W. C. T. UNION.

The St. John County Convention Held at St. Martins.

An Interesting and Instructive Report Submitted by the Secretary for the Past Quarter.

Mrs. Davidson Read the Report of the Little Girls' Home—Five Minute Addresses on the Plebiscite—Delegates Delighted With the Natural Beauty of the Place.

The first session convened in the Presbyterian church, and after an address of welcome by Mrs. Carson, president of the St. Martins W. C. T. U., which was responded to by Mrs. Grey of Fairville, the meeting partook of the nature of a gospel service.

The regular business session opened at 3 p. m. in the Baptist church, after devotional exercises and reading of the minutes. The secretary's report is as follows:

Our report for the past quarter must necessarily be brief, as many of our White Ribbon women have been and still are absent from the city. For this reason St. John W. C. T. U. deemed it advisable to forego the regular meetings during the months of July and August, in lieu of which a special committee was appointed to transact any business which might arise during that time. The work of the various departments has been carried on as usual. The Union has subscribed $25 in the interests of the plebiscite campaign.

The evangelical superintendent reports ten meetings held with female prisoners in the jail, who were very attentive and seemed to enjoy the service. Twelve visits were made to the male prisoners. Especially sad does it seem to find so many young boys in this gloomy place. Five hundred and four papers and one hundred and fifty leaflets have been distributed. Clothing has been given to some of the prisoners and visits made to their homes. Five gospel meetings have been held in the Seamen's Mission on Sunday afternoons and several visits made to the sick.

The superintendent of narcotics reports interviewing storekeepers and others and distributing leaflets. The Woman's Exchange is still being carried on, although not so successful as hoped for. The hospital is visited by a committee who are appointed monthly.

The superintendent of scientific temperance instruction reports progress being made generally in the schools.

The Carleton Union reports having sent two delegates to the provincial convention at Woodstock. They gained several new members when Mrs. Barney visited them. They have held one mothers' meeting and have conducted the gospel temperance meeting in the Seamen's Mission three Sunday afternoons. This Union has appointed superintendents to the following work: "Y," mothers' meetings, evangelistic, narcotics, heredity, lumbermen, sailors, World's W. C. T. U., missions and literature. It will distribute 10,000 leaflets in aid of prohibition.

Fairville reports visiting the sick and needy, and distributing groceries and articles of clothing. Mrs. Hill has visited the Little Girls' Home almost weekly and taken twenty-two articles of clothing to the children. A donation of $5 from Mrs. Jewett has been paid to the treasurer. Flowers have been sent to the sick.

St. John North has continued to hold weekly meetings, though the attendance has been small on account of absence and other causes. Our president and a few faithful workers have been at their posts all through the hot summer days. One mothers' meeting has been held, weekly visits have been made to the hospital, and fruit and delicacies have been given to the sick. In June we had a lecture in Union hall from Mrs. Barney, but on account of an unfortunate error as to time of meeting the attendance was not so large as such a speaker should have had. One delegate was sent to the convention, who brought a full report of proceedings. Literature has been supplied to the hospital and Seamen's Mission. On account of illness of the superintendent only one meeting has been held at the Seamen's Mission. The meetings for Bible study have been held weekly and much enjoyed. One hundred and thirty-five bouquets of flowers and as many Scripture cards have been taken to the prisoners in the jail, and eighteen visits have been made to sick persons. One new member has been added to our number, and one sister, Mrs. Short, has been removed by death. As we cannot give much financial assistance to plebiscite work, we have placed our rooms at the disposal of the organization and have pledged ourselves to help them in every possible way.

A "Y" Union has been formed in connection with the St. John City Union as a result of Mrs. Barney's lectures. Our county president, accompanied by Mrs. J. H. Grey, Miss Lockhart and Mrs. Long, visited South Bay in the interests of W. C. T. U. work, and hopes to organize a Union there after returning from convention.

A number of explanations concerning the home were made by Mrs. Allan, who also spoke of Mrs. Turnbull's little book, "Ripples on the St. John River," the proceeds of which go for the support of the home. A number of subscriptions for the book were received.

