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SUN PRINTING COMPANY,
ALFRED MARKHAM,
Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPT. 30, 1905.

THE FOREIGN MINISTER.

The second treaty with Japan directs attention once more to Lord Lansdowne's singularly successful career as secretary of state for foreign affairs. If the existing relations with Japan, France and the United States had been established by Lord Lansdowne's predecessor, something would have been added to the great fame of the Marquis of Salisbury, who never was a candidate for public applause. Lord Lansdowne is hardly more spectacular than Lord Salisbury. He is not much in the view of the public. But he does the thing.

Yet when the Marquis of Lansdowne left Canada in 1888 he had hardly begun to win a statesman's reputation. He had been governor general of Canada, as Lord Minto has been, and before that appointment had risen as high as under-secretary. When he was sent to India from Canada some doubt was expressed whether he was large enough for the place. The surprise would have been greater if there had been a crisis, as there is now in the government of India. Some journals have been disposed to ridicule the appointment of Lord Minto at this crisis. The fact is that Lord Minto has done as much in Canada as Lord Lansdowne did to prove himself a statesman. Neither had great opportunities in this field. Lord Minto has, perhaps, made it more difficult to accept him as a statesman, because he is so fine a sportsman and so good a soldier. A man may be all three, but if he is the other two he will not be regarded as a statesman until he proves that he is one.

The tradition grew up among Sir John A. Macdonald's closest friends that the Canadian premier had an exceedingly high opinion of Lord Lansdowne's gifts and capacity. But that alone could not make the reputation of a governor general, especially as Sir John did not publicly pronounce his estimate. For not only does the position of governor general fail to establish a reputation, but his enforced neutrality and abstinence from all open participation in matters of statesmanship, tends to efface whatever eminence as a public man he may have previously achieved. Happily the viceroys of Canada, if we may use that term, are usually appointed at an age which leaves them subsequent opportunity. Lord Lansdowne came to Canada at thirty-eight, and Lord Minto enters upon his opportunity while still well under fifty. Lord Lansdowne is a member of a cabinet of younger men than have sat about the imperial council board for the last half century. Hence at sixty he is one of the oldest members of the administration. But he is in the prime of a statesman's life, and may look forward to distinguished service after his party has served a term in opposition.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND UNION.

At present there is no active and aggressive sentiment in Newfoundland in favor of union with Canada. The people of the old country are not contemplating any immediate change of relations. They are satisfied with isolation. It is a time of development and prosperity in Newfoundland.

Those public men in Newfoundland who desire union with the rest of British America say that the question is not now alive. When it comes to life again, the question of union will be altogether a matter of terms. By terms they mean the financial adjustment. Several things may in the near future so affect the situation as to make the financial adjustment more easy.

The Labrador boundary must be settled. There is no doubt that Newfoundland is granting timber limits on land which is thought in Canada to be part of the province of Quebec. If Canada does not find it possible to allow the province of Newfoundland the large subsidy that was demanded a few years ago by the Bond government, the bargain might be made by paying a good price for Newfoundland's property in Labrador. That would give the island a revenue without creating a discrimination against the other provinces.

Again, it is boldly and emphatically stated by some Canadian provincial ministers that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government has promised to readjust and increase the provincial allowances. If that shall be done a scale may be established satisfactory even to Newfoundland.

Thirdly, the possibility of a larger British American union, including the British West Indies and South America, would have a bearing on Newfoundland. Some of these southern islands are good customers for fish prepared in a suitable way. The Atlantic coast of Canada would in the case of the proposed union have something like a monopoly. Newfoundland in the union would share equally in the monopoly, but outside she would compete at a great disadvantage with the fisheries of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec.

SAFETY OF CANADIAN POLICIES.

Mr. G. W. Parker's letter on life insurance management in Canada is a timely contribution. It would be a great misfortune if in consequence of the disclosures in regard to three United States insurance companies the families of Canadian people should be deprived of the protection that insurance gives. The fact is that no company mentioned has been so managed as to impair the security behind its contract. Every man insured in one of these companies is as sure that the amount of his policy will be paid when due as he is of the safety of his deposit in the government savings bank. The money improperly expended is taken out of the profits which the persons insured would have received in addition to the amount of their insurance. The fact remains that the settlements made by insurance companies, local and foreign, on policies that have matured have not been found unsatisfactory, and though the sums involved in the transactions under discussion are large considered by themselves, they are not large in proportion to the amounts in the control of the companies.

