

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

NOTICE.

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

NOTICE.

\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising.
For Sale, Wanted, etc., four lines or less, 25 cents each insertion.
Special contracts made for time advertisements.
Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application.
The subscription rate is \$1.00 a year, but if 75 cents is sent ONCE YEAR IN ADVANCE the paper will be sent to any address in Canada or United States for one year.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY,
ALFRED MARKHAM,
Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 26, 1904

HOW LONG!

The Bangor News is rather lively in its reflections upon Mr. William L. Douglas, governor-elect of Massachusetts, who is in favor of reciprocity with Canada. The News says when Canadians had somewhat freer trade with New England than they have now, "almost every citizen of Maine was given the privilege of doing nothing because there was nothing to do." But the stock argument of the Bangor paper, which is also the argument of Senator Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, is the statement that the United States without reciprocity enjoys the Canadian market. Why, it is asked, should concessions be made to Canada to get that which the United States already has? As the News puts it, "Canada has increased her purchases of American goods 300 per cent, since reciprocity was abolished near the close of the civil war." The News might have gone farther and said that Canada has nearly trebled her purchases of United States goods since Sir Wilfrid Laurier became premier. This condition of things is naturally satisfactory to the vendors of the goods. Our government has reduced the oil duties and the Standard Oil Company is satisfied. It has made binder twine free and placed the whole dominion under the control of a United States combine operating in both countries, while the United States by its Philippine Island policy has made it impossible for Canadian producers to obtain Manila hemp on even terms with American competitors. We have given our market to the grower of corn in the United States, while Canadian barley is shut out of the United States market. So long as Canada proceeds on this line there is no reason why reciprocity should be sought by the United States.

Of course there is no need of it. We are not obliged to buy from the United States fifty per cent. more than from all the rest of the world. We are not compelled to buy from the United States people three times as much as they buy from us. It is not necessary for us to meet a duty averaging forty per cent. with one averaging twelve per cent., and to make the average rate of duty paid on our imports from the United States less than that paid on imports from other countries.

The News is quite mistaken in saying: "Canada is obliged to buy our goods, while we are not compelled to take Canadian raw material." And when it goes on to say, "We can produce all the raw material of the kind that Canada has for sale right here on this side of the line, and what is more important, we are going to do it," there is something to be said on this side. The question is whether Canada is going to do it.

THE INTERCOLONIAL MUST GO.

There is no longer a doubt that the campaign for the transfer of the Intercolonial to a company is inspired from government sources. Following the article quoted from the Montreal Herald, and evidently in accord with the view of Hon. Mr. Fisher, we have another, printed, we believe, the same day in the government organ at Ottawa, and so near like the Herald article in purpose and treatment that they must have had the same inspiration. Like the Herald, the Free Press begins by

a reference to the deficit of last year, to the indications for the current year, and the interest charge on the capital. Like the Herald, it next refers to Mr. Blair's struggle, to the fact that the Intercolonial competes with waterborne traffic, and to the necessity of some change in the system. Again, like the Herald, the Free Press writer takes up the two propositions, one for a railway commission and one for a lease to a company. The Free Press writer, like the other, decides that the commission would not be able to protect itself from political influence, and that on the whole it is not the right way out of the trouble. And the whole argument leads up to the same conclusion, as follows:

"So there comes as the most satisfactory action from the standpoint of the highest efficiency the leasing of the system for a term of years to a company that would operate it on purely business lines. The fact that the principle has found acceptance in the case of the national transcontinental railway may encourage the government to give the subject consideration."

"But in any case the experience of the country in connection with the Intercolonial may well claim the attention of those who would rush the province into further experiments in the ownership of public utilities until we have had further experience of the result in the undertakings upon which we have already embarked."

Sir Wilfrid began this campaign by his speeches declaring that government ownership was vicious and disastrous. Mr. Emmerson has supported it by the magnificent and unprecedented deficits he is producing. Now the government organs, using Sir Wilfrid's arguments, and Mr. Emmerson's achievements in support of them, have charge of the campaign. For the moment the proposed grant of the railway are out of sight, but they are evidently not inactive.

POLITICAL ADVERTISING.