Mrs. Seymour read a paper on the Police and Jail Matron Question, and the St. Martins ladies agreed to circulate the jail matron petition.

The constitution was read, discussed and adopted.

The report of the Little Girls' Home by Mrs. Davidson was read as follows:

About six years ago the W. C. T. U. of St. John, under the kindly inspiration of their leader, Mrs. W. W. Turnbull, so long president of the Maritime Union, established a Home for Little Girls in our city. An industrial home or school for boys had been founded through the instrumentality of Lady Tilley, and the members of our Union felt there was still a great and crying need, unsupplied, while many neglected little girls roamed the streets, without any "bringing up," but simply growing up, like Topsy. Consequently this plain and unpretentious though comfortable home was provided through the liberality of Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull, who have given it yearly, rent free.

A matron takes charge of the children, of whom we have six or seven on an average in the home all the year round, though they are taken out for adoption frequently, being replaced by newcomers.

The parents or guadians are expected to sign papers of release, giving up entire control of the children to the members of the W. C. T. U., who assume the whole responsibility of their welfare, providing for all their wants in the home till suitable places can be secured, references being invariably required before parting with any of the little ones.

A report for the past year with regard to this institution must be rendered with deep thankfulness that the work has been blessed of God, obstacles removed and assistance often vouchsafed in the most opportune and unexpected moments. That we have had trials and difficulties to encounter need scarcely be mentioned. Who has ever undertaken to advance the kingdom of light that has not experienced the opposition of the kingdom of darkness? In more than one case the ingratitude, even the antagonism of the mothers of these little girls has had to be endured.

Again, in two or three instances, when we thought good homes had been secured for them, after spending a year or two in the home they have been returned to us for various reasons, in some cases those who had adopted them having discovered they were too small to be useful in the daily work of the farm, and in one instance, owing to the ill health of the lady, the child was felt to be a burden and a care too heavy to be born.

We have had three different matrons during the past year, the first and second being requested to resign after a short probation. The third and last seemed to win the hearts of the little ones, but owing to ill health became incapacitated to fulfil her duties, and another has just been appointed to take her place. It is a position requiring a consecrated Christian woman to fill it successfully, endowed with common sense, tact and good nature. She should also possess a practical knowledge of housekeeping and have a fair English education in order to be able to instruct and guide the childre aright. At present there are six litt girls in the home, ranging from five to ten or eleven years of age. The matron, Miss Elliott, has taught them to sew and trained them in habits of usefulness. The older ones attend school in the Aberdeen building in th neighborhood, one of the public schools of our city.

Miss Hutchings, secretary-treasurer of the Home, has most kindly given the children an outing, having them with her in her summer cottage on the St. John river for a fortnight, a visit which was greatly enjoyed and appreciated by them all. Can we doubt that the smallest act of kindness done for the least of one of these little on will be accepted by the loving Lord as service unto Himself?

Fourteen children have been sheltered during the year, four have been adopted into good homes we believe, one has been taken on trial, two have been taken back by their relatives, and one has been received into the Father's house above, leaving six in the Home at present. This effort of the W. C. T. U. is "a work of faith and labor of love," demanding the sympathy, the prayers and the hearty co-operation of all Christian women, and especially of the mothers, who realize the many mercies and privileges of their own dear ones, "to whom much is given."

The meeting then adjourned to the basement, where the ladies of St. Martins had spread a bounteous tea.

The evening session opened at 8 p. m. After Scripture reading and prayer Mrs. Murray sang a solo, One Sweetly Solemn Thought. The president gave an address on The Rise and Development of W. C. T. U. work. A solo was given by Mr. Titus and four five minute addresses on the plebiscite were given by Madames Hanselpecker, Vaughan, Fownes and Masters. A duet was rendered by Mrs. Murray and Trueman, after which addresses were given by Revs. Messrs. Champion and Cornwall and with a solo by Mr. Titus the meeting closed with the benediction.

