TO SUBSCRIBERS.

After the first of July all monies received for subscriptions will be acknowledged by changing the date stamped on the paper immediately after the name.

Should any subscriber notice that the date is not changed on the first, second or third paper after the money is sent, he should at once send a postal card to the Sun Office, stating when he sent the money and how it was sent, by registered letter, post office order or Express order—SUN PRINTING CO.

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY,
ALFRED MARKHAM,
Manager.

NOTICE.

When a subscriber wishes the address on the paper changed to another Post Office, the OLD ADDRESS should ALWAYS be sent with the new one

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 18, 1903.

DOT COUNTING CONTEST.

Letters containing estimates of the number of dots are coming to the Sun office by dozens, and while the manager tried to provide for all contingencies that could arise, it appears to be necessary to further explain THAT NO PERSON CAN ENTER THE CONTEST WITHOUT REMITTING TO HE SUN OFFICE PAYMENT FOR A SUBSCRIPTION TO THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN IN ADVANCE, THE SUM OF SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS, and no subscriber now in arrears can enter the contest without paying all arrears at the rate of a dollar a year, but for each dollar paid he has one chance to win the $50 or other prizes, also for every 75 cents paid for a year's subscription in advance one chance for the first and other prizes is given.

NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE CABINET.

A curious report is in circulation that there will be no New Brunswick successor to Mr. Blair as the head of a department in the government. This would be a remarkable state of affairs. At confederation two portfolios were assigned to members from this province. Sir Leonard Tilley and Hon. Peter Mitchell were strong men and held two of the most important departments. When the change of government took place, the department of marine and fisheries went to Sir Albert Smith, and Mr. Burpee became minister of customs. After 1878 Prince Edward Island obtained a portfolio, and after a short time Sir Leonard Tilley was the only New Brunswick minister, but Mr. Costigan was called to the cabinet and from 1882 to 1896 this province had two portfolios. The department of finance, usually held by the minister second in influence to the premier, was in charge of a New Brunswick representative nearly the whole time from 1878 to 1896. Mr. Foster was next in command to the premier during the latter part of his official career, and was for a considerable period leader of the house of commons.

There was a feeling that the province was somewhat effaced when Sir Wilfrid, in forming his ministry, took only one colleague from New Brunswick. But it was explained that Prince Edward Island had in Sir Louis Davies a man who could not be passed over, and that Mr. Blair was a man of strength and influence equal to two common ministers. So he reigned alone. Even when the Prince Edward Island minister retired the change did not restore the position of New Brunswick. It gave one more portfolio to Quebec province, which has now five departments, besides the solicitor generalship, and has also the prestige that comes from the position of the first minister.

New Brunswick still had the department of railways, a position of great local importance. But the resignation of Mr. Blair transfers this department to another province. It may leave New Brunswick with a single and comparatively important office, but it can hardly be that the barren honor of a minister without office will be all that is left. Mr. Emmerson would never be a party to such an arrangement. He would surely refuse a place in the cabinet without office if it meant that New Brunswick would be left without a working minister out of the fifteen portfolios, more or less, in the gift of the premier.

THE OTHER FATHERS.

Of those who took part in the Quebec conference which prepared the plan of Canadian union six were alive last February. This does not include Sir Ambrose Shea, whose colony did not enter the union. The death of Sir Oliver Mowat and Senator Dickey reduces the number to four. These are Hon. William McDougall, in his eighty-second year; Sir Hector Langevin, aged seventy-seven; Sir Charles Tupper, who recently addressed an out-door audience on his eighty-second birthday; and Senator McDonald of Prince Edward Island, who is not yet seventy-five.

Those who died within the last ten years were Hon. Peter Mitchell, Sir Leonard Tilley, Hon. T. H. Haviland, and Sir Alexander Galt. During the previous decade, Sir Adams Archibald, Sir Alexander Campbell, Sir John A. Macdonald, Chief Justice Palmer, Judge Gray, Judge Henry, Col. Gray, Hon. J. C. Chapais, and Hon. J. Cockburn passed away.

