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THAT BANQUET.

The Opposition Feast Not Satisfactory to the Friends of That Party.

SUSSEX, March 6—The Sun's report on Saturday of the Conservative Dinner held here on Thursday evening at the Queen Hotel, which it styles as "the most enthusiastic political function ever held in the constituency," was quite in line with the blowhard articles it published previous to the late election. According to the Sun it will be hardly worth while for the Liberal party to put a man in the field at another election, for it says "the feeling of the Kings County Conservatives is that the campaign just closed clears the way to a great party victory." As the three Liberal candidates came out of the fray in the county with an average majority of over 380 votes, and attorney general White's majority was between 400 and 500 over the prospective Conservative candidate at the next Dominion election, just where the way has been cleared for a great Conservative victory is to m at people rather hard to see. Another statement made by the Sun man was that "The large populous and intelligent parishes in the upper end of the county h a been captured from the government, and if a defective organization in some of the lower districts has lost to the e ection advantages gained in the upper parishes, it is felt that this defeat can be remedied." In other words now that they have captured the intelligent ishes of Sussex, Studholm and Havelock, which gave opposition majorities, districts in the lower end of the county of "less intelligence, such as Kingsey, Westfield and Hampton, re ignorance runs rampant," can by by a little manipulation, be ached. It is to be hoped that in the sh of Cardwell and also Hammond re the government candidates got votes to their opponents one, and in ton parish which gave the Liberals using majority, and Waterford which e a majority also, that the people ll not take any offence at not being ssed among "the intelligent parishes he upper end of the county." There 15 parishes in Kings county, eight which might be classed as the lower ishes. The government came out of lower parishes with majorities in en of them, and had majorities also our of the upper parishes. Thus it l be seen that the opposition only tured one of the lower parishes and the three "intelligent" ones of the upper end; therefore to use a quotation from the Sun slightly changed, "If a defective organization in some of the upper districts has lost to the government advantages gained in the lower parishes, it is felt that the defeat can be remedied." It's a poor rule that won't work both ways.

The Sun regretted the fact that "Dr Morrison whose part in the contest has done him and his party great credit, was unable to be present." Dr. Morrison seems to be a favorite with the Sun. In the issue of Feb 8th in an account of a eting held at Norton, it pays him following tribute: "Dr Morrison is a aker in Mr Foster's class. He is ar, logical, explicit and fluent and his eches are entirely free from abuse or kind references of any sort." It was bad that any cause prevented Mr rrison from being present at the dinr, for a speaker in Mr Foster's class n always make himself entertaining, d particularly when he is entirely free m abuse or unkind references. He uld have met around the festive ard many of the same faces he had en at Hampton at the convention ich selected him as a candidate, and could have explained to them just y he had not kept some of his proises made to them in his speech on at occasion. Among other things he id that day, acco ding to his speech as ported by the Sussex Record, was that he government is doomed, and before e are through with them we will make eir candidates crawl on their bellies," d that also "It would afford him the greatest pleasure to meet Mr Pugsley on the platform and he would shatter the flesh off his bones." As Mr Pugsley seems to still have the flesh on his bones, and the government candidates are around in their usual form, it would ave been interesting to have heard why this was so The electors couldn't have aken much stock in what the silvery ongued doctor, who abuses no one, and s a speaker in Mr Foster's class, told hem at convention, for he said that Henry R Emmerson is rotten and corupt to the core, his very breath stinks ith political jobbery and corruption e than any gas well." And in spite l this effusion of non-abusive oratory the people of Kings county would allow Dr Morrison to represent them; another illustration of the truth of that familiar saying "Man's inhumanity to man make countless thousands mourn." J M McIntyre, who was one of the after dinner speakers, gave J Douglas Hazen a very severe rap on the knuckles over the attorney general's shoulders. He forgot about Mr Hazen being defeated and driven out of St John and sent elsewhere to look up a constituency, and in the course of his remarks he said that Mr White was taking refuge in the lower parishes and the election would probably cause him to move on to Queens, that refuge for defeated politicians. Queens and Sunbury are as one constituency in dominion contests, and as Mr White (who ed the poll on 18th February) has never been a defeated politician or no signs at present of his being such for many years to come the rub came quite hard on Mr Hazen, who was present. Mr Hazen and Mr McIntyre are friends, and it is not thought that the latter gentleman purposely intended to hurt the feelings of Sunbury's St John representative. It has been suggested that in view of the way matters look in York county at present that perhaps a prominent Conservative, who was driven from Kings county not many years ago, may honor Queens, "that refuge for defeated politicians," with his confidence at the next election. The banquet ought to be counted as a great success, if nothing more than for the business transacted there in such an "amicable manner." Mr Stockton gracefully gave up the leadership of the opposition forces, and in doing so said that, since he himself was out for the time, he was proud to give the same over to Mr Hazen, a very generous act of Mr Stockton's. Mr Hazen was satisfied that, notwithstanding the vote, that the sentiments of the people at large were against the government. He promised to try and secure many so called needed reforms such as reducing the number of paid ministers and changing the audit system which, of course, is almost now as good as already secured, for no doubt Mr Emmerson will accede to almost any request of Mr Hazen's. The people gathered here, said Mr. Hazen, are not talking of worms, or graves, or epitaphs. This remark was probably called to mind by a conversation he heard earlier in the evening between two stalwart Liberals from Cardwell who were strongly of the opinion that something appropriate should be erected by New Brunswick Liberals as a token of gratitude to Mr Foster for that brilliant conception of his "The Moncton convention,"