The visiting delegates were charmed with the natural scenery of St. Martins, which they had the opportunity of viewing to advantage, their entertainers having arranged to take them on a drive from 6 to 8 p. m. Tuesday evening. The beautiful grounds of the superior school came in for much admiration. Under the leadership of the energetic teacher, Mr. Trueman, they have been transformed into a place of beauty, with their close clipped lawn, beautiful flower beds, gravelled walks and growing shrubbery.

WHAT TWEEDIE CALLS HIMSELF.

(Moncton Times.)

Mr. Tweedie calls himself a conservative. The conservative cannot prevent him from doing so; all they can do is to tell Mr. Tweedie that they do not feel flattered by the fact that he claims to be one of them.

There's nothing longer than the summer days to the girl who is to be

Before. After.

Wood's Phosphodine,
The Great English Remedy.
Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. Six packages guaranteed to cure all forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse or excesses, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, one package $1, six, $5. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlets free to any address.
The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.
Sold in St. John by all responsible druggists, and W. H. Wilson, St. John, West.

SOUDAN CONQUEST.

Gen. Kitchener Within a Few Miles of Doomed Khartoum.

Progress of the Transport Column Up the Nile—An Attempt to Blow Up British Steamers that Failed Dismally.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Anglo-Egyptian re-conquest of the Soudan is steadily approaching its culmination. Khartoum will be captured and Mahdism smashed within a month, but Englishmen have not yet reached the stage of excitement over what is one of the most remarkable and uninterruptedly successful military enterprises in British history.

Gen. Kitchener is the youngest man of his rank in the British army. He has made no mistakes and now has a perfectly equipped army of 25,000 men of all arms, 1,700 miles from his starving point, and ready to deliver the last crushing blow upon the enemy. There has been no fuss, and this fact has lulled foreign suspicion as to the aims of British policy in the Soudan.

If the French think about the matter at all they assume that General Kitchener will clear out of the Soudan as soon as the dervishes are finally defeated. The assumption is unfounded, whatever the British government may have said a year or two ago. The intention now is to keep the Soudan and more. Its policy embraces the possibility—nay, the probability—of war with Abyssinia, despite King Menelek's newly found friends in Paris and St. Petersburg. The purely British regiments will be gradually withdrawn from the Soudan, but General Kitchener's Egyptians, transformed by him from spiritless peasants into real fighting men and the Soudanese warriors, who have learned to worship their British officers, will remain to extend and complete the scheme of conquest. Gen. Kitchener's flag, nominally Egyptian, will be taken to the borders of Uganda, there to join the British flag now upheld by a handful of Englishmen thousands of miles from civilization. It is a scheme to stir the imagination, yet it was born in Downing street.

There is danger, however, from half-civilized Abyssinia on the east, and the French on the west, but it will be carried through. Intelligent Englishmen do not talk about it much, but they understand well enough that the job has to be done.

ATBARA, Aug. 23.—The transport column of the Soudan expedition, which left Cap Atbara on August 16, marching along the left bank of the Nile to an advanced post at Nesri Island, arrived at Metemmeh on Sunday last.

The column traversed the formerly prosperous and thickly populated Jaalin country, which is now completely deserted and covered with whitening bones and sun-dried bodies of the tribes massacred by the dervishes last year. Everywhere are evidences of misery and decay. The skilfully built dervish huts are deserted and crumbling. Metemmeh itself, a town of 5,000 houses, is now a city of desolation, its houses in ruins, its alleys blocked with skeletons, and its courtyards putrid with corpses. The few natives seen are disposed to be friendly.

The second brigade passed there in boats on their way to the front. The Nile is high. The Sirdar having already reconnoitered the river to Shabluka, within fifty miles of Khartoum, found the passage easy for the gunboats. A full advance is expected to begin shortly, and it is not unlikely that Khartoum will be captured by the middle of September.

The heat is trying, but the expedition is in good condition. Shabluka, which was evacuated by the dervishes a fortnight ago, is a magnificent position, the river being narrow, with a well-built fort on each side. Practically the whole force is now encamped at Wadhemid, 55 miles from Khartoum. The Sirdar has arrived there; he had a camp at Zerebaad, but the danger of attack is remote. Many fugitives from Omdurman state that all the Kalifa's forces are there. He is spreading the report that the English soldiers are starving. A cavalry reconnaissance was made to a point twenty miles south of Madhemid, but the parties saw no trace of the enemy.