Between the date of the union and 1883, death took Hon. Charles Fisher, Hon. George Brown, Lieutenant Governor Chandler, Hon. W. H. Pope, Judge McCully, Hon. George Coles, Hon. W. H. Steeves, Sir George E. Cartier, Hon. J. M. Johnson, Hon. T. D. McGee, and Hon. E. Whelan. Sir E. P. Tasche, who presided over the conference, died before the union was accomplished.

None of those who have passed away lived to be nearly so old as Senator Dickey. Mr. Chandler and Judge Palmer lived to be 80, Sir Adams Archibald died at 78, Sir John Macdonald, Sir Leonard Tilley, Sir Alexander Galt and Col. Gray at 76, Judge Gray and Mr. Mitchell at 75. Among those who died young was Mr. Whelan at 43, and Mr. McGee was at the same age when he fell by the hand of an assassin. Mr. Brown was 62 when he was murdered.

Of the original senate created by royal proclamation there are now, we believe, only two survivors, Hon. David Wark of this province and Hon. William Miller of Nova Scotia. There were five when the Parliamentary Companion of 1901 was printed. Senator Wark, as all know, is nearly a centenarian, but Senator Miller was called to the red chamber when a young man, and there are a score of older men than he in parliament.

STRUCK DUMB.

An order must have been sent out from Ottawa muzzling the subsidized press. The two issues of the Telegraph have contained no editorial mention of Mr. Blair's resignation. Not for six years have two consecutive numbers of that paper appeared without some word of approval of the minister of railways. But there was never a time when the readers of the Telegraph were so much interested in Mr. Blair as they are now. He was the single minister for this province. He held the department in which this part of Canada had the largest interest. He was at the last moment dealing with a railway problem of deep concern to New Brunswick and to all Canada. Moreover Mr. Blair is the representative of the city of St. John and the Telegraph has frequently told us that he was the greatest friend this town ever had. Yet he passes out without a word of notice or a sign of regret. There is not even a suggestion that his retirement will be a loss to the ministry or a bad thing for the province. There is no expression of good wishes for Mr. Blair's future. His picture is not printed. His friends are not interviewed. There is not even an alleged joke about him in the silly paragraphs.

Is the Telegraph suffering from paralysis?

MR. BLAIR AND THE RAILWAY QUESTION.

The correspondence brought down and the explanations made yesterday in the house of commons show that the common opinion as to the cause of the rupture between Mr. Blair and his colleagues was not far astray. Mr. Blair was not able to persuade even a single one of his colleagues to support his policy of the extension of the Intercolonial to the Pacific, or even to Winnipeg. Nor was he able to prevent the adoption of the Grand Trunk benefit scheme which was prepared by other ministers in conference with the Grand Trunk manager. No doubt the situation was complicated by the fact that Mr. Blair was not invited to participate in the original negotiations. Other ministers who had nothing to do with the railway department were called into the conference, but the responsible head of the railway department was not even informed by his chief that they were going on. This was a little more than discourteous. It was an intimation of want of confidence. Though Mr. Blair says that he did not allow his treatment to influence his subsequent action, one can see that it would affect his point of view. Whatever ascendency Mr. Blair may have acquired over politicians in this province, it appears that he has not been able to gain much influence over the majority of his colleagues, or over his leader. In this matter, as in several others, they have not even treated him with the decent respect that is due to his position in the cabinet. That is a personal matter, and outside of the cabinet it is not known whether it is the result of any fault on Mr. Blair's part.

The public is more concerned with the public issue. Here it must be said that Mr. Blair makes a strong case. His letters to the premier are evidently prepared with a view to publication, and they clearly set forth several grounds of objection to the government policy. With nearly all these objections our readers are familiar. They have been stated in the Sun and in other papers and must have occurred to most thoughtful persons. Mr. Blair objects to the duplication of the Intercolonial, to the construction of a railway over a route where no railway is yet needed, to the extravagant concession to the Grand Trunk, which gets all the fat while the government takes all the lean, and to the impossible condition that the Grand Trunk shall control the road over which companies have the right of way. He thinks that if the people pay for the road they ought to own it.