Various journals of both parties have been discussing the course of the Halifax Herald in printing as a two-column advertisement a speech of Mr. Fielding, with portrait, headlines and introduction as they had appeared in the government paper. The consensus of opinion among reasonable journals is that the Herald in doing so committed no offence against its party or its principles. In this connection the St. John Globe states, the Halifax Chronicle repeated the accusation, that "one St. John morning paper refused to publish advertisements sent to them by the liberal executive committee." The statement is nearly correct. This journal of the home declined to make a contract to publish every day in its columns such campaign copy as might be furnished, the same copy that appeared on the St. John fencibles during the election. But the Sun did not refuse to publish fair reports of the government speeches. These it printed free of charge, and the speakers were so well reported that one government candidate wrote to the Sun to testify to the excellence of the work. Moreover, the Sun printed any advertisements of government meetings that were offered, and would have been willing to publish the election cards of the liberal candidates, as it has done on other occasions. But every newspaper has the privilege of refusing advertisements, and the Sun drew the line at the lurid appeals of campaign writers whose names did not appear.

PLATFORM AND PRACTICE.

The Ontario liberal convention has unanimously passed resolutions condemning ballot-box frauds, bribery at elections, and other improper campaign proceedings. These pious opinions have been expressed in other liberal platforms, but they escaped the attention of the campaign managers. If the Ontario conservatives could really feel that the ballots which they marked and handed to the returning officer would be honestly counted, and that no ballots would be counted for government candidates except those voted by electors present at the polls, they would breathe easier, in view of the coming elections. They will hardly venture to expect immunity from the assault of the briber. Especially they will look for the attempted bribing of the whole constituencies as in the case of the Sault. But bribery, to be effective, requires the consent of the bribed, and is thus limited in its operation, while the switching of ballots only calls for the employment of a few criminals who, as in the West Elgin case, may be outsiders. Against bribery an honest and pure majority can be got to the polls is able to protect itself. Against frauds such as were exposed in the West Elgin, West Huron, Brockville, St. James (Montreal), and Sault (Minnic M.) cases, and are under investigation in West Hastings and Frontenac, the absolute integrity of the electorate offers no barrier. The party protestations are good. But we fear that these alone will not relieve the conservatives from the apprehension that false ballot boxes or some equivalent device will be used in the coming elections.

MACEDONIAN REVELATIONS.

The Turks have their faults, but they have been a much maligned race. Tales of Turkish atrocities have been given to the world by Macedonians, Bulgarians, Servians, Border Greeks, and Russian plotters. These classes can perhaps furnish the finest aggregation of liars in the world, as well as the most accomplished and industrious assassins. On the Asiatic side the Turk is in contact with the Armenians, including among their number many groups whose chief occupation is the manufacture of atrocities, and

who never seem to enjoy life to the full except when they have a tale of horror.

Recent events have a tendency to vindicate the Turks as against the Macedonians and their neighbors. These Christian peoples were so unfortunate as to induce the western nations to make representations. As the result of suggestions, Turkey has been leaving the Macedonians somewhat to themselves, only keeping them to their own country. The consequence is that these traditional victims of Turkish butcheries have gone into the business of butchering each other. Numbering among themselves various races and a variety of creeds, they have turned into a civil strife the activities formerly used against the Turks. There is not much open fighting. Macedonians are not what they were in the days of Alexander the Great. They fight from ambush. They capture stragglers and deal with them in secluded places. They are fond of fire, and are given to looting. Turkey has always tried to make the world believe that she had to butcher these people to keep them quiet, and the proceedings lately reported lend some support to the Ottoman plea.

THE MONCTON MYSTERY.

The Moncton Transcript says that a package of ballots was missed from a Moncton poll simultaneously with the departure of a conservative scrutineer, who did not return. Concerning this the Moncton Times has doubts, but points out that no scrutineer could possibly make use of the ballots without the collusion and assistance of a deputy returning officer, and those in Westmorland were very unlikely to conspire against the government. But the Times is certain that Editor Hawke, of the Transcript, who, strange as it may appear, was a deputy, tore the counterfoil off the ballots before he gave them to the voters. This remarkable proceeding has not been denied or explained by the Transcript, though Mr. Hawke says it is capable of explanation. The counterfoil is there as a protection against fraud, and the returning officer who tears it off before he hands the ballot to the voter deprives the public of the protection. Until Mr. Hawke explains, the public will have to guess whether his act was fraudulent or merely stupid. The difficulty of this journal is to imagine Mr. Hawke guilty of either offence. But he has enemies who will hesitate to choose either alternative lest by so doing they exclude the other.