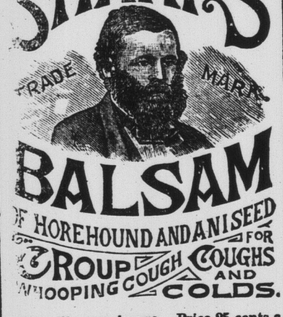
A mausoleum rich there should be built,
"By popular subscription;
And on it inscribed
This cruel gibe:
The biter he was bitten."

Mr. Fowler announced that though battered he was still in the ring. Before it comes time for him to be defeated again he wants a local newspaper started here to tell what a good fellow he is, because in the last campaign the other fellow got all the puffing from the present publication. The government was quite badly arraigned by some of the speakers. Thomas Roach thought the government a pretty corrupt one because they would not buy cattle from him, and another speaker stated that he went to Attorney General White's house one morning to see him on business, and found him in bed. These and other such serious charges were expatiated on and fully ventilated.

But, taking everything into consideration, the dinner was quite a success. Host Doherty of the Queen Hotel excelled himself in the excellence of the bill of fare prepared. The large number present who are not voters and who have not as yet allied themselves to any particular political party, but are always ready to take in a good time, enjoyed themselves just as well as the veteran party man The singing was capital and the orchestra played in a most pleasing manner.

The gathering was an enthusiastic as could be expected of a party who had just received such a crushing defeat, for being beaten by three men whose averaged majorities was 380 is considered quite a licking the way majorities go nowadays where competition is so keen. But when the Conservatives meet with a few more defeats in the county they will not take matters so badly as they have in the last two contests, and the Liberal workers of this county can extend to their esteemed friends in the opposition ranks their most kind consideration, for they had many years of the hope and disappointment to be now experienced by them for no doubt a still longer period. But such is life in all prosperous and up to date countries.

The world's heel and the devil's hoof cannot stamp out Beauty.



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A GREAT PAPER MILL.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST BEGUN AT MILLINOCKETT.

A New Town to Be Built in the Wilderness—Thirty Years' Supply of Spruce Available—Plans and Prospects of the Great Northern Company.

BANGOR, Me, March 8—The capital stock of the Great Northern Paper Company has been increased from $1,000,000 to $4,000,000 and has been taken. Work on the company's new paper and pulp mill at Millinockett, Aroostook county, has already commenced. It will be the largest mill of the kind in the world.

The men behind the plant are Garrett Schenck, formerly an officer of the International Paper Company and still a stockholder there, and others of equal prominence in the pulp and paper trade. Mr Schenck is president of the company. With him as directors are Colonel H Paine of Standard Oil fame: Colonel A G Paine, another graduate from the International Company; Captain S F Hayes of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy line; A H Paget, son-in-law of William C Whitney, and Charles B Mullen, of Oldtown, Me. Mr Mullen is one of the original owners of the land on which the mill and water-power are located, and is the only Maine man in the directory. Among the stockholders are Moore & Schley of Wall street and Oliver and Oakes Ames of Boston.