WADY HAMED, Aug. 23.—Native spies have brought to the Anglo-Egyptian camp here details of an attempt on the part of the Khalifa, to blow up British steamers ascending the Nile. On Friday last he placed a huge box of explosives in a boat that was put in charge of a Tunisian prisoner, who was chained to the boat. The boat was then towed to Korori by the steamer Ismailia. When the party reached that point, the Tunisian was instructed to sink the mine in a position where any British vessel passing would be certain to hit it. While the prisoner was sinking the mine it exploded, shattering the small boat, and blowing the Ismailia to pieces. Many dervishes were killed.

THE NEW BEAVER LINER.

The Tongariro in Montreal—A Fine Vessel—An Informal Gathering.

(Montreal Gazette.)

Few vessels coming to this port have received more recognition from business men than the Beaver line R. M. S. Tongariro, commanded by Captain Robert Miller. While she has been in port, large crowds have visited her, and the concensus of opinion is that she is well adapted for the St. Lawrence trade.

The night before sailing of an ocean liner is always a strong magnet to citizes, but last evening his worship the mayor, the council of the Board of Trade and several prominent citizens visited the boat. They were met by D. W. Campbell, general manager, and after having been shown through the vessel, they were entertained at dinner. Although the affair was of an informal nature, Chief Stewart Caffrey was equal to the occasion. After the toothsome delicacies had been done full justice to, the usual loyal toasts were duly honored. The responses were of a congratulatory character, and many kind things were said of the Beaver line and their enterprise in attaching such a fine boat to their fleet.

While cigars were being lit, occasion was taken to toast the health of the Beaver line, coupled with the name of D. W. Campbell, the general manager. The latter gentleman, in a short, appropriate speech, took occasion to speak of the facilities offered by the company and concluded by expressing his thanks for the large attendance of citizens, and of the many flattering remarks, and coming from practical men, he felt sure that the old Beaver line would get its share of the St. Lawrence trade.

At daylight this morning she sails, with the following list of saloon passengers: Joseph Abbott, Mrs. Abbott, Miss T. E. Abbott, Miss Kate Beveridge, James Blackey, A. P. Coleman, W. Gray, Master Gray, William Harvey, H. H. Ling, James Watt, Mrs. Young.

THE COMING ELECTION.

Vote for Prohibition—Why Should I Vote for Prohibition? by Rev. James Crisp.

1. Because the liquor traffic is too expensive and is the greatest cause of hard times. Remove the cause and the effect will cease. $40,000,000. Forty millions of dollars of the people's good money is annually spent for drink in the Dominion of Canada.

2. Because the liquor traffic is the greatest hindrance to our financial prosperity. 25 to 30 millions of dollars of the hard-earned wages of the working man are spent in strong drink.

3. Because the liquor traffic is the real cause of much crime and immorality which are yearly costing our country an enormous sum of money.

4. Because from 10 to 25 per cent. of the working time of men who are addicted to drink is lost to themselves, their families and their employers.

5. Because a few men who are doing nothing, and far worse than nothing, are becoming rich on the honest earnings of the sons of toil.

6. Because hundreds of thousands of dollars that should go yearly into the till of the grocer, the butcher, the baker, the dry goods merchant, the life insurance company and the savings banks, go into the pockets of eighty rum sellers in the city of St. John.

7. Because there were more arrests for drunkenness in the city of St. John in 1893 per 1,000 of its population than in any other city of the dominion, and we have nothing to prove that the ratio has changed. The records of our police court show that drunkenness alone furnishes over 60 per cent. of all the cases coming before that court.

8. Because from a purely business standpoint we cannot afford to allow the license saloon to continue. It must not continue if we desire permanent prosperity and financial success. It is very absurd to entertain the idea that the liquor traffic pays the taxes. The liquor traffic pays no taxes. Those who consume the liquor, and only these, pay a proportion to the revenues of the country.