A SINGLE CASE.

It is hard to understand the case of T. J. Reilly, the Kingston college instructor who went over to Waterbury, in New York, and arranged for the manufacture of the false ballot boxes. There is no doubt about his share of the plot, for he admits having written the letter to B. O. Lott, setting forth what he had done. In this letter he asks for \$85, stating that he had received the same amount from the government candidate in Frontenac, and that the two sums would repay his outlay, including \$100 for the man who made the boxes. Mr. Reilly says that he will tell the whole story in court, as he ought to do, and that he did not realize the wrong that he was doing. Yet he is a graduate of Queen's University, and the late Principal Grant did not fail to discuss with his young men the value of a citizen's rights. Mr. Reilly was himself at the time of this conspiracy an instructor of young men, and this should have given him a sense of responsibility. How could he fail to know that he was assisting in one of the greatest crimes possible to any man in a free country?

SCHOONER GOLDEN HOPE

May be a Total Loss on Birchy Head.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Nov. 24.—A telegram was received here tonight by David B. Smith & Co., owners of the schooner Golden Hope, from Birchy Head, Nfld., saying that the schooner is ashore there and may possibly prove a total loss. The telegram gives no particulars, but it is supposed that the vessel was driven ashore in a heavy gale while anchored in that harbor. The Golden Hope sailed from here Oct. 20, in command of Capt. Murray, and carrying a crew of eight men. The vessel went to Bay of Islands for salt herring, of which she had 1,400 barrels on board when she met disaster. She is a comparatively new boat, having been built in Essex, Mass., in 1890, is of 106 1/2 gross tonnage, and with cargo is insured for about \$8,000. The cargo is valued at \$12,000.

CANADIAN BRIEFS.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 24.—Manitoba legislature is called to meet on Dec. 6th. It will sit for a few days and adjourn over the New Year.
OTTAWA, Nov. 24.—Mulock left tonight for Toronto en route to Mexico to complete arrangements for a steamer service on the Atlantic coast.
OTTAWA, Nov. 24.—Mounted police reports from Herschell, a small state that American whalers operating at the mouth of the Mackenzie River have agreed to assist the Indian department authority in suppressing liquor traffic with natives, and to pay duty on all goods traded with Indians.
OTTAWA, Nov. 24.—December's second mail will be despatched from Ottawa for Port Churchill with a view of connecting there with the mounted police expedition from steamer Arctic, wintering at Fallerton, in Hudson Bay.

NOMINATED FOR COLCHESTER.

HALIFAX, Nov. 24.—H. T. Laurence, mayor of Truro, was nominated by the liberals of Colchester today for the local legislature. He is a brother of F. Laurence, M. P. elect for the county. The conservative committee-chairmen throughout the county are called to meet at Truro tomorrow to consider what action be taken.

P. E. ISLAND WON.

Took First Place in the Efficiency Competition.

The returns of the general efficiency competition for the garrison artillery have been received. No. 2 company of the 4th regiment, Charlottetown, was successful in winning the greatest number of points of any company throughout the dominion. This secures for them the governor general's cup in addition to the Mercer challenge trophy, which they carried off in the competitive shooting in St. John.

The second place is taken by No. 1 Co. of the Halifax regiment, located at Mahone Bay. No. 1 company of the 3rd New Brunswick regiment ties with No. 3 company of the 1st Halifax regiment for fourth place, with 278 points each.

The score by companies of the different regiments is as follows:
3rd New Brunswick. Pts.
No. 1.....278
No. 2.....248
No. 3.....256
No. 4.....260

1st Halifax. Pts.
No. 1.....297
No. 2.....296
No. 3.....278
No. 4.....273

4th P. E. Island. Pts.
No. 1.....238
No. 2.....239
No. 3.....238
No. 4.....213
No. 5.....229
No. 6.....229

The British Columbia regiment gave no returns and the highest in the Quebec and Lewis regiment was 249 points.