But the question raised in the correspondence today concerns Canadian companies. Mr. Parker is undoubtedly right in the contention that the money held in trust by the Canadian companies is invested carefully and prudently. It is an extremely rare thing to hear of the loss, even a small one, of a life insurance company investment. We are not of the opinion that this is due to rigid government inspection. There is reason to doubt whether the superintendent does much to restrict investments in speculative enterprises. The law does not seem to give him larger authority than is exercised by United States officers. Nor does there appear to be much need of his interference. Most of the insurance companies are controlled and managed by men not engaged in high finance. They appear to have gone in for safe investments. The greatest value of the Canadian government supervision is the publicity that it gives. At least there need be no mystery about the insurance investments. The blue-books give the amounts of each investment in government and other public securities, in mortgage bonds, in bank stocks and other stocks, in real estate and advances on real estate and collateral. In these tables the public is told at what price these securities stand in the company's books, so that well informed business men may judge for themselves as to the wisdom of the purchases. The one fault to be found with these publications is the fact that they are unduly delayed. This delay is probably the fault of the compiler or the printer, or both, and not of the companies.

THE BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

If the union of the Bank of New Brunswick with the Bank of Montreal should take place, we may assume that the amalgamation is deemed to be in the interest of the shareholders of the local bank. The Bank of New Brunswick is in a strong position, earning large dividends, and well able to dictate the terms on which it will go out of existence as an independent institution. It has divided twelve per cent. a year for many years on its share capital besides adding annually four to eight per cent. of the capital to its reserve account. Last year was one of the best in the history of the bank, which earned nearly eight per cent. on the combined capital and rest.

Departing from the custom which prevailed under the direction of previous managements, the bank has recently gone outside of the city to do business. A number of branches have been established through this province and Prince Edward Island, and the Bank of New Brunswick seemed to have started on a career of development. This departure may have made it more an object of the Bank of Montreal than it was before to seek amalgamation. At the same time the prospective resignation of Manager Stavert to join the staff of the Bank of Montreal left the Bank of New Brunswick directors face to face with a sort of emergency. If instead of decreasing its capital a number of years ago the bank had taken the course which was recently adopted, it would have long since been well established in many positions for which it has now to fight against strong competition. There is an impression that the time of small banks has passed, but as the Bank of New Brunswick has for some fifteen years been the only one with headquarters in this city it need not now have been a small bank if its directors and shareholders had chosen to make it a large one. The Bank of Nova Scotia is twelve years younger than the Bank of New Brunswick. It started in 1832 with a capital of $200,000. In 1840 its capital was $500,000. By 1875 its stock had increased to $1,000,000, and it was on a par with the Bank of New Brunswick. But when the latter bank reduced its capital, the former took the opposite course. Today the Bank of Nova Scotia has a capital of $2,000,000. It has over fifty agencies in nine provinces of Canada, while the reserve is over $3,000,000, and the shareholders are receiving ten per cent dividends.

On the other hand, it may be contended that bankers are in business for the profits rather than for glory and conquest. From this point of view the Bank of New Brunswick has been singularly successful. The dividends paid would probably be regarded by those who received them as a sufficient vindication of the policy of making and keeping the bank a small one, even though the price of remaining small should be absorption into a large bank on terms favorable to the stockholders.

But those citizens who are considerable shareholders in the bank are few in comparison with the whole population. The majority of those who are only interested in the bank as customers, and of that still larger body who know it and feel proud of it as an ancient local institution, will be grieved if it should cease to exist. Though the business might remain, the officers continue in the service, and the classical building be still used for the same purposes, the people of St. John would be sorry to understand that there would be no longer a Bank of New Brunswick. They have been rather vain of this bank, which has pursued for eight-five years its steady dividend paying way, seeing its early contemporaries disappear until it was left the second oldest bank in the Dominion; itself tried by fire and many local financial panics, but never even showing signs of weakness. The list of its directors through these eighty-five years includes the names of men intimately associated with all that is best and most reliable in the business activities of their generation in this city. Such an institution becomes a part of the city itself, and the effacement of its name and individuality inflicts upon the citizens the shock of a personal loss. It would be more gratifying to local sentiment and local pride if a bank bearing the name of the province, the sole survivor of at least four banks that have been established in the city had, like its comrade in Nova Scotia, a national institution, and proposed to hold its own with the larger banks in Canada. But though a bank with such associations and such a history may seem to the people to be a public institution, it is in fact a private financial investment, belonging to the shareholders, who have a perfect rght to dispose of it as they will so long as they fulfil their contracts.