The mill will be supplied with water from the Penobscot, a dam at Rines's Pitch, just below the outlet of Ivakish Lake, giving the necessary head. From the dam a corral will run a mile and a half to the mill site, over ground that will give the water a fall of 115 feet, an energy that will develop an enormous horse-power in the application to modern machinery.

The water will be used to operate eight machines, the greatest outfit installed in any one mill in the world now, and there will have a daily capacity of about 250 tons of fine newspaper, which will constitute the sole output of the Millinockett plant. More than 650 men will be employed in the mill and in the country north of it, and, as the site is in the midst of a vast wilderness, a new town of about 2,000 people will grow up in the next few months at Millinockett.

The mill will be supplied directly from the 250,000 acres of spruce country already controlled by the company. These lands lie to the north of the site. The company has a grip on enough spruce to furnish a full supply for more than 30 years of steady work. During the winters of 1899-1900 the company's lumber crews will cut and drive to the mill or to its rail connections from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 feet of spruce, in order that stock may be at hand for the beginning of work in the summer of 1900.

The engineers who are working on the plans for the mill have had prospectors on the ground for some months. On Tuesday of last week a crew of 50 men went to the scene for preliminary labors at clearing out stray timber while the crew is on the ground. By May 1 a big crew will be at work on actual building operations, and it is believed that the mill can be running by August, 1900.

A feature of the mill's future will be the railroading of pulp wood to Millinockett station, from which the B & A will run a spurr track to the mill. A great portion of the stock of the mill will be brought in thus by rail instead of by the usual method, and this will widen the mill's source of supply 200 per cent of the ordinary output. The mill's prospects practically insure an almost endless field for the cutting of pulp stock.

The Millinockett mill has already secured rates through to Bangor, only about 50 miles away, and to Bucksport, but 18 miles further. The former will be a summer and the other a winter port for foreign business, and for the supplies, coal sulphur, lime etc., that will come in coastwise craft. Bangor is a summer port for the biggest deep-sea merchant steamers.

In the erection of the mill and water power, $2,000,000 will be expended.

FOR YOUR WEDDING.

For the Lucky Girl Who Can Spend $500.

Having passed the limits of $250, I do not feel called upon to stop at the half way house between $250 and $500, for this reason: Those who could afford to pass $250 can easily figure for themselves the extra additions needful to bring the cost of a trousseau up to $350. And again, most of those able to give more than $250 for their outfit could compass $500 straightaway. So, therefore, let us proceed without further delay.

In my two former articles I have been obliged to pass over the question of underclothing and lingerie in a most unsatisfactory manner, unsatisfactory to me at least, for I felt the impossibility of trying to do anything like justice of the lingerie in favor of the present day. We had it good, but plain, there was no margin in the expenditure for frills and farbelows—and these fashion demands—therefore, now I intend to devote the greater part of the space alloted to me to the cult of the undergarment. I think $175 not at all too large a sum to hand over for this purpose, but with this we must get six night dresses, eight pairs of drawers and eight chemises, six silk vests or silk combinations, six pairs of stockings and a couple of light pairs for evening, two pairs of corsets, garters, or suspenders, six washing petticoats, and two silk ones, and a dressing gown. The night dresses would look well in sets of two, two in Empire style with yokes of Valenciennes, two with a pointed V to the waist of rows of insertion and tucks, girdled with blue or pink ribbons to match those at the neck and waist, and two with large Toby collars of embroidery edged with lace frills, and full bishop sleeves. If colored underwear is liked, these look and wash well in pink French batiste. If combinations are worn, the tops should be edged with deep frills of Valenciennes, torchon or Maltese lace, or the French thread lace is excellent for standing the wear and tear of the laundry. The waist must be well shaped to the figure by means of fine tucks or velnings, and the legs should be in the wide French shape, with deep frills. If chemises are to be the choice, the princess shape is most becoming, with shoulder-straps of ribbon, which can be tied underneath the arms for evening wear. The drawers should have the wide "French" legs. One pair of the corsets should be of light figured brocade, with lace top and bottom, and the other of black flowered brocade, but it is essential that they should be well cut and well boned; cheap corsets are an abomination, good ones are $10 at least. The French clenture shape is most in vogue just now, short on the hips and under the arms.

