Donations By Women's Institu'es.

The following donations, in clothes and m bave teen contributor by the Women's ! . . imtae;

p F _ o . Ship Fond. \$60: R gian Rollis Fant', \$7, 120 ngia 80 pairs of writtle , 27. Rel . . can n. 19 mairs of hospita, socke 5 da 21 day shints O the war of fe 1d & well here

1. I Wei Demi Aile 2 1 c w o't - The molecular State of holes 50 hor biens '31 acre Him

Stank of an Hamiltonia Rand Sill on hatch 17 age 1 . W. hi- 12 (arts limber a bra 12 9 . will flav shires 48 no

p hin o wh B cy ...

P R 5'h ngevives a . + 97" ; barato galts. 11 pair of .

8\$200, Parrices Fite gian 15 x socks \$10, Daughters of the Empire \$10. 18 night where 31 or is the pair of Wilstlars, 131 day of blankers Squitt.

Dumfries-T. Beigisa children 4 pairs of stockings, 21 pairs of socks, 224 hospital shirts.

Larneville Hospital Ship Fund \$10. to the Be gions 6 . harre's and 2 hoxes of clorning, 40 pa ts of so #: 4, 18 night shirts, 20 pairs of mitts, 9 guilts.

soldiers' Relief Fur (1849.56, confine Bel- of 'he American commission for relief fck. "I may need to abandon my hope gians, I harrels and 2 boxes of cloth- in Belgium, who has just returned to to help personally to hasten the peace ing 16 pairs of sock's, 8 pairs of bed his home in Brooklyn. He recently socks, 3 daz of cannad goods.

of clarhing and groceries, amounting ed such utter desclation could exist in a to \$75, 200 nairs of socks, 61 pairs of civilized country under the dominion of mitts, 40 pairs of wristlets, 13 sea cfs, an invading army supposed to be civil-

ing, etc, amounting to \$1 100

shirts, 1 cap, 1 tells

Nashwasksis-Belgian Ratief Fun \$62.15, 16 pairs of socks, 9 bespits, shirts, 33 nightingales, 7 pairs of wristlets, 18 pars of hed socks, 27 scarfs, 2 hospital coats, 8 pri una snits.

Fredericton Junction-15 pairs of

Newton and, Smith's Creek-Patriptic Fund \$63.15, Belgian Relief amounting to \$11.

Cody-19 pairs of sicks, 15 hospital wi I be awaited with interest.

Queenstown - Red Cross Society evic \$55, Belgian Relief Fund \$10, 24 hos. lenov pirat shirts, 21 pyjim + saits.

Florenceville-40 pairs of socks. Bloomfield - Hospital Ship Ford

of socks.

pairs of socks, 6 shirts. Williamsburg-8 pairs of socks, 5

nightshirts. Fairbaven-To the Belgians I case of clothing and canned goods, 15 pairs of

South Tilley-Belgian Relief Fund \$25, to the Be gians 2 boxes of cloth-

ing, 32 pairs of socks, 4 quil.s. Chocolate Cove and Cumming's Cove-Hospital Ship Fund \$15, Red Cross Society \$3 00, Patriotic Fund \$42 to Lady Tilley for N B Hospital Bed

\$5. 13 pairs of socks. 5 hospital shirts. Hoyt Station-Hospital Ship Fund \$65, 7 pairs of sock 3.

Grand Harbor-To the Belgians 3 boxes of clothing, 19 pairs of socks, 12 hospital shirts, 12 abdominal belts Greenwich - Bolgian Relief Fund \$4 20, 18 children's garments to Queen Mary's Guild, 4 hospital shirts, 3 pairs of wrist'ets, 37 pairs of socks, 10 ecarfs, 14 pyjama suits.

Glassville-17 pairs of socks, 10 pers of wristlets, 5 pairs of knoe-caps A sweaters, 3 handkerchiefs.