MR. FIELDING AND THE WESTERN LUMBERMEN.

The lumbermen of British Columbia in their appearance before the tariff commission made a rather strong case for a protective duty. They pointed out that they paid protective duties on all their imported machinery and supplies. They showed that the adjoining state of the Union produced three or four times as much timber as all western Canada, and could send the produce of their saw mills to the Canadian prairie at transportation charges no higher than those on British Columbia lumber. Finally they explained that while the United States lumbermen had the free run of both countries Canadian lumber was met on the border with a tariff of $2 per thousand.

Mr. Fielding met these statements with the suggestion that the British Columbia men were said to be making money, and with the announcement that eighty or ninety per cent. of the lumber used in the Canadian west was Canadian. To this the lumbermen replied that their mills had capacity to produce the whole of the goods, and that the United States dealers used Canada for a slaughter market for lumber left on their hands, selling at varying prices, so that the market was confused and unsteady.

Mr. Fielding's intimation that the competition in the lumber is good for the consumer, and that it is necessary to make prices low for the poor settler is good free trade doctrine. But there seems to be no reason why he should be a free trader in one commodity and a protectionist in all the rest. He has applied the dumping clause to many products which are used by poor settlers. He has not inquired whether the imported goods of all other classes amount to more than ten to twenty per cent. of the whole consumption. Industries in the extreme east of Nova Scotia have not been left unprotected because their products are used by all classes of people. The doctrine which Mr. Fielding accepted when he retained the protectitve principle in the tariff on goods made in the east is equally good doctrine in the west. Mr. Fielding did not make clear to the lumbermen why they should pay a protective duty on imported mill machinery and he denied protection on their lumber.

Sydney is an active city in many respects. The Record of that place is informed by a man who has taken the census of Sydney bar rooms that there are eighty places in the town where liquor is sold. Sydney has five wards. One ward has twenty-nine bars. The enumerator has classified these establishments, reporting sixteen hotels where liquor is openly, eight restaurants, and over fifty common bars. The other places are private houses where liquor is sold only in small quantities and to certain people. These latter are said to be in the colored and foreign quarters.

The Halifax Herald, which is the leading conservative paper in Nova Scotia, continues to denounce "the salary grab"—meaning the increase in sessional indemnity and other changes made at the same time. In the opinion of the Herald all those who supported the change are deservedly condemned by the people without regard to their party.

The peaceful separation of Norway and Sweden has revived the discussion in the United States of the question whether an amicable separation of the north and south in 1860 would have been wise. This would seem to be an unprofitable subject of debate.

ST. JOHN COUNTY FAIR A SUCCESS

Held in Moosepath Park, Brookville, Yesterday.

Compared Favorably With Those of Former Years—Well Attended—The Prize Winners.

The St. John county agricultural fair was held in Moosepath Park, Brookville, Thursday. At 9 o'clock the exhibition was formally opened by R. R. Patchell, secretary, and the judging began at 12. The fair, on the whole, compared very favorably with those of former years. While the number of exhibitors were fewer than last year, about 100 more entries were made. The produce exhibit was exceptionally good. For example, one turnip belonging to Thomas Clarke weighed 28 pounds.

The showing of horned cattle was excellent, while the horses fell a little below the average.

One noticeable feature about this year's exhibit was the apples. This part of the exhibition, which was only instituted last year, had not an entry then, while this year's showing was very creditable.

One of the leading exhibitors at former St. John county fairs, Samuel Creighton, of Silver Falls, was unable to bring in any exhibits this year on account of being delayed in his haying.

There were upwards of 200 people in attendance at the fair. In the afternoon there was some impromptu horse racing for the amusement of the spectators, and on the whole the fair was very much enjoyed.

The following is a list of the prize winners:

HORSES.

Farm and Draft.

Best stallion, 4 years and upwards—1st prize A. McFate.

Best mare, 4 years and upwards—1st, Fred Stevenson; 2nd, Robert McLean.

Best mare, 3 years and upwards—1st, James Willis.

Best brood mare and foal—1st, Josslyn & Young.