Of the washing petticoats four should be in white, with lace frills, and the other two in French batiste, with little frills edged with narrow valenciennes. These are most reasonable, costing from $2 50 to $3, look well and wash everlastingly. Pink and mauve are the best colors. As to the silk petticoats, one should be of good black satin, with a piped flounce, and the other of apple green or mauve silk; green is a useful color, which goes with most shades, and resists dirt well.

The dressing gown would be suitable in pale blue or pink cashmere, or French flannel, with embroidered frills of white silk, and cuffs turned back of the same. After deducting $175 for undercloth ng, we are left with $325 for the remainder of the trousseau. Of that $70 might be allotted to two tailor-made gowns, a plain useful one for $25, and $45 for a more ornate garment, what is termed in France "a glorified tailor," which must be executed by a good tailor; $25 for an afternoon or visiting toilette; $125 for evening gowns, of which two must be dinner gowns of varying degrees of smartness, one a ball gown and one a tea gown, $25 for outdoor wraps, $7 50 for a plain cloth opera cape, $32 50 for hats, $25 for shoes and slippers, $5 for gloves, and $10 for sundries. The time of the year in which the trousseau is bought affects the expenditure a little, summer things costing less relatively than winter ones.

Formerly it was the custom to lay in sufficient clothes for the year, and the newly made wife was not supposed to have any wants in the meantime Nowadays fashions do not last anything like that length of time, and to endeavor to take stock, as it were, for more than six months would be to saddle yourself with a useless amount of old-fashioned clothes. Therefore let your motto be quality, not quantity, and be content with few clothes, but good. The ideal wedding dress I admire is of white duchess satin, with a triple skirt fringed with orange blossoms, and a bodice of lace, and to the price of this I will not allude. The happy possessor of such garments as I have described might congratulate herself in having a trousseau about the average.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Former Must Be Prepared for Her Old Antagonist.

PARIS, March 8—In the chamber of deputies today the debate on the army budget led to the usual references to the necessity for preparations against Germany and to comparisons of the two armies. The members of the house, while complaining of the budget, which totals up to 875,000,000 marks, admitted the impossibility of retrenching and the necessity of meeting German increases by corresponding additions.

The minister of war, M DeFrycinet, admitted that the French effective force was inferior to the German, but he pointed out that it was impossible to remedy this owing to the lack of population. The minister also expressed the belief that mere numbers, above a certain point, did not add to the effectiveness of the army, as they could only act as reserves, and he was convinced that the fate of a conflict would be decided before the reserves could be employed. It is not necessary, therefore, to be alarmed about neighboring increases. France must meet quantity by quality. The rifles and guns of the French army were without their equals, and the country, therefore, might await the future with confidence.

THROUGH ST. JOHN.

Continuance of Through Traffic From Toronto.

TORONTO, March 8—The export traffic from Toronto via St John over the C P R continues exceptionally heavy. Last night's through freight had 13 cars of stock and eight of apples, destined for Europe, in addition to the regular shed freight for the eastern provinces.

Radcliffe Shut Out.

MONTREAL, March 8—Radcliffe, the hangman, who has undertaken the task of sending Cordelia Viau and Sam Parslow to eternity on the gallows on Friday for the murder of Isadore Poirier, did not meet with a cordial reception in the village of Ste Scholastique, where the double hanging takes place, on his arrival there. All the public places of entertainment refused to give him accommodation and private houses refused to entertain him.]

YACHTING.

FACTS RESPECTING THE BLUE ENSIGN OF HER MAJESTY'S FLEET.

The executive committee of the Royal Kennebeccasis Yacht Club met Monday evening.

The following important correspondence was submitted:—

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
OTTAWA, 12th February, 1899.