All this and much more Mr. Blair sets forth in terms that carry conviction to fair minds which were not convinced before. It is not so clear that the public will go with Mr. Blair in his statement of the terms that he would be willing to make with the Grand Trunk.

It is clear that Mr. Blair could not remain in the government. The terms on which Sir Wilfrid seems to have asked him to remain would have been discreditable to both and would have brought worse trouble upon the whole ministry than even the loss of the minister.

THE EX-MINISTER OF RAILWAYS

After two days of silence on the most interesting and important incident in recent Canadian politics, the Telegraph appeared yesterday with a leading article concerning Mr. Blair's retirement from office. We reprint this article in full, for it is an inspired statement, the first that came from an organ of the former minister of railways after his abandonment of office. There is no doubt about the source and authority of this deliverance. It comes straight from the national capital, and indicates that Mr. Blair does not intend to allow his case against the government to go by default in the journal over which he still holds control.

It is not necessary here to quarrel with the estimate of Mr. Blair which is presented in this account. Mr. Blair is out of office and will have no patronage to bestow. He will have fewer to sound his praises than he has had in the past. The Telegraph reminds its party that Mr. Blair has been one of the greatest of liberal chiefs; that he is "eminently fitted to be a leader of men," predicts that "many a day will pass" before the party can find another to take his place, and declares that the news of his retirement comes on the province "with stunning force," and that "no such loss has ever been sustained by liberalism." It will not rest with the press opposing the government to contradict these strong words. New Brunswick conservatives, and many liberals have been in collision with Mr. Blair, and know very well that he is a man of force and of resource. The Telegraph's eulogy of the ex-minister will need to be addressed not to those who have resisted Mr. Blair as well as they could in times past, but to those who resist him now, and who for the present at least, have got the better of him. Now that he has no railway department behind him, now that he is going about without his pocket full of current or prospective contracts, there will be plenty to say exactly what they think of Mr. Blair, and many others to please the powers who succeed him will say much worse than they think. The controversy of the Telegraph will be with these, if indeed the Telegraph does not in the end find itself in a position where it must take sides with the government against the revolter.

One passage in the eulogy and valedictory, which seems to have been called out by the last provincial election campaign, will not be pleasant reading for the New Brunswick liberals. This is the statement that no successor of Mr. Blair "can hope for "the complete surrender of will which "New Brunswick liberals offered to "Mr. Blair."

That such complete surrender was demanded of New Brunswick liberals is true. It is true that it was offered by far too many of them. Hundreds of strong liberals who knew and after stated that the provincial government was a corrupt and incompetent administration, who habitually spoke with contempt of the provincial ministers, especially of the premier and attorney general, who over and over again declared that the government ought to be driven out, were led in the end to make "a complete surrender of their wills to Mr. Blair." A few did not surrender. We remember how Mr. Blair resented the independence of Senator Ellis, and how he dealt with the North Shore liberals. But those were the exception. And it may be said that the like "complete surrender of their will" was made in that election, and in the federal contest of 1900, by some who did not formerly call themselves liberals.

It is no part of the duty of a liberal or of any other citizen to offer a complete surrender of his will to any leader. No leader ought to ask that surrender. And if the facts were stated plainly we do not believe that Mr. Blair as an individual was more successful than others in obtaining this sacrifice of freedom. We put these questions: If Mr. Blair had come New Brunswick in the last provincial campaign as bare of patronage, of departmental and cabinet influence as he is now, could he have secured the return of the Tweedie-Pugsley government? Could he have saved the government candidates in St. John from defeat by a thousand majority? Could the government have been even able to get a ticket in the field? We do not believe so. Mr. Blair's personality could not have brought into line those business men from whom the Intercolonial buys supplies.