Best stallion or mare, 1 year—1st, Wm. McFate.

Best matched pair, farm—1st, Wm. Mullin; 2nd, J. Donovan.

Best stallion, 2 years and upwards—1st, Albert Stevenson.

Best mare, 4 years and upwards—1st, R. R. Patchell; 2nd, Fred Stevenson.

Best mare, 3 years and upwards—1st, W. Michaud; 2nd, Thomas Clarke.

Best stallion or mare, 1 year—1st, F. A. Peters; 2nd, J. Donovan.

Best matched pair—1st, S. T. Golding.

Special Class.

Colts of thoroughbred horse Skeptic: 1 year old—1st, F. A. Peters; 2nd, Wm. McFate.

Colts, 2 and 3 years old—1st, Thomas Clarke; 2nd, Albt. Stevenson; diploma, J. D. Finley.

Best carriage horse to wagon—1st, Albert Stevenson.

Judge—G. H. Barnes, Sussex.

CATTLE.

Ayrshires and Grades.

Best bull, 3 years and upwards—1st, J. M. Donovan; 2nd, R. D. McLean.

Best bull, 2 years and upwards—1st, J. M. Donovan.

Best bull, 1 year and upwards—1st, J. M. Donovan; 2nd, James Wilkes; diploma, James Moreland.

Best cow, 4 years and upwards—1st, J. M. Donovan; 2nd, ditto.

Best cow, 3 years and upwards—1st, J. M. Donovan; 2nd, Wm. Donovan.

Best heifer or cow, 2 years—1st, Wm. Donovan; 2nd, J. M. Donovan.

Best heifer, 1 year—1st, Jas. Moreland; 2nd, J. M. Donovan.

Best herd, bull and at least 4 females—1st, J. M. Donovan; 2nd, Josslyn & Young.

Best coop, 4 males and 1 female, chicks.

Plymouth Rocks—1st, F. V. Hamm; 2nd, Josslyn & Young; 3rd, R. D. McLean.

Wyandottes—1st, Wm. Mullin.

Leghorns—1st, R. D. McLean; 2nd, Josslyn & Young.

Black Minorcas—1st, F. V. Hamm; 2nd, F. V. Hamm.

Best pair live fatted chicks—1st, F. V. Hamm; 2nd, Josslyn & Young.

Turkeys, Geese and Ducks of 1905.

Best pair turkeys—1st, F. V. Hamm; 2nd, F. V. Hamm.

Best pair geese, Toulouse—1st, Wm. Mullin; 2nd, J. M. Donovan.

Best pair geese, Ebden—1st, J. M. Donovan; 2nd, Wm. Donovan; 3rd, J. M. Donovan.

Best coop Pekin ducks—1st, J. M. Donovan.

Judge—Wm. Reid.

PRODUCE.

Bales—1st, J. M. Donovan; 2nd, Wm. Donovan; diploma, Jas. Moreland.

Best heifer calf—1st, Wm. Mullin; diploma, J. M. Donovan.

Best bull calf—1st, Wm. Donovan; 2nd, J. M. Donovan.

Best cow, 4 years and upwards—1st, J. M. Donovan; 2nd, Josslyn & Young.

Best cow, 3 years and upwards—1st, J. Moreland; 2nd, J. M. Donovan.

Best heifer, 2 years—1st and 2nd, J. M. Donovan.

Best heifer, 1 year—1st, J. M. Donovan.

Best heifer calf—1st, J. D. Finley.

Judges—B. V. Millidge, Thos. Robinson.

Jerseys.

Best bull, 3 years and upwards—1st, Josslyn & Young.

Best bull, 2 years and upwards—1st, C. H. Peters.

Best bull, 1 year and upwards—1st, Josslyn & Young.

Best cow, 4 years and upwards—1st, Josslyn & Young; 2nd, B. Hevenor.

Best cow, 3 years and upwards—1st, Josslyn & Young; 2nd, J. M. Donovan.

Best heifer or cow, 2 years—1st, Josslyn & Young; 2nd, B. Hevenor.

Best heifer, 1 year and upwards—1st, F. V. Hamm; 2nd, Josslyn & Young.

Best herd, 1 bull and at least 4 females—1st and 2nd, Josslyn & Young.

Best heifer calf—1st, J.D.Finley; 2nd, Albert Stevenson.