The people of this dominion pay about 40 millions for drink and, after expenses are paid, add about 6 millions to the revenue. Forty millions of dollars is a large amount of money. This amount of money, if made into five dollar gold pieces and placed edge to edge, 41 to a yard, would form a belt of gold over 110 miles in length. If placed one upon another, 15 to an inch, they would form 100 columns, each column 444 feet high. If made into a pavement of solid gold they would cover a surface equal to 4,660 square yards. This amount of gold pavement, if placed in St. John, would make us think that we had arrived at that city whose streets are paved with gold. What a splendid business speculation and financial enterprise it would be for St. John to vote solid for prohibition on the 29th day of next September. The drink does no man any good. Vote for prohibition.

THE MANCHESTER LINE.

George Brew of Montreal is in the city. He came here to look over the facilities in connection with the Manchester line of steamships, which will come here as soon as the St. Lawrence trade closes. On Saturday he visited Sand Point and looked over the accommodations there. He was pleased with the wharves, warehouses, etc. The boats of the Manchester line are large, some of them being 470 feet long, so that they will require a good deal of berth room. They are also large carriers and will take away a great deal more cargo than the steamers that visited the port last year. Of course nothing is yet settled as to berths, but no doubt everything will be arranged in due time. The first boat expected to reach here will be the Manchester City, which is now fitting out on the other side and will soon sail for Montreal. She will be followed by the steamships Manchester Trader and Manchester Enterprise. A couple more boats will probably be added, as it is expected five steamships will ply between here and Manchester.—Globe.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

(Amherst News.)

Morning service was almost over. Choir and congregation had joined in singing How Firm a Foundation, Ye Saints of the Lord, and the last notes of the great organ trembled through gallery and nave. As the sound died away the members of the congregation bowed their heads in reverent silence, awaiting the benediction. The spirit of the Sabbath pervaded the consecrated edifice, and there was a solemn, expectant hush. It was broken by the voice of the pastor. He said:

"There will be a chicken pie supper at the church parlors next Thursday evening, from eight to nine o'clock.

"And now may the blessing," etc.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The general conference of the Methodist church of Canada will meet next week at Toronto. The New Brunswick delegates are Rev. S. Brecken, H. Sprague, G. M. Campbell, George Steel, Charles Stewart, E. Evans, R. W. Weddall, W. W. Lodge, R. Wilson and Messrs. J. R. Inch, LL. D.; L. L. Beer, D. Allison, LL. D.; F. O. Petterson, J. L. Black, J. E. Irvine, W. D. Baskin, J. D. Chipman, M. P. P., and L. E. Prouse, M. P. P. The reserves are Revs. C. H. Paisley and J. J. Teasdale and Messrs. J. M. Palmer and Robert McFee.

Dr. Chase's Preparations Have Merit!
For Piles, Eczema, Salt Rheum, Pin Worms and all skin diseases Dr. Chase's Ointment is a positive cure. It is recommended by Dr. C. M. Harlan of the American Journal of Health.
Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, with blower included, will cure Insipient Catarrh in a few hours; Chronic Catarrh in one month's treatment.
Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the only combined Kidney-Liver Pill made and will positively cure all Kidney-Liver troubles.

SATURDAY'S AUCTION SALES.

At Chubb's Corner W. H. Lockhart sold three $500 provincial six per cent. bonds, due 1907, at 13 1-2 per cent. premium; also two $500 Fredericton five per cent. school bonds, due 1909, at 9 1-2 per cent. premium.

Two lots of land on Duke street, under lease to the Madras school trustees, were purchased by Frank Gallagher at $1,600.

The Sparrow lot on Duke street was withdrawn at $190.

Golf stockings cover a multitude of shins.

MT. ALLISON ACADEMY & COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
SACKVILLE, N. B.
The first term of the 56TH YEAR of this well-known Educational Institution will begin September 1st, 1898.
Parents desiring to give their sons a good ENGLISH EDUCATION, or to prepare them for a BUSINESS LIFE or MATRICULATION into Colleges of ARTS, MEDICINE or DENTISTRY should avail themselves of this Home School for Boys. For Calendar apply to
JAMES M. PALMER, M. A.,
Principal.