CHANGES AT THE ASYLUM.

Patients Who Can be Cared for by Friends Will be Sent Home.

Premier Tweedie and his colleagues are of the opinion that there are now confined in the Provincial Insane Asylum a number of persons who should not be there. In accordance, therefore, with the provisions of an act that was passed at the last session of the legislature, a commission has been appointed to enquire into the mental condition of all the patients of the asylum. An examination of those whose condition warrants their action cared for by their friends, where they are able to do so, and others, who have no friends in a position to aid them, removed to almshouses in the counties to which they belong.

Speaking to the Sun, Dr. Anglin said he had no doubt that there were thirty forty cases in the institution, of which he is superintendent, at present. Many of these are elderly people, who are probably more than usually childish, but who could be just as well cared for by their friends as at the asylum. An examination will be made of each patient, and a report made to the government as soon as the inspection is completed. The commission is composed of Dr. Anglin, Dr. C. A. B. Addy, and Dr. F. Emery. It is thought probable that there will be some changes in the regulations under which persons are admitted to the asylum.

A MARVELLOUS FLESH PRODUCER! That is the statement of those who have used "The D & L" Emulsion. It is said to be rich and sweet as cream and not unpleasant.

TOO MANY DESCENDANTS.

(From the Brooklyn Eagle.)
A reporter, the other day, went to interview an old resident and business man who was about to celebrate his golden wedding. Mr. H. related with some interest, circumstances under which he met his wife, and that he led up to the marriage. He named without hesitation the day and hour the wedding occurred, and the name of the minister who performed the ceremony, and three in on the side were a number of interesting reminiscences about old New York in the days when he was a young fellow about town. "How many children have you?" inquired the reporter.

"After a pause, the old man replied, 'Ten.'"
"I think that I can use their names," suggested the interviewer.
"Well, there's John, 'Hal,' began Mr. H., resolutely, 'and Mary Louise, who is married to Dr. G., and Benjamin F. and Ernest, a lawyer in Jersey, and there is Mrs. Mary E.' At this point Mr. H. seemed very uncertain, and appeared to be getting tangled. He added the name William H. after several minutes deliberation. After long pause, and then came the name of another daughter, Clara E. G. A. B. Baptist minister. It seemed an age before the father recalled the name of a son, James S. There was still another child to be accounted for.

Mr. H. fumbled among the papers on his desk. He pushed his hand through the little hair left on the back of his head. Then he got up and went to one of the counters and began to shift through the newspaper man. After a few minutes he returned with a postal card from a small drawer in his desk, handed it to the reporter and said: "Ah, well! Please write your address on the card and I will send the other name by mail."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED IN THE FIRST STAGES.

A Beautiful Girl Saved From Dread Consumption—Other Wonderful Cures.



Miss Amelia Weymer.

Hundreds of Women Cured of the First Stages of Consumption by Per-na.

The Following Letter From a Thankful Woman Tells Its Own Story.

Mrs. Mary E. Hobbit, 2901 Clinton avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., writes: "My son suffered for three months with catarrh of the bronchial tubes which threatened to become very serious. The doctors advised that he seek a more favorable climate, but as he had heard of Per-na he decided to try it before he left his family for an expensive journey among strangers. For six months he used it faithfully and found that the trouble gradually disappeared and blessed health took its place. In two months he was perfectly well and able to perform his duties. You have indeed a grateful mother's thanks."—Mrs. Mary Hobbit.

FREDERICTON NEWS.

FREDERICTON, Nov. 23.—A. T. Crosby of New Haven, Conn., has been elected to the office of Mayor. Mr. Crosby is preparing a large shipment of Christmas trees for the American market. He has been working on the hills back of the city, and as a result he has secured some 4,000 trees. The trees are tied up in small bundles and are shipped on flat cars. Some are consigned to New York, while others are for the large American cities.

A. T. McMurray and Charles Palmer left on the I. C. R. express today for Little River on a caribou hunt. Kenneth Smith, son of N. J. Smith, died at Victoria hospital last evening after a ten days' illness from typhoid fever. The deceased was 18 years of age and a popular young man. A brother is also confined in the same institution suffering from the disease.

Mr. Walsh, the lumberman, is in the city today and will tonight a large crew of men up river to the lumber woods tomorrow.