\$31.40. Balgian Relief Fund \$65.67. Millerton - 50 pairs of socks, 34

nightshirts. 10 mufflers, 16 pairs of wristlets, 38 hardkerchiefs, 1 cap, 1 belt

Havelock-B. gian Relfef 10 boxes of clothing, Hospi tal Ship Fund \$32 30. 121 pairs of socks, 31 purs of wristlets, 2 caps, 1 pair of mitts, 9 nightshirts, 8 pneumonia jack ets, 200 ch vese Noth handkerchiefs, 48 Landages, 36 flaggel shirts, I quilt, I pay of slip- sant wonders,

Hammond and Markhameille-B.1 rian Relief Fund \$2 tothe Belgian I box of clothing, I sleeping cap,

Dona Hill - Hospital Shin Pand \$40 Red Ornes Sprie'v. \$10 7 pairs of ne 2 naise of mitte

Tonan Kan 22 noine of danks Gregor D golf of Shin Mand 9157.19 Dayer. 18 honservives, 23 naire

Cimnha"t in Thenital Ship Find n e 18 m t o' web 12170,58 211 36 37 11 n in f in to the contact 5 n .. tant it ishinan a 20 anne. we show 3 - him I mi m onth 57 night shirt 25 mar king hits 20 towat 100

Fundan Boles 3 Lavarvilla (En prise) Tr & a dati O Az burdher- Ratgiane 3 man of cle hing 27 nigh is on a prace " 1 1 - fanche 14 norma " wristlate, 8 na of mitte 11 dissping o pal pair 2 od sneha

Now Danmarik _ Patriotic Fund \$100 Hillshorn "Hospital Ambulance Fo #125.

Hamland-Ter pairs of cooks Stanley-Belgian Relief Fund \$10 . the promise of spring. 35 hous wiv ..

Bleines 1 box of children's clothing. tox of second hand clothing, 36 hospital shirts, 9 pairs of bed scot, 3!

Find I box of clothing. Frederic on-Belgian Relief Fund

Andover-To Belgian Ambassad r f., 1 pair at London \$65, 37 pairs of socks.

Most Inhuman Warriors in History

(Winnipeg "Telegraph.")

A powerful ratification of the German atrocities in Belgium comes from the Lor l'a Cov - Put riotic Fanti \$233.50 Rev. Dr. Charles T. Baylis, at member motored 1,000 miles through stricken Dalhousie - To the Belgians o cases Belgium and says that he never dreamiz ed.

Petiteodiac-To the Belgians elo the Dr. Baylis describes the Germans as "the most inhuman warriors in history, mediate threat of war. At court and Benton - 20 pairs of socks, 12 nich to beside whom the Huns and Vandals were among the people those who believed Surgay school teachers" He asserts the nasty must be rebapting in that he has photographs and document that prove all, onnearly all, the atrocities that it is alleged the Germans committed are true. He talked with Cardinal Mercier at Malines and Mgr. de Cher of the American college at Louvain, and he says they confirmed the imressions he received.

The British government's commission Fund \$8, to the Balgians clothing to investigate German brutanties in By Igium is now at work and its report

by and by the accumulated mass of ence will be high enough and strong gh to warrant the hanging of every Hum lish officer who carried fire, sword and n jurder into Belgium.

Pen lans the evidence will even be \$36.10. Patriotic Fund \$37.15, 30 pairs | person sive enough to fill German-Americans wi th a sense of shame for the do Clifton-Patriotic Fund \$5.50, 20 ings of their relatives in Europe.

THIE COMING RUSSIA. (Is dianapolis "Star."

It is reported in Petrograd that the ('zr is formulating a de cree providing for compulsory education to be in full force and effect thre ughout the Empire within five | ears after the close of the war. The significance of such a move can scarcely be overstated. Ru ssia has a opulition of more t, han 160,000,000 two-thirds of wh ich is il.iterate at present. The possibilities of such a nation, all educated and inhabiting one of the richest and most extensive are as in the phrase always meant: " we will not world, are limitless A mcdernized, progressive Russ ia would none of us realized the fea. will result be a rower in world affai is com-Perohaquis - Hospital Ship Fund pared with which the Russia of the past is a puny thing.