SPAIN AND THE U. S.

Five Coasting Line Vessels Lost During the War.

Provisions Scarce and Tobacco Held at Exorbitant Prices—Taken by the Insurgents.

HAVANA, Aug. 20.—According to official figures it is shown that prior to the beginning of hostilities between Spain and the United States an aggregate of about seventy-five thousand tons of provisions was imported monthly at all the ports of Cuba, but that since the commencement of the war the loss in volume of these imports has amounted to two hundred and twenty-three thousand tons.

The Monendez line of coasting steamers has lost five vessels since the Americans invaded the island, as follows: The Argonaute, captured by American warships at Cienfuegos; the Reina de los Angeles, seized at Santiago de Cuba after the capitulation of that place, and the Jose Garcia, Gloria and Purissima Concepcion, burned during the bombardment of the port of Manzanillo.

On the night of July 27th the insurgent leader, Juan Hernandez, was killed in a fight with a Spanish guerilla force which had ambushed his party. The Spaniards had one soldier wounded.

On the 27th the insurgents had an encounter with Spanish troops near Plancetas, in the province of Santa Clara, which resulted in the killing of one insurgent and the wounding of nineteen others. A Spanish citizen was wounded. On July 28th a committee representing the guards and jail employes of the city presented a request to the civil governor that they be paid at least a portion of their long overdue salaries.

Reports received here on July 5th from the port of Puerto Principi show that provisions were quite scarce and little tobacco was held at exorbitant prices. The civil employes had received no salary for eight months and most of them had resigned their places. Special efforts were being made to maintain the efficiency of the civil hospital and the civil governor had given orders that everything possible should be done in this direction.

According to data furnished by the civil government, the deaths in Santa Clara city during the month of May number 2,265, and during June 2,565. From July 26th to August 1st many persons arrived at Havana and Caibarien from Puerto Principe, Nuevitas, Gibara and adjacent places which had been abandoned by the Spanish forces.

The village of Jibero, near Sancti Spiritus, province of Santa Clara, was taken by the insurgents, who, it is said, captured eighteen Cuban guerillas, whom they macheted in a most savage manner, merely because they were natives of the island.

Later advices from Jibero say that on July 19th the place was attacked by insurgents under Brig.-Gen. Jos Miguel Gomez, who employed cannon in the assault upon the forts, which were defended by Spanish regular troops and guerillas. The attack was successful and the place captured. Of the Spanish forty were killed, seventy wounded and ninety taken prisoners.

The governor of Matanzas on August 3 issued a bando establishing the contribution "to be levied on every person who brings viands and other products to the Matanzas for sale." This "contribution" is to be given in the form of a certain portion of each of the various products brought by the vendors, as follows: "For every twenty-five pounds of bananas, 11-2 pounds to the municipality; for every twenty-five pounds of pumpkins, 2 pounds; every 10 pounds of bread, 1 pound, and for every 25 pounds of each of the other products, 2 pounds. The dealer will be allowed to send their goods to other parts of the province only when the local consumption is satisfied and when this is done, an extra contribution is to be levied."

Reports from Cabarien say that on August 23 an American ship captured at Cavo Frances the Norwegian steamer Franklin and the launches Does Ahiges and Remedio. The last named, being empty, was abandoned by the Americans, but the Franklin and the Dos Amigos were held by their cantor.

La Union Constitucional, referring to the capture by American vessels of the Spanish steamer Humberto Rodriguez, asks "how would Spain have been judged if an American ship, hoisting a flag of truce, had approached the port of Havana and the city's batteries had fired at it? The same judgement ought to be pronounced regarding the capture of the Humberto Rodriguez, which was effected by the American fleet on the high seas while the steamer was towing the schooners with sick and wounded, under the Red Cross flag."

La Union Constitucional further says: "The American fleet ought to have rendered tribute to the steamer and her convoy and escorted them to Havana waters, thus carrying out the rules agreed upon in this matter at the Geneva conference by the delegates who framed the convention.