Judge—G. C. P. McIntyre, Sussex.

SWINE.

Best White Chester sow—1st, J. M. Donovan; 2nd, J. M. Donovan.

Best spring pig, sow—1st, J. M. Donovan; 2nd, J. M. Donovan.

Best Yorkshire boar—1st, J. M. Donovan.

Best Yorkshire sow—1st, Wm. Mullin.

Best spring pig, boar—1st, Wm. Mullin.

Best spring pig, sow—1st, Wm. Mullin; 2nd, J. M. Donovan.

Judges—Thos. Robinson, G. C. P. McIntyre.

POULTRY.

Best bushel black oats—1st, T. A. McFate.

Best bushel white oats—1st, B. Hevenor; 2nd, W. R. McFate.

Best bushel yellow buckwheat—1st, W. R. McFate; 2nd, T. A. McFate.

Best bushel mangel wurzel—1st Josselyn & Young; 2nd, F. V. Hamm.

Best bushel mangel wurzel, globe—1st, Josselyn & Young; 2nd, F. V. Hamm.

Best bushel mangel wurzel, Golden Tankard—2nd, F. V. Hamm.

Table beets—1st, W. R. McFate; 2nd, Josselyn & Young.

Sugar beets—1st, F. V. Hamm; 2nd, C. H. Peters.

Best bushel parsnips—1st, Josselyn & Young; 2nd, Thos. Clark.

Kidney potatoes—1st, T. A. McFate.

Early Rose potatoes—1st, G. Fred Stevenson; 2nd, Jos. Wilkes.

Markee potatoes—1st, Albert Stevenson.

Snowflake potatoes—1st, T. A. McFate; 2nd, G. Fred Stevenson.

Delaware potatoes—1st, W. R. McFate; 2nd, G. Fred Stevenson.

Green Mountain potatoes—1st, W. R. McFate; 2nd, W. R. McFate.

Pierce's Early potatoes—1st, W. R. McFate.

Table carrots—1st, W. R. McFate; 2nd, J. D. Finley.

Table Kangaroo turnips—1st, Thos. Clarke; 2nd, T. A. McFate.

Table Swedish turnips—1st, Thos. Clarke; 2nd, J. D. Finley.

Table turnips, any variety—1st, Thos. Clarke; 2nd, T. A. McFate.

Table white cabbage, 6 heads—1st, Thos. Clarke; 2nd, Josselyn and Young.

Best 6 heads cauliflower—1st, Thos. Clarke; 2nd, Josselyn and Young.

Turbine squash—1st, Josselyn and Young.

Hubbard squash—1st, Josselyn and Young.

Butter, best 10 lbs. crock—1st, Josselyn and Young; 2nd, G. Fred Stevenson; 3rd, W. R. Floyd.

Sample roll—1st, Josselyn and Young. 2nd, B. Hevenor; 3rd, C. H. Peters; diploma, G. Fred Stevenson.

Fruit, best collection of apples, named varieties, 6 of each—1st, G. Fred Stevenson; 2nd, W. R. McFate; 3rd, Albert Stevenson.

SECRETARY'S PRIZES.

To the exhibitor of the best loaf of bread made from Royal Household Flour—1st, Albert Stevenson; 2nd, G. Fred Stevenson; 3rd, Fred Peters.

Sample of tea biscuit from above flour—1st, Albert Stevenson; 2nd, W. R. McFate; 3rd, J. D. Finley.

How Dr. Johnson's Parents Chanced to Live in St. John.

An Interesting Sketch of the Family of the Retiring Dominion Statistician Now on a Visit to the Provinces.

It has been announced recently that Dr George Johnson was liable to retire from the position of dominion statistician, after nearly twenty years of distinguished service. Probably this statement is correct, though Dr. Johnson is still in good health and capable of doing a large day's work. His probable successor, Mr. Blue, who was a donation from Ottawa from the public service of Ontario, will find a well organized department created by his predecessor.

Dr. Johnson is not worrying about these things. He is not anxious to remain in the service, as he has some books to write and an orchard in Nova Scotia to cultivate. When questioned about the affairs of the statistical department, Dr. Johnson proceeds to expound his theory of the influence of bee culture on the fruitfulness of apple trees, or to repeat the views set forth by him in a series of letters some years ago in favor of the union of Canada and the British West Indies. On Tuesday he arrived in St. John. Today he is under his Gravenstein trees.