SIR—Referring to your letter of the 15th November last forwarding the lists of registered yachts of the Royal Kennebeccasis Yacht Club, I have now to inform you that a warrant has been issued by the lords commissioners of the admiralty (copy herewith enclosed) enabling yachts belonging to the Royal Kennebeccasis Yacht Club to fly the blue ensign of her majesty's fleet.

The Lords' Commissioners of the Admiralty have informed the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the necessary personal warrants for yacht owners belonging to the club will be issued on application being made by the secretary of the club direct to the admiralty. Such application should state the following particulars in each case:—

Owner's name.
Name of yacht,
Rig.
Registered net tonnage, (to decimals.)
Length.
Breadth.
Port of registry.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
F. GOURDEAU,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

F. HERBERT J. RUEL,
Secretary R. K. Y. Club, St John, N. B.

By the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, etc.

Whereas, We deem it expedient that the members of the Royal Kennebeccasis Yacht Club, being natural or naturalized British subjects, should be permitted to wear on board their respective vessels the blue ensign of her majesty's fleet on the following conditions:—

We do therefore, by virtue of the power and authority vested in us under the provisions of the 73rd section of the merchant shipping act, 1894, hereby warrant and authorize the blue ensign of her majesty's fleet to be worn on board the respective vessels belonging to the Royal Kennebeccasis Yacht Club, and to members of such yacht club, being natural born or naturalized British subjects, accordingly, subject to the following conditions:—

1. Every vessel belonging to the Royal Kennebeccasis Yacht Club, in order to be eligible to wear the ensign authorized by this warrant, shall have been registered as a British vessel, in accordance with the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

2. The ensign shall not, without our authority in writing, be worn on board any vessel belonging to the Royal Kennebeccasis Yacht Club while such vessel is lent, on hire or otherwise, to any person not being a member of the club, or who, being a member of the club, is not a natural born or naturalized British subject.

Given under our hands, and the seal of the office of admiralty, this 19th day of January, 1899.

FRED G D BEDFORD,
A W MOORE.

By command of their lordships,
EVAN MACGREGOR.

The privilege granted by the admiralty to the club is one possessed by only three other clubs in America. It is also one carefully guarded by the admiralty, since any yacht not holding an admiralty warrant and venturing to fly the blue ensign of her majesty's fleet is liable to be seized by any officer of H M customs, and to have as well a fine of £500 imposed.

A club holding an admiralty Warrant takes precedence over all others not possessing that privilege, even over clubs holding a royal warrant.

Yachts belonging to the club visiting British naval stations are also entitled to use anchorages put down by the Imperial authorities, should they not be required for vessels of H M fleet.

The committee decided to print the constitution, bye-laws, yacht routine, etc., and to distribute the books among the members.

It was decided to make extensive improvements in the club house for the convenience of members.

A committee was appointed to obtain figures for row boats for the use of non-yacht owners.

It was decided to o der a die for the club button adopted last season.

The present flag officers' pennants were changed by adding a Maltese cross with the crown in centre to present colors of flag.

In view of the number of new yachts coming into the club, it was thought advisable to have a new plan of anchorage drawn up for the coming season.

FRIGHTFUL SUFFERINGS

EXPERIENCED BY THE PASSENGERS AND CREW OF THE PAVONIA.

NEW YORK, March 7—The Portuguese steamer Vega, which arrived today from St. Michaels, brought the passengers of the Cunard line steamer Pavonia which was towed into St Michaels after a terrible experience at sea. The total number of the Pavonia's passengers was 54, of whom nine were saloon, 17 second cabin and 28 steerage. The Vega also brought four cattlemen who were on the German steamer Bulgaria which put into St Michaels disabled. Dr J W Inches, of St Clair, Mich, one of the cabin passengers, said:—

"The experience of the voyage of the Pavonia was frightful. Gale followed gale and hurricanes prevailed throughout the whole time from Liverpool until we landed at the Azores. During the gales the terrific seas came over the side and swept everything before them; the steamer rolled so violently that the six boilers broke adrift and the steamer was helpless on the ocean. Five steamers were sighted, but the weather was so stormy that they were unable to help us. The crew of the Pavonia worked nobly and did everything to make the passengers as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. When we finally got into St. Michaels we were obliged to land in lifeboats during a gale and it is a great wonder that none of us were lost. However, we landed without any casualties. We embarked on the Vega for New York. We have had every care and comfort possible on the way from the Azores home."