It could not have provided a campaign fund. It could not have influenced or coerced the government employes.

Mr. Blair has had his successes and his defeats. He was beaten in York twice before he was elected at all. He was defeated there when he was premier. In the general election of 1882 preceding his accession to the provincial premiership he did not carry the country. His success was obtained afterward by arrangements with members elected to oppose him. When his government was defeated at the polls in 1889 he retained power by another arrangement and compromise. In all his campaigns since 1883 he has had the resources of either one or two governments with him and has needed them on each occasion. It must be readily admitted that few campaigners could make such use of these resources as Mr. Blair does. There may be others who would have no scruples against these methods, but there are not many who could display equal ability in making use of them. We know well what power and resource Mr. Blair has when in office. It remains to be seen how far he will compel liberals and conservatives to offer complete surrender of their wills to him now that he is out of office.

There is no doubt that Mr. Blair's heart was set on the policy of extending the Intercolonial railway to Winnipeg, and operating the whole as a government line. That policy which had the endorsement of the St. John Board of Trade is obviously better than the policy of building the railway to Winnipeg as a government work and then giving it away to the Grand Trunk company.

Mr. Blair is authority for the statement that the disappearance of Mr. Tarte from the ministry did not leave a ripple on the political waters. Will the disappearance of Mr. Blair be followed by a tidal wave?

The Toronto News had positive information on Monday that the general dominion election would take place this autumn. But that was before Mr. Blair resigned.

CHIEF ARTHUR DEAD.

WINNIPEG, Man., July 17.—P. M. Arthur, grand chief engineer Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, dropped dead at midnight while speaking at the banquet of the closing of the annual union convention of the Brotherhod of Locomotive Engineers which has been in session for the past few days.

Mr. Arthur had just arisen to respond to a toast and repeated the words: "It may be my parting words to many of you" when he fell backwards and expired a few minutes afterwards.

SACKVILLE.

Auspicious Opening of the Summer School of Methods.

SACKVILLE, N. B., July 16.— The school of methods for Sunday school workers opened very auspiciously Tuesday evening with a public meeting in the Methodist Church. Dr. Andrews presided. Dr. Allison gave a hearty address of welcome and was followed by Rev. W. H. Langille, president of the N. S. conference, who spoke briefly. Short but excellent addresses were delivered by the expert Sunday school teachers, Prof. E. P. St. John and Miss Martha K. Lawson of New York. A social half hour brought the successful meeting to a close.

On Wednesday morning the regular lecture work was begun. There was a large attendance and expressions of satisfaction with the exercises so far are heard on every side. Great praise is given Prof. St. John and Miss Lawson, whose talks are markedly good. So far 150 students have been enrolled and more are expected. The university residence is now full and some are being entertained at Dr. Allison's cottage. The ladies' college will next be put at the disposal of the students who are arriving daily. The management of the school are highly delighted with the success of the undertaking and without doubt the meeting of the school will be an annual event. Among those in attendance are Mrs. E. W. Halfpenny, Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss Florence Jordan, New York, and Misses Edna and Lillian Davy, New Jersey. The visitors express themselves as being much pleased with Mt. Allison institutions with Sackville and with the views that can be obtained of the marshes. This afternoon the people of the town furnished the school with teams for a drive over the marshes and through Upper and Middle Sackville. An exceedingly pleasant time was spent. Friday afternoon will be given up to an excursion to Fort Cumberland.

WHY BLAIR RESIGNED.

Forced Out of the Cabinet by the Sutherland-Fitzpatrick Combine.

Laurier Stood in With the Upper Province Boodle Leaders---So Says a Prominent ex-Politician.

OTTAWA, July 15—A gentleman who has played an important part in politalked freely with your correspondent on the present crisis.

What do you think of the situation? the politician was asked.

For the outside public, recent events are doubtless somewhat of a mystery, but they are no surprise to me. It is clearly evident that the Sifton-Sutherland influence is all powerful in the cabinet today.

