

THE ALLIANCE SPEECH.

THE LIEBESTER UTTERANCES RAISED A STORM OF CRITICISM.

A Vigorous Exposition of England's Policy With Reference to South Africa and Foreign Nations by Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary.

The following extracts are made from the London Times' report of the important speeches recently delivered by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain at Leicester: Who among us is there, to whatever class he belongs, from the richest to the poorest, not proud of what is being done every day by his relations, his friends, his acquaintances in this great struggle? They have lost none of the qualities which have gained them their splendid reputation. They are no longer taken-up persons at one time they were to a large extent taken from the dress of the population. They are better educated, they are more refined, they are not less daring, they are not less resourceful than those forefathers of theirs who fought at Dettingen, who climbed the heights of Badajoz, who conquered at Waterloo and at Inkermann. And side by side with them, shoulder to shoulder, their equals in gallantry, we find the colonial forces—the men of the Hand (cheers), whom you have been told were our capitalists and millionaires (laughter). Whatever they may be, the men of the Hand have joined the men of the Imperial Light Horse, and other regiments and battalions of troops, have mainly contributed to the heroic defence of Mafeking (cheers); they have been largely instrumental in preserving Kimberley (cheers); they have taken their full share in the obstinate fighting which has gone on in the defiles and around the great cities of Natal.

Then again, gentlemen, we must rejoice all of us in the patriotism which has been exhibited by our great governing colonies in Canada and Australasia. (Cheers.) Their contingents are now marching to the front—in fact, the very telegrams which come to us from them are already engaged. (Cheers.) What a splendid reflection that the empire as one man stands against all its enemies! (Cheers.) We value their assistance not so much for its material importance, although we welcome it on that account, but much more because it is a demonstration, open to all the world, of the essential unity of the British Empire. (Cheers.) In the future, at any rate, let that no part of the empire can be wrongfully used but every part will bring its sympathy with it, every part will bring its medium of assistance. And is it not something more than that—not only a testimony to the justice of our cause? (Cheers.) If it is said that greed of gold is moving us in this matter, how does it affect our liberty-loving colonists in Australia and Canada? (Cheers.) We are forced to listen to the slander of a foreign press (hisses) we call to witness the voices and the action of our colonists in self-government, who can only say that we are not also to witness the appreciation, the sympathy which has been shown by our kinsfolk in the United States? (much cheering)—our kinsfolk, who reciprocate today the sympathy which we showed them a few months since when they also were engaged in a war which had been forced upon them by the corruption and the misgovernment of a neighboring state?

Now, I have one word, and it will be a short one, to say about the future. (Cheers.) There are one or two points that we must have in view. The Boers have created an entirely new situation. (Hear, hear.) They, and not we, have brought us out of the region of conference and promises. They have made for us a clean sheet upon which we can write what we please. (Cheers.) They have torn up the conventions to which they owe their independence, they have scattered them to the winds. We look back upon the past 18 years—those troubled years which we have always been on the verge of a crisis—see now that the crisis has actually come. We see that our position which they owe to our grace has been made, and has proved capable of becoming, a serious danger to the empire and to our position in South Africa, and has been made a means of oppressing our fellow-subjects; and a government which, in view of this experience, ignored these facts and placed it once more in the power of the two republics, who have abused their opportunities, to renew their intrigues against the paramount power, to threaten again the peace of South Africa, to continue the attempt to place one white race in subjection under the heels of the other—a government which did this would betray the interests of the empire and would deserve the condemnation of every right-thinking man. (Loud cheers.)

The Basis of the Settlement. The other day my predecessor in office, Lord Ripon, asked that full consideration should be given to the opinions of our self-governing colonies in South Africa. I hope that I understand him correctly, and if all he means is that we should have frank consultation with full knowledge of the opinions of our loyal fellow-subjects in the Cape Colony and in Natal, whether they be Dutch or whether they be English, I entirely agree with him. But I venture to predict that these loyal fellow-subjects of ours will not regard any solution, as to settlement, any settlement, which does not provide beyond the shadow of a doubt for the supremacy of the British flag (cheers), as the only guarantee for settled peace and the only security for just treatment of all the races in South Africa. (Cheers.) Ladies and gentlemen, within the last few days we have received the welcome news of the