When other men who had saved something invested in gold mines or western lands, Dr. Johnson turned to his native province. He bought a piece of land at Horton and planted trees on it While he figured for the public at Ottawa his trees grew. Now he is a considerable shipper of apples.

But the statistician has a fondness for New Brunswick. Last Saturday the Sun published a story of Methodism in Sunbury county. Among the preachers mentioned was Rev. George Johnson, who was at Sheffield in 1853-56. The statistician was then at the old Mt. Allison Academy. In the course of his father's itinerancy the son saw much of the two provinces.

But it was in New Brunswick that the Johnson family history on this continent began. Somewhere about 1820 or a little after, a ship bound for St. John, intending to sail hence to Quebec, with immigrants for both ports, was wrecked at Brier Island. The passengers brought to St John included a family which had embarked with the idea of settling on a grant near Hamilton. The head of the house gave up this idea and obtained land at Petitcodiac. Then he became a farmer.

The son, who had crossed the ocean as a boy, was disposed to be studious, and attracted the attention of Rev. Sampson Busby, a Methodist minister, who lent him books and ultimately took him under his own care. Meanwhile another ship, bound for St. John and Quebec, had arrived safely at this port. This was about 1830. Among her passengers bound for Quebec was a young lady of some accomplishments, who had come to America to make her own career, bringing, with other luggage and property an excellent piano, in the hope that she might find some pupils in music. While waiting at St. John the lady went ashore, and meeting a clerical appearing gentleman with a kindly face, she inquired where she could find a suitable place to board ashore for a week. The gentleman became interested and suggested that she sojourn at the Germain street Methodist parsonage. The invitation was accepted, and thus Miss Keator found a home with Mr. Busby. There is a tradition that the piano she brought from England was the only one in the city at the time. At least it was the custom for groups of townsfolk to gather in the street on fair summer evenings to hear it. The lady dwelt at St. John and elsewhere in the province until in the course of events her acquaintance with Mr. Busby's other protege, Mr. Johnson, resulted in her marriage to the young Methodist minister and her removal to another parsonage. Thus it came about that the two young people, neither of whom intended to come to New Brunswick, met and married in this province. The dominion statistician was a child of that household.

George Johnson the younger left Mount Allison to go into the newspaper business. As a Halifax journalist he fought the battle of confederation and many another warfare. It was there that incidentally he assisted Midshipman Prince Louis of Battenburg when His Serene Highness set the type for the dance programme.

KIDNAPPED HIS WIFE.

HARCOURT, Sept. 27.—About a year ago a young man belonging here married the only child of a Belgian immigrant couple. A few months ago the elder couple moved to Minto Mines and the young couple went also. Some time afterwards the son-in-law returned here alone. According to the parents, the young man agreed before marriage that he would live with his wife's family and become one of them, going back to Belgium even. Last Saturday, however, the husband drove to Minto, sixty miles, entered the father-in-law's house, seized the young woman and drove her here. Her parents followed on Monday's train, and yesterday they tried to interview their daughter but failed. Today they went to Moncton to seek legal advice.

Mrs. Charles Titus had removed from the Baptist cemetery Titusville, to the family lot in Fernhill cemetery the remains of her two sons, Artemus O., who was killed while playing on a brow of logs in 1878, and Jonathan M., who died in N. B. Seminary, St. Martins, 1892, two months prior to graduating.

WANT DAUGHTER TO LEAVE HUSBAND.

HARCOURT, Sept. 27.—About a year ago the only child of a Belgian miner at or near Beersville, Kent Co., married an English-speaking man of Coal Branch village. The parents allege that an agreement was made for the young couple always to live with them. The parents removed to Minto, Sunbury Co., recently, and took the daughter with them. It seems that the young woman wished to stay with her mother when her husband returned to Kent Co. Last Saturday the husband drove to Minto via Chipman and took his wife away from her father's home, both parents being out. The latter followed Monday, tried to see the girl yesterday, without success, and now threaten legal proceedings to allow their girl to come to them again. The husband's story is different, and there is much interest in the case.

KING AND PARLIAMENT DISAGREE.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Sept. 27.—The committee of the coalitionists has issued a manifesto to the nation in reply to the programme submitted to its leaders by the emperor king. The manifesto declares that some points of his majesty's programme are not confirmatory with the constitution, referring especially to his contention, that the question of the language of command in the Hungarian army must be entirely eliminated from discussion. It is asserted that this is equivalent to the abolition of the nation's right to control its offices for which there is no legal authority.