How do you account for that? Sifton and Sutherland are not such great men, after all.

Well, Sir Wilfrid believes in the influence of money more than in the influence of good politics. Probably you do not know that Sifton and Sutherland are acting as financial agents of the liberal party.

Does Sir Wilfrid know that?

The prime minister knows all these things. Sir Wilfrid knows everything that is going on in that direction, and men like Sifton, Sutherland, and Prefontaine are just the men that the prime minister wants around him at this juncture.

Your statement is somewhat of a surprise, the correspondent remarked.

Perhaps so, but it is nevertheless true. The liberal party requires at least $1,000,000 for the coming election. They are short of funds just now, and money must be found. The Grand Trunk Pacific scheme, the guarantee to Mackenzie and Mann syndicate, concessions of the Treadgold type, sales of lands to favored companies in the Northwest, etc. All of these will be exploited to finish.

How do you explain Blair's retirement?

Because he could not stay in any longer. Blair has been at loggerheads with his colleagues for a long time. Messrs. Sutherland and Fitzpatrick wanted him out and they have succeeded. Blair was working for himself and his immediate friends. I don't think that he has ever contributed to the general fund of the liberal party. Anyhow that is the reproach that is freely levelled against him by the rank and file of the party. Laurier wants the control of the department of railways and canals placed in the hands of a man who will act differently. He has confidence in Messrs. Sifton and Sutherland. He knows that they will handle things in a way to suit party purposes handsomely.

Evidently party politics has sunk pretty low?

Indeed it has. Look at what has taken place in the Ontario legislature and in the by-elections in the province of Quebec. It is just as bad if not worse in Ontario. It is well known that private legislation is for sale, and that corruption is rampant there.

What will be the upshot of Mr. Blair's resignation?

It means a big fight was the reply. The liberal party is divided on this question. The government may carry the day. In the house of commons there is no doubt as to the result. In the senate, however, it will be a close shave.

OTTAWA, July 15.—Ottawa is filled with rumors tonight which cover many ministerial changes, from the retirement of Laurier down to the appointment of Sifton or Mulock to the vacancy in the railways and canal department. With such diversity of opinion as to how things are situated until Laurier explains his position tomorrow, that interesting moment is awaited with impatience on both sides. Blair prepared his statement today. He visited his department and bid good-bye to his clerks, all of whom expressed sincere regret that he was leaving the department. Blair is very popular with his own branch of the service and their sorrow at his resignation is sincere.

In the railway committee today, Sutherland watched bills on behalf of the government and occupied Blair's seat. Tonight in the house he made a proposition in regard to the Brockville and Sault Ste Marie Railway bill. He will also handle the estimates of the railway and canal department in the house. All this goes to establish the probability of his ultimately taking over the direction of Blair's department.

In the senate today, Scott, Miller and Power and Bowell spoke feelingly of the death of Senator Dickey, which removed from the upper house one of the brightest minds in it. As one of the few called to the senate by royal proclamation, he was one of the most prominent public figures in Canada.

Senator Ferguson moved the second reading of the bill respecting extra judicial appointments. It was intra vires of parliament to prohibit judges from taking any part in any work outside their judicial duties, but it was in the interest of the country that this should be done. McMullin moved the adjournment of the debate.

OTTAWA, July 15.—In the house of commons today Mr. Sproule called attention to the fact that owing to the absence of both speakers from the house on Friday night no adjournment has been legally decided upon. The house was in session from Friday at 3 o'clock until Tuesday morning. He protested against such loose methods in carrying on business.

Laurier submitted in a witty speech that under the circumstances the members might have been glued to their seats for days unless common sense prevailed. Any member named by the speaker had the right to adjourn the house.

Borden submitted that for the good conduct of the house it was desirable to have the rules strictly observed and Fielding promised that the adjournment would not be taken as a precedent.

In answer to Borden, Laurier stated that Chief Justic Killam of Manitoba, had not yet accepted an appointment to the Treadgold commission.