victory gained by Sir Francis Wingate (cheers), in which he destroyed the Kaffir life in his army, and by which he has relieved the Soudan from the brutal and barbarous tyranny which, for so many years, has desolated and devastated a country as large as Europe. Now we are called upon to do a duty which we would willingly have escaped, but the duty has been thrown upon us of dealing in another part of Africa, with a tyranny which, although it has never been bloody and it never been barbarous, has yet been intolerable to free men. (Loud cheers.) The one was a tyranny of a military despotism, the other was a tyranny of a corrupt oligarchy, and both have been equally fatal to the true interests, and real prosperity of the countries in which they existed. We in both cases have to pursue the work of civilization which is the heavy burden of an imperial state. In both cases I hope that the future will justify the sacrifice which we are called upon to make. The history of Great Britain, what is it for many generations, but a history of continued efforts made for the general progress and advancement of mankind? (Cheers.) And although the evils of war are manifold, yet it is not in the nature of things that we should be able to do otherwise. Now we hope and we pray that we may be no less resolute, no less successful in fighting for the same cause which they fought for. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Anglo-American Relations. I rejoice—it is perhaps natural that I should take a personal interest in the matter—in the friendly feeling which I hope is now a permanent feeling, between two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. (Cheers.) I have as many friends in the United States of America almost as I have here (renewed cheers), and I do not conceive of a greater disaster which could befall mankind, than that they should find themselves alienated from each other. I remember well when I first visited America, my surprise and astonishment at the evidence which was given by statesmen and politicians, by articles in the press, of the constant suspicion of the objects of Great Britain, the constant hostility attitude of the generally unfavorable estimate which was formed, both of our prospects and of our character. I remember on one occasion addressing a great meeting in Philadelphia, and I ventured to say to my audience that what was wanted was a new Columbus to set out from America in order to discover the United Kingdom, (laughter), and that he should return to America to tell them something which they did not know, and which the friends of the strange people who inhabited these islands. (Renewed laughter and cheers.) This ill-feeling, for it almost amounted to that, was due to the fact that the United States had never been at war with any great power except with Great Britain; it was due to the fact that the United States, during the century, it was due to the feeling that they were insufficiently supported, that the sympathy of this country was not with them in their great civil war; it was due to the general belief that the people of this country would see with satisfaction any harshness that might befall them. It appeared to me almost useless to contradict these mistaken and erroneous opinions, but what the asseverations of statesmen and politicians were able to give when the United States found itself the other day the object of something of a suspicion which so often has accompanied our own transactions, when it was engaged in what we say at one time to be a war of justice, and at another time a war in favor of civilization and good government. (Cheers.) Our action proved to the Americans that we were indeed one people, that the thoughts animated us, that we were guided by the same principles. The assurance, I say, that was given during the course of the Spanish war, I believe, never forgotten, and has placed our relations in an admirable position. (Loud cheers.) The union—the alliance, if you please—the understanding between the two great nations is indeed a guarantee for the peace of the world. (Cheers.)

Great Britain and Germany. But there is something more which I think any far-seeing English statesman must have long perceived, and that is that we should not remain permanently isolated on the continent of Europe; and I think that the moment that aspiration the object of something of a suspicion, which so often has accompanied our own transactions, when it was engaged in what we say at one time to be a war of justice, and at another time a war in favor of civilization and good government. (Cheers.) Our action proved to the Americans that we were indeed one people, that the thoughts animated us, that we were guided by the same principles. The assurance, I say, that was given during the course of the Spanish war, I believe, never forgotten, and has placed our relations in an admirable position. (Loud cheers.) The union—the alliance, if you please—the understanding between the two great nations is indeed a guarantee for the peace of the world. (Cheers.)

The Abuse of the Foreign Press. But, as I have said, I do not rest in the case of nations upon alliances of interest alone. The world is not governed entirely by interests, or, in my opinion, particularly by interests. Sentiment is one of the greatest factors in all our affairs, and there is no reason why the sentiments of the people of the two countries should not be found in accord. That may appear to you in the first instance a rather striking statement, for we have been accustomed for some time past to the abuse of the foreign press—an abuse which has been carried to an extreme which

