him to have A. W. Macrae substituted as agent for the petitioner. In support of the application, Mr. Mullin produced a document which, in the afternoon, he did not think should be made public, reading his honor's decision, which was reserved.

Judge Landry went to Dorchester in the afternoon for the purpose of the appointment of another judge in case Judge Vanwart should decline to sit.

The rules of court apply in case of such a contingency, and, when enabling another judge to act, they also provide that in case the court shall not sit at any time to which it has been adjourned it shall stand adjourned from day to day, ipso facto.

Upon this Mr. Currey, Q. C., stated his contention that they can not be put out of court by the courts of last resort.

The election court, if it were a court, would be the centre of attraction Thursday morning. At 11 o'clock Judges Landry and Vanwart entered the court room, and the hearing was presided over by D. Mullin to change the agent for John A. Chesley in his petition against J. A. Chesley, Wm. Christie and John Conroy, which that repeated efforts had been made to get L. A. Currey, Q. C., to go on with the case, but that he had refused to do so.

Judge Vanwart asked if the parties were ready to proceed, and Mr. Mullin said that they were, and would go on in the afternoon.

Judge Vanwart pointed out that particulars had not been given within the time required, but Mr. Mullin contended that the particulars having been signed on Wednesday last this would not invalidate the petition.

Judge Vanwart asked if it was intended that he should believe that Mr. Chesley all along wanted the case to go on.

After an answer by Mr. Mullin that this was the case his honor remarked that he did not see how any intelligent man could think that there had been some kind of arrangement, a bona fide intention of prosecuting the case. If he did think so he must have been a very cunning man. He then asked the counsel what were his views as to the validity of the adjournment in March last.

Mr. Mullin thought that under the rules of the election court the court should be adjourned for the length of time, and adjourned from day to day until the hearing.

Judge Vanwart—My view of the case is that it was out of court on the 25th March. I think it died there and is dead now. I have not changed my opinion, and I do not think it is possible to adjourn ten years ago still in session?

Mr. Mullin desired that the agent should be changed and the case be dealt with. He was retained and willing to go on. If it was a matter of payment of taxed costs, when Mr. Currey's bill was taxed, if anything were due him he could be paid.

He thought he was paid already.

Judge Vanwart—You had not asked the amount. The court could consider the making of the order.

Judge Vanwart felt that if Judge Landry had power to adjourn the court against his protest there was no such thing as a trial by two judges in the election court. He had not yet decided whether he would sit or not.

The judges then retired and at 11:40 returned into court.

Judge Vanwart had a statement made, saying that he had determined to sit so that the court could be opened. He had carefully considered the adjournment matter since March, and had not changed his mind that Judge Landry had not the power to adjourn

THE SHIPMENT FROM COOS COUNTY FARM WILL LIKELY STOP.

Manchester, N. H., Aug. 27.—A report regarding the Union from Coos County, N. H., says: "The disallowance regarding the shipment of paupers to Canada from Coos county farm at West Stewartstown, seems to have aroused the Canadian authorities and given them information necessary to return the helplessness abandoned in their territory to the place where they belong. The last two sent over to British soil have been taken to the county farm, and are likely to remain there, since it is learned that the officers will take precautions to prevent any further unloading in their jurisdiction. It stands that the officials across the line are very indignant at the practice which has been brought to light, and that trouble is likely to ensue."

NO USE OF HIS LEGS.

Doctors could not help him, so two B-ettes of "The Union" took him to the hospital. The story of a Wingham man.

Kidney disease can be cured, Mr. John Saell, a retired farmer of Wingham, Ont., says. Two years ago he suffered with kidney trouble, and at that time his standing position gave intense pain, the result of kidney disease. The doctor could not help him, and he was continually growing weaker, which alarmed family and friends. Seeing South American Kidney Cure advertised, I grasped at it as a dying man will grasp at anything. Result—before a bottle had been taken the pain was relieved, and two bottles entirely cured me. To cure kidney disease a liquid medicine must be taken, and one that will not only dissolve the sand-like particles in the blood.

THE THRASHER COLLISION.

London, Aug. 23.—The court martial held in consequence of the collision in the night of August 19 between the twin screw torpedo boat destroyer Thrasher and the second-class twin screw cruiser Pinetown, has resulted in the dismissal of Gunner Marston of the Thrasher from that ship, and in a reprimand to Captain Kirby and Lieutenant Graham, for want of care in navigating the vessel.

IN A FIT OF RAGE.