Professor Clawson of the university gave a most interesting and instructive address on the life of Ruskin before the Epworth League of the Methodist church last evening.

Dr. J. H. King of Cranbrook, B. C., son of Senator King of Chipman, arrived in the city today and left on a visit to his father, who is quite ill at his home.

E. Byron Winslow, who had such a serious turn a few nights ago, is reported today to be resting somewhat easier, although his condition is considered critical.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Nov. 23.—Notice is given in this week's Royal Gazette that application will be made by the Auer Light Company, Ltd., the chief place of business in St. John, N. B. Capital stock \$10,000, divided into 500 shares of \$20 each, 250 shares actually subscribed. The applicants are W. H. Thorne, Samuel Hayward, R. Kettle Jones, George S. Fisher, Edmund G. Kaye, Alexander Robertson, F. C. Jones, John Rhea, of St. John, and Frederick R. Butcher, of Moncton.

Letters of incorporation are sought by Robert Matthews, Sarah C. Mathew, Christina D. Mathew, of St. John, and others, as the Rothery Trading Company, with a capital of \$5,000, divided into 100 shares of \$50 each.

Sealed tenders are asked for rebuilding Briggs Mill bridge, Carleton county. The following appointments are in this week's Royal Gazette.
In Northumberland county—R. A. Lawlor, to be judge of probate in room of Samuel Thompson, deceased.
E. Perley Williston, to be clerk of circuits, in room of Samuel Thompson, deceased.
Thomas W. Butler, to be clerk of the peace, referee in equity and issuer of marriage licenses, in room of Samuel Thompson, deceased.
R. T. D. Atkinson, clerk of county court and division registrar, in place of Samuel Thompson, deceased.
In the county of Sunbury—Peter J. Hughes, of Fredericton, to be referee in equity.

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stock, \$10,000, divided into 500 shares, \$20 each. Two hundred and fifty shares are actually subscribed. The applicants are W. H. Thorne, Samuel Hayward, R. Kettle Jones, Geo. S. Fisher, Edmund G. Kaye, Alexander Robertson, F. C. Jones, John Rhea, of St. John, and Frederick R. Butcher, of Moncton.

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FREDERICTON, Nov. 24.—At 3:15 this afternoon E. Byron Winslow, one of Fredericton's most beloved and esteemed citizens, passed away at his residence, Church street, after an illness extending over some months.

Mr. Winslow was taken ill in August last after a business trip to Halifax, but did not deem much importance to his ailment, which took the form of severe pains in the head.

The attack soon developed into some form of brain trouble, and on the advice of his physician, Dr. J. W. Bridges, in consultation with Dr. A. G. Atkinson, Mr. Winslow decided to consult a specialist in Boston.

Supt. Downie of the C. P. R. kindly placed his private car at Mr. Winslow's disposal, and accompanied him by Mr. Winslow, Miss Daisy Winslow, J. A. Winslow and Dr. Bridges, the journey was taken without discomfort to the patient.

The specialist, one of the best in brain disease in Boston, held out no hope of permanent recovery to Mr. Winslow, but said that the disease might be arrested for a time.

Returning home, Mr. Winslow soon showed signs of falling, and his critical condition during the past few days prepared the public announcement of his death.

Edward Byron Winslow, K. C., was born in Woodstock April 7th, 1842, being the youngest son of John Francis Woodworth and Jane Caroline (Rainsford) Winslow. He was a direct descendant in the seventh generation of Edward Winslow, who came to America in 1620 as one of the Pilgrims.

He was the third governor of the Plymouth colony. He had in his possession a silver tankard bearing the Winslow crest, beautifully engraved thereon, which his immigrant progenitor brought with him in the Mayflower.

The deceased gentleman obtained his education in the common schools at Woodstock, the Fredericton High school, and the High school at St. John, Quebec. Soon after he began the study of law in the office of the late Hon. J. J. Fraser, afterwards judge of the supreme court and lieutenant governor of New Brunswick.

In 1866 he was admitted an attorney, and very soon he became a partner

CATARRH CAUSES CONSUMPTION

Per-na Never Fails to Cure Catarrh Wherever Located.