A DAILY THOUGHT

) am no cultivator of disappointmen 's. "I's an herb that does not grow in m garden; but I get some good crops both of reme rse and gratitude. The last I can recommend to all gardeners; it grows best in shiny weather, but one well grown very hardy; it does not require much 'abor; only that the husbandman should smoke his pipe about the flower pots and admire God's plea-

Talina land only with the contest.

Coutinued from page 7

the consideration of Prussia But our return to Paris was dis arranged. Our little Sylvia, our tr- aure, became seriously ill. Thes ar crous hours filled with feer of deat threw everything else into the bac's ground. But she did not ale. In to weeks the donn vas past. The the winter's con Colayed our depart ture till March

DOOK VI.

CHAPTER I.

Forebodings There were more in my mind with we again entered Pari on that bea their sunny March day in 1870. It we all cheer and promise, but one knows now what horrors were hanging over it all.

We engaged the same litt'e house which we had occupied the year before. The same servants awaited us, and as we drove through the streets on our way home, we met many acquaintances, who were driving at that hour among them the tenutiful Empress, who graciously sal ded us in passing. Violets were being cold everywhere, and the air was full of

1 and 1 quit , 33 pairs of socks, 10 pairs : This season we were determined to wold the galety; we declined all in-Albert - Patriotic Fund 800, to the Vitations, seldom went to the theatre, and kept ourselves quite apart, spendevenings at home or in the society of a few choice friends.

Our plans regarding the Emperor's seeme of disarmament were at a Lower Milistream -To the Belgians standstill, for the time seemed not The for such an idea. The people were in a turmoil, and the throne itseif seemed not on the surest foundstion. We grew accustomed to hear that the only safety of the dynasty would be in a fortunate campaign. There seemed no possibility of war, and yet talk of disarmament was cropped for the Bonaparte halo largely depended upon its military glory. Neither Prussia nor Austria responded to our plan. Expansion of the army was everywhere the fashion, and

"The time is not ripe," said Frederof the nations. What I can contribute is small indeed, but from the first hour it dawned upon me, it possessed me with the conviction that it was the one most important thing in the world. inspiring to note with what en-I rat be faithful."

I or the moment the project for disarmament must be postponed, yet was content that there was no im Rhine. There were no French allies, the harvest had failed, forage was scarce, the army had to sell it. horses, the extra recruits had been cut off by legislation, and above an there was nownere any political com-

of Europe is assured." Assured! now the word rejoiced me. The papers repeated it, and thousands rejuiced with me. greater good can be given to the ma jority of humanity than the assurance

plication; in short, so Olivier pro

Claimed from the forum: "The peace

The worth of this lulling security, which the statesmen assured us in June 1870, we all realize now. We might have known then and always in the future that we mistake when we put our innocent trust into the statements of diplomats. How can peace ever be secure when any hour these moddlers can turn up some agitation? We can never be secure from war antil some other means for settling differences is provided.

. In Paris a rain society scattered itself, but we remained in town for business, since we had decided to buy we wish that this miserable condition ourselves a home there; but many should end, and that all nations use of our friends owned houses in the all possible means to secure general near neighborh od of Paris, and we visited them all several times during the early summe ! I clearly remember that it was in the salon of the Princess Mathildet that I first go. wind that there was a new agitation of safety, in order to attain permanin the air. It was ; wid that a prince ent peace, this war was begun. of Hohenzollern was a candidate for the vacant Spanish th tone. It seemed of little consequence who should sit on the Spanish throne, but it cut me to the heart when I he ard some one make the remark: "Er tace will not tolerate that!" I kne what this tolerate."