Cotesville, Pa., Aug. 23.—In a fit of unprovoked rage, Frank Moore instantly killed his grandfather, Ruben Segner, and seriously wounded Victor Segner, his uncle, and Charles and Benjamin Moore. There was a dispute among the five men, and young Moore, becoming incensed, rushed into the house with the threat that he would shoot his opponents' heads off. A moment later he appeared at an upstairs window with the gun and fired directly into the group, making his escape, but was soon afterwards captured.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

London, Aug. 27.—The Queen has approved of the appointment of Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, quartermaster-general to the forces, to succeed Gen. Sir Redvers Fuller as adjutant general, the appointment to go into effect in October. Gen. Sir George Stewart will succeed Gen. Wood as quartermaster-general.

DRURY'S COVE ABROAD.

A Delightful Sail on the Tourist and Outing at Westport and Woodman's Point.

On Friday the summer colony at Drury's Cove went to sea in a picnic boat planned by George Callaghan for a previous day, but it rained and that was the end of it, until the steam yacht Tourist put into port Friday and the word went round for the community to get ready. Some reports came from St. John by the noon train, and the ship soon after got out on the briny Kennebecas. The destination was a dark and bloody mystery to all but the captain, and the charm of curiosity was added to the other delights of the day. In the early part of the voyage the craft had in tow a row boat with three young ladies. Presently cutting them adrift and leaving them to the mercy of the waves, the Tourist made an inspection of another picnic expedition which the Maggie Miller unloaded at Hodgson's Grove. The course was then laid to Westfield, where part of the company landed, the others proceeding to Woodman's Point. Later in the day the Tourist gathered up her company and carried them safely home, thus restoring the deserted village to life again.

Impromptu music was provided. The whole party, composing the orchestra, Mr. Dearborn, with a banjo, furnishing the instrumental element.

Drury Cove opinion says that the Tourist is a great picnic boat, and can accommodate forty passengers. The muster roll following, which is not quite complete, is a proof of the capacity of the steamer: Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Bonnell, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McDonald, Mr. Dearborn, Mrs. Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Rouch, Mr. and Mrs. Calkin, Mr. and Mrs. Everett, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Everett, Mrs. Emma Clarke, Mrs. Day and two children, Miss Alban, Miss Balam, Miss Russell, Mrs. Hunt and son, the Misses Raker, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Eskin and Master Bayard, Miss F. Everett, E. Everett and friends, Mrs. S. D. Scott and four children, Miss Martin, Halifax.

OFF ROOF, INTO WINDOW.

Remarkable Coolness When Sliding Down a Roof Which Saved Henry Windsor's Life.

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 25.—Henry Windsor had a remarkable experience in Westport this morning, and won reputation for cool calculation. He had climbed almost to the ridgepole of the house of his sister, Mrs. Higgins, to make some repairs, when suddenly he set slipped.

As there was nothing to take hold of, he began to slide rapidly toward the eaves. If he went over the edge to the ground death was certain. If he let himself slide as fast as possible there was a chance for him, for next to Mrs. Higgins' house stands the Windsor house, separated only by a narrow passage-way. The side of the hotel was full of windows. He might strike one of them.

Thus passing through his mind like a flash, he lay back and fairly flew down the roof, wet with dew. A moment later Mr. Stocum, of the hotel, heard a tremendous crash, and Windsor's calculations had proved correct. He had struck one of the windows full and square, and the landlord found him wedged into the sash, with broken glass all around. His only injury was a badly cut hand.

CURIOUS IDEAS OF RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

All the wars that have been waged by Russia against the Turks have so far as the soldiers of the Russian army were concerned had a religious inspiration. The idea that the cross will again take the place of the crescent on the summit of the great mosque of St. Sophia at Constantinople is firmly implanted in the mind of every Russian. Just as the Moslems believe that it is the mission of Russia to plant its flag in every Russian region, so the Russian soldiers believe that it is the mission of Russia to plant its flag in every Russian region, and through the day when Russian hands will tear away the crescent and substitute a cross may be delayed, he is convinced that it is only a question of time when the voice of the Russian will be heard for the last time. When the Russian army is in command of the Grand Duke Nicholas, the brother of the Emperor Alexander II, arrived before Constantinople in the spring of 1878, he sent two telegrams to St. Petersburg, one reporting the state of the army, the other containing the following message: "My army is in sight of the minarets of St. Sophia; we can take the city with the loss of 100 men." To the first he received the usual acknowledgment; to the second he received the following reply: "Understand that the emperor did not sanction the enterprise, for it would have been a breach of the sacred treaty between the Russian army there was great disappointment, and more than one of the Russian generals, who had been in the habit of calling the faithful to prayer will be heard for the last time. 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