Fitzpatrick's bill to amend the criminal code was taken up in committee. The clause to make it a criminal offence to sell cigarettes or tobacco to persons under 18 years of age, and the section prohibiting trade combines were allowed to stand, as delegations are expected here to discuss them with the minister. The clause which makes it an offence to dismiss an employe because he is a member of the militia was held over after some discussion. It was suggested that the rights of employers should be considered. Mr. Clarke urged that in preserving order during strikes regulars should be called out.

OTTAWA, July 15.—At tonight's session Sifton's estimates were taken up and discussion of his immigration policy was indulged in.

Mr. Tarte condemned the interior department for dealing with persons who were unable to carry out their agreements.

Mr. Sifton, in answer to Col. Hughes, stated that Preston would pilot the British parliamentary party through Canada.

Mr. Brock expressed his confidence in the American immigrants who are coming to Canada. They had been supporters of protectionist principles, and having enjoyed the advantages of home markets they would vote for the development of Canadian industries by giving them adequate protection. At the present time 1,200,000 French-Canadians were working in factories across the border, when under a sound fiscal policy they would be employed in Canada.

Official correspondence having reference to complaints as to the quality of hay, oats, flour, canned meats, etc., shipped to South Africa under auspices of the department of agriculture, were presented to parliament today. On March 21st, 1902, Stratheona called the attention of the government to the complaints, and said that Mr. Brodrick, minister of war, requested a full enquiry and reports. An enquiry was duly held, and two weeks later Mr. Fisher reported to his colleagues that a serious mistake had been made by officials of the war office and others in conjunction with them, in reporting unfavorably on the quality and condition of Canadian products, and that these unfavorable reports were unmerited and unfounded as applied to shipments made by the department of agriculture. The minister further says that 100,000 tons of hay discharged from the last 44 steamers since carrying the deck loads was discontinued, the quantity damaged or discolored amounted to less than one per cent. As to reports regarding other goods the department will not admit them to be correct. It was suggested that Mr. Robertson be sent to England to explain the matter to the secretaries for war and colonies with men to resume shipments. Lord Minto advised Chamberlain of the action of the cabinet in a despatch dated April 10th. He said that day Fisher and Robertson had discussed the matter with him and had complained that the reports of inspectors in South Africa as to the quality of Canadian goods were very unsatisfactory and unjustifiable. It was pointed out that the department of agriculture strongly resented the charges of mismanagement. Without full enquiry it was stated that the reputation of Canadian goods would suffer and the effect on Canadian public would be most damaging if the accusations made were disclosed, and allowed to pass unchallenged. The correspondence ends in a very unsatisfactory manner. There is simply a despatch from Chamberlain, dated Downing street, May 8th, in which he says: "I have seen Prof. Robertson personally since his arrival, and I have forwarded a copy of your despatch to the secretary of state for war with whom Robertson is now in communication."

OTTAWA, July 15.—Sifton in replying to Brock made a strong free trade speech. He declared that the government policy had the effect of keeping Canadians at home.

Mr. Borden pointed out that Sifton's free trade speech was rather inconsistent when there appeared on the order paper two resolutions calling for bounties on iron and steel and binder twine, the most advanced protection that could be devised. Referring to immigration, Mr. Borden pointed out that during the past five years 50,000 persons from the maritime provinces had settled in Massachusetts. All the efforts of the interior department were insignificant compared with the effect of good crops in the west during the past two years. The efforts of the government should be devoted to repatriating Canadian residents in the United States, and divert the flow from the maritime provinces to the United States to the Northwest.

Fielding declared that there was no need to impress upon the people of the maritime provinces the advantages of the Northwest. It was untrue that the exodus from Nova Scotia had ceased, but he contended that there had been a decrease in emigration.

Mr. Borden submitted that Fielding had no authority for his assertions and could not substantiate them.