The subject was idly dre word, and of the doubtful Spanish su vession. But the point obtruded itsel more nal: and more, privately and in the news papers. Everybody declared that Prussia wished purposely to pro voke quisition, or of a distant, horrible, unwar. Yet letters from Berlin assi ved natural thing. War-to kill one anus that the Spanish throne was 1 ot other, cut each other down! And we considered a question of any impo.

We were deeply interested in our ouse and its furnishings, and little lized the approaching stoam that been no threaten louder and louder. On the 19th of July the Frenc'i de-

words, what do they mean?

mind which took possession o'ne when this war broke out. The ning of the campaign was regarded as course, a patriotic duty. The "Mar cause, war would cease. seillaise" was heard at every corner At every theatrical performance the leading ac'ress or singer-at opera it was Marie Sass-mist app before the curtain in the costum. Joan of Arc and, carrying the national colors, must sing this battle-son, the audience rising and gen rel joining in the chorus. Frederick a. I realized one evening the might this popular enthusiasm, and en

pelled because we were electrified. "See, Martia," exclaimed Frederick. "this spark which spreads from one to another, uniting the whole mas and making every heart beat high is love-

"Do you believe so? it is a son" inspiring hate."

"That makes no difference; a common hatred is but another form of love. When two or three or more are bound together by the same feeling," they love one another. When the time arrives for a nobler, broader aspiration than the interests of nationality, namely, the cause of humanity, then our ideal will be attained."

"Ah, when will that time come?" sighed.

"When? One can speak but rethe of barbarism; latively. As a length of time com- war possesses a mystical pared with our personal existencenever; when compared with the exist- we returned to a war of radea? ence of our race-to-morrow."

tants of ; neutral states divide into two camps; one siding with this, the other with that party, as if there were a great stake in which every one had a share. We were unconsciously influenced by our earlier interests. our dream of disarmament fell upon Frederick was of Prussian descent and the German language was my own. The declaration of war had been made by the French on such insignificant grounds-mere-preten- "if we had only been born five hunces-that we must recognize the cause of the Prussians as more justly representing that of defence, since they thusiasm the Germans, but so shortly before at strife among themselves, ations and army orders. now trooped together.

On the 19th of July, in his address! from the throne, King William said: The German and French nations, both in like degree enjoying the blessblood had to give up all hope of glory ings of Christian civilization and inin a charming little campaign on the creasing prosperity, are called to a more beneficent rivalry than the bloody one of arms. But the ruler of France, instigated by personal interests and passions, has been able, cit he justifiable through excitable

vanity of our great neighbors. The Emperor Napoleon on his part issued the following proclamation:

Because of the arrogant claims of Prussia we were obliged to protest. These protests have been met with ridic"'e. Events followed which indicate a contempt for us. Our country has been deeply incensed thereb. . nd instantly the battle-cry has beer h ard from one end of France to the other. There is nothing to be done except to consign our fate to the lot draws by war. We do not war against Germany, whose independence we respect. We have the most earnest desire that the people who compose the great German nation may be the arbiters of fheir own destiny. What we desire is the establishment of a conduction of things which will insure our gresent security and make our future safe. We desire a permanent peace, founded upon the true interests of peoples; disarmament.

What a lesson, what a striking lesson this document is when we consider it in connection with the events which followed. In order to be sure

We would gladly have left Paris, for the enthusiasm of the people pained us immeasurably. But the way eastward was blocked; our house was not finished-in short, we remained. All of our acquaintance who could get away had fled, and, excepting a few literary men, we had no visitors. A young writer, the later famous Guy de Maupassant, once expressed my own feelings so perfectly that I entered his words in my jour-

War-when I think of this word I shudder as if one talked of the Inhave to-day in our times, with our culture, with our extensive knowledge in the higher planes of development, which we flatter or relves to ave at ained-we still have schools to tea. w men how to kill, to kill in the most scientific manner and as many

as pos. ib'e. Stevenson. Stevenson. It is nonderful that the people do pot rice a single this, thing, that the