"A naval tribunal may declare the capture of the steamer void, but will they return the lives of those who died during the voyage on which they were carried by the Americans?

"Her seizure will not be allowed to pass without a protest."

On the 11th inst. La Lucha mentioned the matter of arrears of pay for the civil employes, saying that a deputation appointed by a meeting at Havana, urged that they be paid at least one month's salary of the money due them. The deputation was informed that for the moment their request could not be complied with, because of the impossibility of drawing against the Spanish government. At the same time, he expressed the hope that he would soon be able to satisfy them. The employes requested that they should be allowed to draw provisions and that the same be charged against the amounts due them.

An engagement is reported to have taken place on August 12 at Bruio, Pinar del Rio province, between a detachment of Spanish troops from Alquizar and a band of insurgents under the leader Callazo. The insurgents lost four killed.

An engagement is also said to have taken place on the same day near Dona Juana, between troops from Santiago de Las Vegas and insurgents. Eight of the insurgents are reported to have been captured.

A steady increase is noticeable in the quantity of food distributed by the free kitchens in this city. On July 24 about 5,000 rations were supplied to the poor; on the 25th about 8,000; on the 26th about 9,000; on the 27th about 11,000; on the 28 15,000; on August 3rd, 14,700, and on August 13, 26,000 rations.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Manila correspondent of the Times says: "The situation, although undoubtedly satisfactory, remains unchanged, pending a final settlement. Aguinaldo proposes to remove his headquarters immediately to the large town of Malolos, province of Bulacan, situation on the railway line twenty miles north of Manila. There he will shortly assemble a congress chosen from the leading Filipinos who favor the insurgent cause, sentative to Paris to argue his claim for the establishment of an insurgent republic. The movement was necessary partly because Aguinaldo was fast losing his influence in the province of Cavite, where the insurgents evidently expected to be permitted to occupy Manila jointly with the Americans. Considerable dissatisfaction is apparent among the insurgent troops, and a frank expression of opinion is frequently heard that Aguinaldo is again selling the cause."

Davenport School,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
A Church School for Resident and Day Boys.
This School will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 6th. Applications for Calendars, Admission, Terms, etc., should be made at once to Rev. P. Owen-Jones, Head Master, Davenport School, St. John, N. B.
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THE GRAND TRUNK VISITORS.

Thursday morning Sir Charles Rivers Wilson and party were taken for a drive about the city and suburbs by Mayor Sears. The first barouche contained Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, Lady Rivers Wilson, Mayor Sears and Mrs. Sears. The second Miss Pauncefote, Lt. Col. G. W. Jones, Mrs. Jones and W. M. Jarvis. The third Mr. Hays, George Robertson and D. J. McLaughlin. The fourth Mr. Philips, Mr. Pottinger, Ald. Robinson and Ald. Christie.

The visitors were first taken across the suspension bridge, then to Union Point and the Manawagonish road, Sand Point, to all the terminal facilities and new C. P. R. elevator, the Martello tower and thence back to the city, visiting the custom house and city building. The intention was to go to the park and thence to Fernhill, but rain interfered somewhat with these plans.

After returning from Carleton the party drove through Water street to the Ballast wharf and the I. C. R. deep water terminus. A visit was then made to the custom house and the guests presented to Collectort Ruel. Sir Charles and Mr. Hays were greatly impressed with the custom house building. Mayor Sears then took the party to the city building, thence to the station. A special train was in readiness on which the party left for Quebec. They were all delighted with what they saw and charmed with the courtesy shown them.

A CATTLE FAMINE.

(Amherst Press.)

There is a small sized cattle famine on in this section of the country just now. For several years the farmers have been breeding sparingly and the supply of cattle two to four years old is very small. Take from this the numbers that were sold to western buyers in the early spring and only a comparatively small lot are on hand. The gloomy outlook for the future of the hay trade has turned many towards beef, and holders of large hay crops are buying steers for winter fatting. Buyers report a great scarcity of steers, and prices range as high as $10 per head, about what the same stock could be bought for a year ago.

Some men are always out when their country calls.

A woman's strength lies in her weakness.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.