THE medical profession has so thoroughly prejudiced the minds of the people against patent medicines that it is with great reluctance that anyone can be persuaded to try such a remedy at first.

Nearly every one of the thousands of remarkable cures that Per-na has made the patients had to be persuaded by friends very strongly before they reached a state of mind in which they were willing to try the remedy.

A large multitude, of course, hold against the persuasions of friends and die simply because they have allowed their minds to be poisoned against this very excellent remedy.

But fortunately there is another large multitude of people who are able to shake off their prejudices and try Per-na before it is too late. These people are rarely disappointed. They generally try other remedies at the beginning of their troubles. They allow a cold to develop into catarrh of the head. They allow catarrh of the head to gradually become catarrh of the throat. They still keep using the doctor's medicine, or some other ineffectual remedy. The catarrh stealthily spreads down the bronchial tubes and reaches the lungs. Everybody then becomes alarmed. Faith in the doctor begins to disappear. The patient reaches a state of mind in which he is willing to try almost anything. A bottle of Per-na is sent for.

The first week it produces a decided change for the better. A few weeks' continued treatment cures the patient. Then another happy man or woman is added to the long list of people who are praising Per-na.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Per-na, 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.

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

It is the praise of those who have been cured by Per-na that makes this remedy so popular and so extensively used. No advertisement could have accomplished this result.

Per-na cures the first stages of consumption by removing the cause, which is chronic catarrh. The catarrh having been cured the cough and other disagreeable symptoms cease.

With Mr. Fraser, the association continuing until the latter was elevated to the supreme court bench.

Some years after entering into partnership with John J. Fraser, E. B. Winslow, now a judge in the Northwest and residing at Mooseport, was taken into the firm, which was then called the Winslow & Fraser firm.

Mr. Winslow was one of York's leading lawyers and had been frequently taken an active part in advancing the interest of friends, although never seeking office himself. He was a member of the Church of the Holy Trinity, and was a great benefactor of the church. He was also a member of the K. C. by the federal government.

In 1871 he married Emma B. O'Neil, who survives him along with eight children, Wentworth Byron, Jasper A. Caplan, J. J. Fraser, Elizabeth Caplan, Marguerite, E. B. Winslow, Robert N., and Rainsford H.

Two brothers, Frank E. Winslow, formerly manager of the Bank of Montreal at Chatham, and T. Bradford Winslow, secretary of the provincial board of works, also survive him.

The date of the funeral will probably be Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mr. Winslow was a Free Mason, and above reward, and was a gentleman greatly beloved by all who had the privilege of his acquaintance. His death occurred on the anniversary of the death of his partner and friend, the late esteemed L. G. Fraser, the latter passing away the 24th Nov., 1896.

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish—but won't hurt clothes.

SEIZED THE SKINS.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Nov. 23.—A sensation was caused in the local big game hunting circles last evening by the seizure at St. Marys of Emma Eros, of a number of pelts of beaver, mink, weasel and black wild cat.

Game Warden James Roberts, Chief Game Commissioner Knight came here from St. John, but as Emma Eros have given a satisfactory explanation of their possession of the furs, the case will stand for the present. It is said on the streets today that one of the most prominent guides and trappers in the country will be drawn into the affair. Emma says there is no case against either their firm or any New Brunswick guide.

The skins will be returned.

SLOW, BUT SURE POISON

Goes All Through the System When Catarrh Sets In.

It's the poisonous secretions of catarrh that undermine strength and vitality. Now is the time to get cured, before your whole system becomes polluted. Catarrh cures thoroughly. Think of it, a lasting cure—so complete that no trace of catarrh ever returns. Just inhale the cooling vapor of Catarrh-cure and lasting freedom from colds, bronchitis and catarrh is assured. Won't you use Catarrh-cure? This months' treatment, guaranteed, costs \$1.00, sample size 50c, at all dealers. Get Catarrh-cure today.

CITY.

Recent Events in

Together With Co

Correspon

Excl

To cure Headach

Kumfort Headach

A beautiful deer

was shot at Point

cay last by G. H.

head, a very fine

measuring 19 inch

mounted by Hova

phen, N. B.

Tuesday evening

into two stores at

10 miles out of Ga

with about \$50

caused great excit

little village. A

who have been in

a few days are su

The case of Mrs