Same or success does not revolt af the mere mention of war. He who rules "War is declared!" These three is in duty bound to avoid war, as the capte n of a ship is bound to avoid I remember the peculiar frame of shipwreck. When a captal oses his mind which took possession one ship he is required to answer for it, when this war broke out. The old in case it is discovered that he has popu ation was in a ferment, and who been remiss in duty. Why should not could escape the infection? Naturally, every government be called to arcount according to old custom, the begin- when it declares war? If the people understood how to refuse to allow a triumphant march; that is, of themselves to be killed without just Ernest Renan, also, let us herr from

him:

Is it not heart-breaking to think that all that we man of science hand son at to accomplish during the past fifty . years is destroyed at a blow; that sympathy between peoples the methal und retarding the fruffeel, un tel worl" To such a war 'estroys the love of truth! What lies what defaration of nation wil from now compelled to rise to our feet-con. on for the next fifty years, by believed by each of the other and divide them for an incalculable me! How it wi'' retard the prompt Furone! We cannot build bundred years what the torn down in one day.

I also had the opportun ing o letter which Games of wrain during those ara: Geo es Sand. Here I am in despate at

my countre barbarism are me with grief. This onthosies . not one reasonable long to die that I may Our good Frenchmen because they bolieve the ed out by Trassia: caura the natural con which carries mankind aafraid so. The horrib'e hattles which When war breaks out the inhabi- we prepare for have not a single pretext to excuse them. It is simply the pleasure of fighting for fi thing itself. I regret the tridges and tunnels that will be blown to pieces, all this superb work of man which will be destroyed. I notice that a member of the Chamber proposes the plundering of the Grand Duchy of Baden. Ah, I wish . were with the Bedovius.

"Oh!" I cried, as I read this letter, dred years later - that would be better than the Bedouins."

"Mankind will not take so long to were forced into the contest. It was become reasonable," replied Frederick

It was again the era of proclam-

Always the same 'old song and always the same enthusiasm and applause of the populacel. There was the same rejoicing over promised victories as if they had been already

On the 28th of July Napoleon III. published the following proclamation from his beadquarters in Metz:

We defend the honor and soil of olr native land. We will be victorious, through misleading statements, to ex- Nothing is too great for the sturdy endurance of the soldiers of Africa, the Crimea, China, Italy, and Mexico. Once more they will show what a French army inspired by a love of country is capable of accomplishing. Whichever way we turn outside our borders we find the marks of the valor of our fathers. We will prove ourselves worthy of them. Upon our success hangs the fate of freedom and civilization. Soldiers, do your duty, and the God of Battles will be with you.

> Oh, of course, it would not do to leave out "the God of Battles!" That the caders of vanquished armies have a hundred times promised the same does not prevent the claim of special protection being set up at

> every fresh campaign in order to awaken the same confidenc P is any thing shorter than the memory of a people or anything feebler than their logic?

On the 31st of July King William left Berlin and issued the following manifesto:

To-day, before I leave to join the army, to fight with it for the honor and preservation of all dearest to us, I proclaim a general amnesty for all political offences. My people know that we were not guilty of enmity and breach of faith. But being attacked we are resolved, as were our fathers; in firm reliance upon Gol, to endure the struggle for the rescue of our

Defence, defence, that is the only dignified sort of death; therefore both sides cry: "I defend myself." Is that not a contradiction? Not quite-for over each a third power rules-the might of the old hereditary war spirit. If they would only defend themselves against that!

"O Monsieur, O Madame, what news!" With these words Frederick's butler and the cook behind him rushed into our sitting-room. It was the day of the battle of Worth.

"A despatch has arrived. The Prussians are as good as absolutely crushed. The city is being decorated with tri-colored flags, it will be illuminated to-night."

On the 7th of August there was a purior of disaster. The Emperor hasn. from St. Cloud to the seat of er. The enemy had crossed the