OTTAWA, July 15.—As Rufus Curry in tendering his resignation submitted it to Laurier instead of to Lord Minto, he is still senator until it goes through the proper form. When this is done, ex-Premier Pipes of Amherst will be named as his successor. Senator Dickey will likely be replaced by Hon. T. R. Black.

HOSPITAL SECRETS.

A Nurse Says: "Pe-ru-na is a Tonic of Efficiency."



MRS. KATE TAYLOR.

Mrs. Kate Taylor, a graduated nurse of prominence, gives her experience with Peruna in an open letter. Her position in society and professional standing combine to give special prominence to her utterances.

CHICAGO, ILL., 427 Monroe St.—"As far as I have observed Peruna is the finest tonic any man or woman can use who is weak from the after effects of any serious illness.

"I have seen it used in a number of convalescent cases, and have seen several other tonics used, but I found that those who used Peruna had the quickest relief.

"Peruna seems to restore vitality, increase bodily vigor and renew health and strength in a wonderfully short time."---MRS. KATE TAYLOR.

In view of the great multitude of women suffering from some form of female disease and yet unable to find any cure, Dr. Hartman, the renowned specialist on female catarrhal diseases, has announced his willingness to direct the treatment of as many cases as make application to him during the summer months, without charge. Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

WORLD'S ORANGEMEN.

Letter from H. H. Pitts to the Triennial Convention at Dublin.

(Special to the Sun.)

DUBLIN, July 15.— The triennial Orange conference opened in Dublin today, M. Graham, president, in the chair, supported by Earl Erne. Mr. Rice of Scotland acted as secretary, in the absence of Herman H. Pitts, who sent a report emphasizing the necessity of a unification of the ritual procedure everywhere. He impressed the necessity of recognizing the religious element, saying the time had arrived to appoint paid lecturers and organizers. Mr. Graham enlarged on the unity of the Anglo-Saxon race.

The Earl of Erne welcomed the delegates, referring proudly to the growing imperial spirit and affection between the mother country and colonies, in which the growth of Orangeism has helped.

Mr. McMillan of Toronto spoke well.

AT BISLEY.

An Off Day for the Canadian Marksmen.

MONTREAL, July 15.—Cable despatches say this was an off day for the Canadian riflemen at Bisley. The men who are to shoot in the Mackinnon match tomorrow were kept away from the ranges, so that they would be in the best of condition. Col. Sherwood has great hopes of winning this cup, which is given for teams of twelve men over three ranges at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. Teams representative of England, Scotland, Canada and Australia are entered.

BISLEY, Eng., July 16.—The Mackinnon challenge cup open to teams of 12 from England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales and the colonies of Great Britain, was won today by the English team with a score of 1,408. Canada was second with a score of 1,390, Australia was third and Scotland fourth. The distances were 800, 900 and 1,000 yards.

CAUGHT IN TIME.

Cambridge, Mass., Times: Lester Crozier, 12 years old, of 220 Chestnut street, and Guy Bennett, 10 years old, of 18 Florence street, Cambridge, reached Portland, Me., Thursday morning by boat and were detained at the police station there. The Crozier boy started to visit his uncle at Fredericton, N. B., and the Bennett boy went with him. They had just $1 between them when they reached Portland.

JOLIET, Ills., July 15.— Wm. Garrett, inventor and founder of the Rod Mills of the Garrett Type and widely known in steel circles, died today at Mount Clements, Mich., where he had gone for his health.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Cures Grip in Two Days.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. E. W. Grove on every box. 25c.

Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature,

CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around John,

Together With Country Items Correspondents and Exchanges.

A Brown's Flats correspon writes: Charles F. Cameron, ag years, died July 10th, leaving a so ful widow, three sons and five da ters to mourn the loss of a noble band and father. His end was p

The management of the Ea Steamship Co. will be pleased to the public of St. John inspect the and magnificent steamer Calvin tin on Friday afternoon from 2 at Reed's Point wharf.

Business in all iron working conc in the city is now more brisk tha has been for some time, and thi saying quite a lot, as all the shops been hustling. The St. John Iron w are now running night and day and continue to do so for some time.