I do not think has been witnessed for generations—abuse which, in some cases, has not only spared the private character of statesmen, but has not spared the almost sacred person of the Queen. (Cries of "Shame" and prolonged cheers.) These attacks upon her majesty, whether as ruler of this imperious state, or as a woman, have provoked in this country a natural indignation which will have serious consequences if our neighbors do not mend their manners. (Cheers.) At least we may congratulate ourselves, as indeed we should have expected from the nature of things, that the excesses of these disgraceful and slanderous statements have not appeared at any rate in the German papers. We have been criticized; statements have been made which they thought to be unfair treatment and extreme misrepresentation; our policy has been blackened; our characters have not received due consideration; but all that we have to complain, but not at any rate of the worst character of personal abuse, to which I have been obliged reluctantly to refer very even in regard to the other unfortunate form which indignation in Germany and elsewhere has taken, I think we do wrong to pay too much attention to the utterances of the foreign press. It is not like our own. It does not in any case represent the feelings of the most intelligent, of the best, of the majority of the people of the countries in which those papers are printed, and, therefore, in so far as three newspapers of which I am speaking are concerned, I am inclined to say, in the words of Pitt, nearly 10 years ago:—"Proceed; be more obnoxious if you can. To be more stupid is beyond your power." (Laughter and cheers.)

A New Triple Alliance. It is not with German newspapers that we desire to have an understanding or alliance; it is with the German people; and I may point out to you that at bottom the character, the main character, of the hostile attitude of the one to the other, and yet I remember well when I first visited America, my surprise and astonishment at the evidence which was given by statesmen and politicians, by articles in the press, of the constant suspicion of the objects of Great Britain, the constant hostility attitude of the generally unfavorable estimate which was formed, both of our prospects and of our character. I remember on one occasion addressing a great meeting in Philadelphia, and I ventured to say to my audience that what was wanted was a new Columbus to set out from America in order to discover the United Kingdom, (laughter), and that he should return to America to tell them something which they did not know, and which the friends of the strange people who inhabited these islands. (Renewed laughter and cheers.) This ill-feeling, for it almost amounted to that, was due to the fact that the United States had never been at war with any great power except with Great Britain; it was due to the fact that the United States, during the century, it was due to the feeling that they were insufficiently supported, that the sympathy of this country was not with them in their great civil war; it was due to the general belief that the people of this country would see with satisfaction any harshness that might befall them. It appeared to me almost useless to contradict these mistaken and erroneous opinions, but what the asseverations of statesmen and politicians were able to give when the United States found itself the other day the object of something of a suspicion which so often has accompanied our own transactions, when it was engaged in what we say at one time to be a war of justice, and at another time a war in favor of civilization and good government. (Cheers.) Our action proved to the Americans that we were indeed one people, that the thoughts animated us, that we were guided by the same principles. The assurance, I say, that was given during the course of the Spanish war, I believe, never forgotten, and has placed our relations in an admirable position. (Loud cheers.) The union—the alliance, if you please—the understanding between the two great nations is indeed a guarantee for the peace of the world. (Cheers.)

CHILD DROWNED. Seven Year Old Son of James Walsh Broke through the Ice at Chatham. Chatham, Dec. 13.—A very sad accident occurred about noon today, when James the seven year old son, of Mr. James Walsh, was drowned. The little fellow was playing with his sled on the ice, drifting behind his home and about ten feet from shore, when the ice broke and he went through. His screams attracting a large crowd and although every possible effort was made for his rescue, he sank before aid reached him. Grappling has been going on all the afternoon but the body has not yet been recovered.

Hopeless and Helpless. The consequences of a diseased condition of the stomach and digestive and nutritive system are most disastrous to the whole body. One by one every organ may become involved. The misery is maddening. The most extreme cases of "stomach trouble" and the evils resulting from it have been cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It strengthens the stomach, purifies the blood and builds up the body with healthful flesh. "I was taken with severe headache," writes Thomas A. Swartz, Box 107, Sub-Station C, Columbus, Ohio, "then cramps in the stomach, and my food would not digest, then kidney and liver trouble, and my back got weak. I could not get any rest, and I was getting worse. I got into six years' pain. I had become so poorly that I got so thin I had given up to die, and I got so thin I had given up to die. I saw one of my neighbors boys and he said, 'Take my Discovery and make a new man out of yourself.' I got another, and after I had taken eight bottles in about six weeks I was weighed and found I had gained twenty-seven (27) pounds. I have done more hard work in the past few months than I did in two years before, and I am as stout and healthy to-day, I think, as I ever was." Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness.

AN INTER-STING TREATY.

UNITED STATES ENTERS INTO AGREEMENT WITH SULTAN OF JOLO.