The Pavonia sailed from Liverpool January 28, for Boston. The general opinion of the Pavonias passengers is that the members of the crew of that steamer deserve every praise for their heroic efforts, but that Capt Atkin did not merit the same consideration. One passenger said that he showed the "white feather."

MRS. BELL WINS.

She Secures Absolute Divorce—Mr. Bell Will Appeal.

FREDERICTON, March 9—Judge Vanwart held an adjourned session of the divorce court this morning, at which he delivered judgment in the Bell case. The defendant, Adam Bell, was present with his counsel, G F Gregory, Q C, while the plaintiff was represented in the absence of his attorney, A H Hanington, Q C, by Wesley Vanwart, Q C. Mr Bruckhof, plaintiff's father, was present also to hear the judgment, which was that plaintiff be granted a decree of absolute divorce. His honor stated that the case had caused him much difficulty, in view of the mass of conflicting testimony adduced. As to the charge of adultery against Bell, while at first he thought favorably of the testimony of the young man who contradicted Mrs Rines (Mrs Rines being the woman with whom the adultery was charged), yet on reflection he thought he ought not to accept the young man's evidence and that the testimony of Mrs Rines was the more credible. Respecting the testimony offered to prove the recriminatory charges, his honor said he believed that Mr Bell was a man capable of manufacturing evidence, and that, as he had intimated upon the hearing, the evidence as to these counter charges had been manufactured and that only a few days before the hearing.

Mr Gregory gave immediate notice of appeal, and asked that his honor should commit to writing the reason for his judgment as then delivered. His honor stated that he had already done so, and would file them with the clerk.

It was expected that judgment would also be delivered in the Armstrong case, from Carleton county, but his honor announced that he was not ready with it yet and would therefore extend the term until the last Tuesday in April for the purpose of delivering it then.

Just before adjournment Mr Gregory, in behalf of defendant in the Armstrong case, applied for and obtained an order for an execution for $100 alimony overdue against plaintiff.

FELL AT THE FEAST.

Member of the Typographical Union Dies Suddenly.

NORWICH, March 9—Norwich Typographical Union, No. 100, celebrated its 32nd anniversary on last Saturday evening. The guests included Mayor Osgood, members of the common council, publishers of local papers, and others. After a short reception was held in the parlor of the Wauregan house, all marched to the dining room, where an excellent dinner was served. W. H. Eagles, president of the union, and a native of Fredericton, presided. Wm. H. Hovey was toast master. The feast terminated at about 1.30 o'clock with a very sad occurrence. A few of the participants lingered in the parlor of the hotel discussing the affair and then all went to the office to prepare to go home. Wm H Hovey said he did not feel well and was assisted to a chair. He complained of a lack of air, and although two doctors who were present did all that was possible, Mr. Hovey became unconscious and died in 10 minutes. The cause of death was cerebral apoplexy. The deceased was born in Morrisville, New York, December 3, 1842, and leaves a widow, one daughter and four sisters to mourn their loss Mr. Hovey was one of the charter members of Norwich union, only five of whom are now living and at the time of his death held the office of treasurer.

FISH HAWK IN A STORM.

Anxiety Felt Regarding the United States Fish Commission Steamers.

NORFOLK, Va, March 9—Some anxiety is felt here regarding the United States fish commission steamer Fish Hawk. She was known to have been at Oracoke, yesterday, where a terrible storm raged, the wind blowing 75 miles an hour. The naval authorities are today trying to locate the vessel by communicating with coast signal stations. The big storm of yesterday passed out to sea early this morning.

Reports from Oracoke and Gp Shoals say that the schooners Charmer and Brabook, ashore at these respective places, are breaking up and will prove total losses.

New Paper Mill.

OTTAWA, March 8—It is reported that American publishers are arranging to purchase a site here for the erection of a paper mill, so as to avoid heavy prices in the States caused by the paper trust.