At the Robinson swimming hol Sunday afternoon Brome McCr had a narrow escape from b drowned. With several other yo men and boys he was learning to s when he got beyond his depth would have been drowned had it been for Mr. John Madden, of H Minto, who brought him ashor Moncton Transcript.

Miss Charlotte McGruar has a c osity in the shape of a fig tree w this year has a well developed growing thereon. About ten years Miss McGruar planted a fig from wh a tree grew and has been caref looked after. It is now about five tall. Early this spring it was set but a late frost damaged it, des which it blossomed and a fig form Newcastle, N. B., Advocate, 15th.

PEOPLE OF THIS PLACE.

There are people in every town village of this country who have b cured of itching, bleeding and protr ing piles by the use of Dr. Cha Ointment. Ask your friends about t great preparation; they can tell of its soothing, healing and antise powers. More reputable people h endorsed Dr. Chase's Ointment t any preparation you can mention.

FAIRVILLE NOTES.

July 15.—The South Bay Sund school picnic held on the beauti grounds of Miss Ella Lowery wa very interesting affair. The super tendent, Charles Robinson, made ev arrangement possible for the enj ment of the children, while Willi Lowery and wife, Miss Lowery, and fact all the ladies of the Sunday sch did all that could be done to m everybody feel at home. Turner Howard from the city, made thi very pleasant for the children, int esting them in every kind of game, a awarding many of the prizes for rac etc. Tea was served and many m members of the Sunday school parto of the sumptuous supply.

Miss Kirby returned home today fter a very pleasant visit to the ho of Mr. and Mrs. S. Shanklin of Shan in, St. Martins. Miss Lydie Schofie has returned after spending thr weeks among friends in Nova Scot Rev. A. T. Dykeman will leave on well earned vacation on Friday. H will spend most of his time in No Scotia towns.

The Orange Lodge held a ten-ce tea this evening to dispose of the gre amount of provisions sent in by frien of the order, more than could be us at the picnic on Monday last. A good number attended.

Miss Florence Stout of Millford, visiting at Watter's Landing. Re Christopher Burnett and family, wh have been spending four weeks South Bay, have returned to the home in the city.

The Church of the Good Shepher will hold a garden party on the much improved church grounds thre days of next week, July 21, 22 and 23rd The appearance of this property much improved recently, and now a the churches of the town have put o a very respectable appearance.

A large number of prizes for th Baptist picnic to be held next Tues day, are on exhibition in the windo of Samuel McCormick's store on Mai street.

Rev. C. A. Whitemersh, a young min ister of Newfoundland conference, wi preach in the Methodist church Sun day morning next.

Baker's mills were closed down tw days this week to allow the employe to attend the picnics of the L. O. L and St. Rose's.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25

INSANE PAUPER CASE.

How Mrs. Shaw of Maine Was Left at the Asylum.

At the last meeting of the Provincial government an order-in-council was passed asking the government at Ottawa to take up the case of Mrs. Shaw, a Maine woman now a patient in the Provincial Lunatic Asylum. The facts of the case as related by Attorney General Pugsley show that this woman was left in the asylum grounds about midnight one night by United States Immigration Commissioner Turner, and that in the woman's condition there was no other course but to take her in. The woman belongs in the vicinity of Houlton and had been a patient in the asylum at Bangor. According to the attorney general the Maine authorities opened up communications with a view to having her sent here, contending that she was a New Brunswicker. Enquiries were made that convinced the government that the unfortunate woman was an American and therefore a pauper charge on the state and not entitled to be received here as a pauper patient. In view of this a definite refusal to take her was made, and shortly after, at nearly one o'clock in the morning, she was left on the asylum grounds by commissioner Turner. She has since been cared for at the institution and now the federal authorities will take the matter up and will endeavor to impress on the Maine government that the woman is a proper charge on them, and further that the method employed of getting rid of her was not at all creditable in this civilized age.