The Land of the Free agrees to Pay Him Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars a month to aid Him in Governing the Islands and Maintaining His Harem.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The following is the text of the agreement between General Bates and the Sultan of Jolo, better known as the Jolo treaty, which has been sent to the senate by the president:— Agreement between Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, representing the United States of the one part, and His Highness, the Sultan of Jolo, the Dato Rajah Muda, the Dato Atik, the Dato Calbi and the Dato Joakanan, of the other part; it being understood that this agreement will be in full force only when approved by the governor general of the Philippine Islands and confirmed by the president of the United States and will be subject to future modifications by the mutual consent of the parties in interest.

Article I.—The sovereignty of the United States over the whole archipelago of Jolo and its dependencies is declared and acknowledged. Article II.—The United States flag will be used in the archipelago of Jolo and its dependencies on land and sea. Article III.—The rights and dignities of his highness the sultan and his Dato, shall be fully respected; the Moros shall not be interfered with on account of their religion; all their religious customs shall be respected and no one shall be persecuted on account of his religion. Article IV.—While the United States may occupy and control such points in the archipelago of Jolo as public interests seem to demand, such occupation will not be made upon the lands immediately adjacent to the sultan's highness, unless military necessity requires such occupation in case of war with a foreign power; and where the property of individuals is taken, due compensation will be made in each case. Any person can purchase land in the archipelago of Jolo and hold the same by obtaining the consent of the sultan and coming to a satisfactory agreement with the owner of the land and such purchase shall immediately be registered in the proper office of the United States government.

Article V.—All trade in domestic products of the archipelago of Jolo, when carried on by the sultan and his people, shall be free, unlimited and undisturbed. Article VI.—The sultan of Jolo shall be allowed to communicate direct with the governor general of the Philippine Islands in making complaints against the commandant of Jolo or against any other official. Article VII.—The introduction of firearms and war material is forbidden, except under the specific authority of the governor general of the Philippine Islands. Article VIII.—Piracy must be suppressed and the sultan and his people shall be held to cooperate with the United States authorities to that end and to make every possible effort to arrest and bring to justice all persons engaged in piracy. Article IX.—Where crimes and offenses are committed by Moros against Moros, the government of the sultan and his people shall be held to punish the criminals and offenders, who will be delivered to the government of the sultan by the United States authorities, or to any other person charged with crimes or offenses will be delivered to the United States authorities for trial and punishment. Article X.—Any slave in the archipelago of Jolo shall have the right to purchase freedom by paying to the master the usual market value of the slave. Article XI.—In case of any trouble with subjects of the sultan the American authorities in the island will be instructed to make a careful investigation before resorting to harsh measures, as in most cases serious trouble can thus be avoided.

Article XII.—At present Americans or foreigners wishing to go into the country should state their wishes to the Moro authorities and ask for an escort, but in the future this will become unnecessary as we know each other better. Article XIII.—The United States will give full protection to the sultan people with any part of the foreign nation should attempt to impose upon them. Article XIV.—The United States will not sell the island of Jolo or any other island of the archipelago to any foreign nation without the consent of the sultan of Jolo. Article XV.—The United States government will pay the following monthly salaries to Dato Rajah Mura, \$75; Dato Atik, \$50; Dato Calbi, \$75; Dato Joakanan, \$50; Dato Puyo, \$50; Dato Amir vamin, \$50; Hadji Buta, \$50; Hadji Mura, \$40; Serif Sagun, \$15. (Signed in triplicate in English and Sulat in Jolo this 20th day of August, A. D. 1899, (13 Arabul Ahl' Tuz. (Signed) J. C. Bates, Brig. Gen., U.S.V. (Signature) Sultan of Jolo. (Signature) Dato Rajah Mura. (Signature) Dato Atik. (Signature) Dato Calbi and Dato Joakanan.

BOYS' CONFERENCE.

The boys' conference under the auspices of the Maritime Y. M. C. A. will be held at Fredericton from December 28 to 31. The day sessions will be held in the assembly room of Fredericton Y. M. C. A. and will be for delegates only; the evening sessions will be in the Methodist church and will be open to the public. Among prominent boy workers who will be present and take part in the programme will be:— Edgar M. Robinson, boy's work secretary for Massachusetts at Rhode Island; Rev. G. W. Hinchley, of the Good Will

Home for Boys, East Fairfield, MA; Harold M. Clark, late of Trinidad; J. Howard Gooder, chairman, maritime boy's work committee and supervisor of boy's camp; Fraser G. Marshall, maritime secretary; Andrew W. Robb, maritime boy's work secretary, and others.