The newspapers characterize the statements of the Austrian premier, Baron Gautch Von Frankenthurn, in the Reichsrath as unwarrantable interference with Hungary's internal affairs.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

THINK OF IT!

This Pretty Matron Had Headache and Backache, and Her Condition Was Serious.

PE-RU-NA CURED.



MRS. M. BRICKNER.

99 Eleventh Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

"A short time ago I found my condition very serious. I had headaches, pains in the back, and frequent dizzy spells which grew worse every month. I tried two remedies before Peruna, and was discouraged when I took the first dose, but my courage soon returned. In less than two months my health was restored."—Mrs. M. Brickner.

The reason of so many failures to cure cases similar to the above is the fact that diseases peculiar to the female sex are not commonly recognized as being caused by catarrh.

FEMALE TROUBLE NOT RECOGNIZED AS CATARRH.

Catarrh of one organ is exactly the same as catarrh of any other organ. What will cure catarrh of the head will also cure catarrh of the pelvic organs. Peruna cures these cases simply because it cures the catarrh.

If you have catarrh write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

appear later. Coun. Robinson of Salisbury has removed to Moncton and it will be necessary to choose a new man there. Warden Trueman of Westmorland has signified his intention not to offer again and there is likely to be an interesting fight in that parish if it is run on political lines. Most of the old councillors will probably be returned from the other parishes if they offer again.

THE SIEGE OF BELGRADE.

(Addressed to the Admirers of Alliteration and the advocates of Noisy Numbers.)

("Ardentem Aspicio Atque Arrestis Auribus Asto."—Virgil.)

An Austrian army, awfully arrayed.
Boldly by battery besieged Belgrade:
Cossack commanders cannonading come,
Dealing destruction's devastating doom.
Every endeavor engineers essay,
For fame, for fortune fighting—furious fray!
Generals 'gainst generals grapple—gracious God
How honors Heaven heroic hardihood!
Infuriate—indiscriminate in ill—
Kinsmen kill kindred, kindred kinsmen kill;
Labor low levels loftiest, longest lines,
Men march 'mid mounds, mid moles, 'mid murderous mines!
Now noisy noxious number notice naught
Of outward obstacles, opposing ought,
Poor patriots!—partly purchased, partly pressed—
Quite quaking, quickly "Quarter! quarter!" 'quest,
Reason returns, religious right redounds,
Suwarrow stops such sanguinary sounds.
Truce to thee, Turkey!—Triumph to thy train,
Vanish, vain victory! Vanish, victory vain!
Unwise, unjust, unmerciful Ukvaine!
Why wish we warfare?—Wherefore welcome were
Xerxes, Ximenes, Xanthus, Xaviere?
Yield, yield, ye youths! Ye yeomen, yield your yell;
Zeno's, Zampater's, Zoroaster's zeal,
Attracting all, arms against acts appeal!

—Notes and Queries.

WHAT CAUSES APPENDICITIS

The commonest cause of appendicitis is constipation. When you require physic don't use cheap drastic pills—get Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which strengthen the stomach, regulate the bowels and prevent any tendency to apendicitis. In one day you'll feel the tremendous benefit of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. By purifying the blood and cleansing the system they prevent headaches, lift depression and drive away weariness. No medicine so successful as Dr. Hamilton's Pills, sold everywhere in 25c. boxes with yellow cover; get the genuine.

CHANGED HIS MIND.

It is a wise father who knows just what story to tell in regard to his own child. Jackson, like other men, has a horror of infant prdigies as exploited by the proud parents. One day he met his friend Wilkins, who greeted him with:

"Halloa, Jackson! What do you think my little girl said this morning? She's the sharpest four-year-old in the neighborhood. She said——"

"Excuse me, old man," exclaimed Jackson, "I'm on my way to keep an engagement! Some other time—"

"She said, 'Daddy, that Mr. Jackson is the best-loking man I know!' Ha, ha! How's that for precocity, eh?"

And Jackson replied:

"Wilkins, I'm a little early for my engagement. That youngster certainly is a remarkably sharp child. Come into this toy shop and help me to select a few things that will please a girl of her taste, and I'll send them to her, if you don't mind."