RESIDENTS OF SUSSEX PETITION AGAINST THE PROPOSED BOUNDARIES—OTHER INTERESTING ITEMS.

Sussex, N. B., Dec. 15.—The ladies of the Methodist church closed over \$100 at their excellently served supper, held by them on Tuesday evening last. Lieut. R. H. Arnold of the 8th Hussars, left for Boston yesterday, where he proposes spending the winter. Weather permitting the Alhambra Skating Rink will be opened on Thursday next. Miss Lottie Marshall, daughter of Joseph Marshall, of Ward's Creek, fell on the ice on Tuesday and was unfortunately enough to break her arm. Dr. J. H. Ryan rendered the necessary medical assistance. The central telephone office is to be removed from St. H. Fairweather's drug store on Jan. 1st, and will be located in Geo. Coogan's store. A petition protesting against certain of the boundaries of the proposed town of Sussex, is being circulated, and has received some signatures. If ten names are obtained and the petition forwarded to the provincial secretary, it may delay for a few weeks the vote of voting in incorporation, which is announced to take place on Jan. 8th. As, according to the act passed in 1895, if ten or more ratepayers protest against the boundaries named in the proclamation issued by the sheriff calling on an election, the matter has got to be decided by the governor-in-council before an election can take place. While the anti incorporation party which is comparatively weak in numbers, may this move delay for a few weeks the holding of a poll to decide whether Sussex will become a town or remain a village, there is not the shadow of a doubt that the popular majority will very soon be incorporated, and the great majority of rate payers will have a chance to express themselves by depositing their ballot in favor of the popular majority. Town incorporation cannot be delayed very long, as it is endorsed by the Sussex Board of Trade, which is composed of all our merchants, and the representative of the merchants having passed a unanimous resolution to that effect over a year ago, and the movement is also a most popular one with our mechanics and laboring men in general.

TEMPERANCE WORK IN MONCTON.

A Committee Instructed to Proceed with Prosecutions—Cases Against the Brunswick Dismissed. Moncton, Dec. 13.—A convention of temperance people, was held here this afternoon to take steps for the better enforcement of the Sale of Liquor Act. The convention decided to continue the organization effected for conducting the recent Scott act campaign and appoint a representative executive committee to prosecute violators of the act. Committees are to be formed in different parishes and Inspector McCully is to be backed by the convention in proceedings with second and third offences. A committee was also appointed to look into the matter of the appointment of more magistrates in the county having power to try Scott act cases. Judge Barker is holding equity court here and tomorrow will hear argument in the case of the Minto Hotel injunction against the city. Eight Scott act cases against the Brunswick Hotel were dismissed in the police court today. This makes some twelve cases altogether within the year. On the few days and there are still four or five pending.

FATAL DISPUTE.

Display of a Revolver Results in a Man's Death. Franklin, N. H., Dec. 15.—A dispute over a laundry bill and the display of a revolver led to the almost instant death of one man and the arrest of the other tonight. L. M. Yeaton, a local insurance agent, was the victim, and his assailant was E. C. Wingate, proprietor of the Franklin steam laundry. Yeaton went to the laundry with James Kirkbright, general manager of the insurance company which employed him, to talk over with Wingate some insurance matters. While there Wingate asked Yeaton to settle his laundry bill, and when the latter refused, a dispute began. It is alleged that in the heat of the discussion Yeaton pulled out a revolver, whereupon Wingate fell him to the floor with a piece of steam-pipe. Yeaton was dead when Kirkbright leaned over to pick him up. Wingate telephoned for physicians and notified the city marshal and gave himself up when the officers appeared. Yeaton was about 45 years of age, an upholsterer by trade, and up to a year ago, when he came here, lived in Illinois. He was not known to be of a quarrelsome disposition. He leaves a widow and one son. Wingate came here from Somersworth last spring and bears an excellent reputation. He has a wife.

ONE PROPELLOR BLADE ENOUGH.

Halifax, Dec. 13.—Manchester Linc, Manchester Commerce, which put in here last night with propeller disabled, while bound to St. John from Shields, lost three out of her four blades but not withstanding came along with the one at the rate of eight knots. She is an able looking ship of 3444 tons net, 445 feet long, has four masts and is commanded by Captain J. G. Baxter. She will likely be here several days.

A BIG FAILURE.

Boston, Dec. 15.—John P. Squire & Co., (corporation), and allied companies engaged in the meat and provision and meat packing business, assigned today, to Lawyer Herman W. Chapin, of 83 State street. The liabilities are estimated at \$3,000,000 and the assets \$5,000,000, the latter including a recent appraisal of the plant at East Cambridge and Somerville at \$2,000,000.

GOLD SHIPMENTS BEING MADE.

New York, Dec. 15.—August Belmont & Co. will ship \$500,000 in gold to London tomorrow. In addition there has been engaged \$1,000,000 in gold at the sub-treasury for shipment. No news is given out in connection with the engagement.

FREDERICTON NEWS.

THE PERCEPS TAMMNEY MAY BE ESTABLISHED AS THE CAPITAL.

Request for the Extension of Easter Vacations—The Government's Contingent Contribution to be Turned in to the St. John Committee's Fund. Fredericton, Dec. 13.—It is said that Messrs. Peters, whose tannery was recently burned at St. John, will establish their industry at Fredericton or in its suburbs. Representatives of the Messrs. Peters were here today and discussed the matter with representative citizens. The local government are in session again today. The board of education met at their excellently served supper, held by them on Tuesday evening last. Lieut. R. H. Arnold of the 8th Hussars, left for Boston yesterday, where he proposes spending the winter. Weather permitting the Alhambra Skating Rink will be opened on Thursday next. Miss Lottie Marshall, daughter of Joseph Marshall, of Ward's Creek, fell on the ice on Tuesday and was unfortunately enough to break her arm. Dr. J. H. Ryan rendered the necessary medical assistance. The central telephone office is to be removed from St. H. Fairweather's drug store on Jan. 1st, and will be located in Geo. Coogan's store. A petition protesting against certain of the boundaries of the proposed town of Sussex, is being circulated, and has received some signatures. If ten names are obtained and the petition forwarded to the provincial secretary, it may delay for a few weeks the vote of voting in incorporation, which is announced to take place on Jan. 8th. As, according to the act passed in 1895, if ten or more ratepayers protest against the boundaries named in the proclamation issued by the sheriff calling on an election, the matter has got to be decided by the governor-in-council before an election can take place. While the anti incorporation party which is comparatively weak in numbers, may this move delay for a few weeks the holding of a poll to decide whether Sussex will become a town or remain a village, there is not the shadow of a doubt that the popular majority will very soon be incorporated, and the great majority of rate payers will have a chance to express themselves by depositing their ballot in favor of the popular majority. Town incorporation cannot be delayed very long, as it is endorsed by the Sussex Board of Trade, which is composed of all our merchants, and the representative of the merchants having passed a unanimous resolution to that effect over a year ago, and the movement is also a most popular one with our mechanics and laboring men in general.

CONSERVATIVES ARRESTED.

As the Result of Some Tricks in the Manitoba Elections. Winnipeg, Dec. 14.—James E. Hooper, Manager of H. Turnock, editor of the Morning Telegram, and A. E. Wilson and F. W. Russell, prominent citizens, were arrested last night and appeared at the police court today, on the charge of conspiracy and wrongful arrest preferred by Philip Garnot, in connection with the recent provincial election. On December 5, Garnot was arrested and imprisoned on the charge of having bogus ballots in his possession. The next day the magistrate discharged him, expressing the opinion that no evidence was offered justifying his arrest. The four prisoners above mentioned were remanded until tomorrow at their own request.

A LIME SYNDICATE.

The Rockland Quarries and Kilns Have Been Absorbed. Rockland, Dec. 13.—The lime industry of this place and contiguous territory, which is known from one end of the country to the other, has passed into the hands of a syndicate. The purchase includes what are conceded to be the largest and best lime rock quarries, and most of the manufacturing plants, including the lime rock railway. To handle the lime there is a large fleet of coasters between Rockland and New York, at which latter port most of the trade is looked after.

GRAND TRUNK COLLISION.

Sherbrooke, Que., Dec. 14.—A serious freight train collision occurred on the Grand Trunk near Compton last night. Three engines and several cars were derailed and damaged. The eastbound train stopped at Compton to allow the westbound freight to pass. It then proceeded, not understanding another west bound freight was following the first. Two train men were injured and several others narrowly escaped injury in the collision.

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110 for 10 Cents. This book contains one hundred and one of the most interesting relations embracing the Negro, Yankee, Irish and Dutch, which will give you as well as humorous compositions of the day, with our illustrated catalogue of books and novelties for only ten cents. Johnston & McFarlane 111 College St. Toronto, Can. 85.