

NASE V. PROGRESS.

Unanimous Verdict of Three Hundred Dollars Damages for Plaintiff.

Synopsis of the Charge of His Honor Judge McLeod to the Jury.

When the court opened on Friday morning Mr. Skinner, for the defendant, applied to add a fourth plea on the ground of the justification of the article "A Broom and Dust-Pan War."

Mr. Currey objected, and Judge McLeod said he had grave doubts as to the plea being good. He would admit it, however, subject to objection, in order that the case might go on.

Mrs. Matilda Smith was recalled. She said that on July 13, a year ago, she was working in her kitchen, with her daughter, when she heard her woodhouse door open.

Mrs. Curry—Where you not a little prejudiced? Witness—Yes; I think I was. Continuing, the witness said a settlement was effected, but he did not know the terms of settlement.

Walter H. Golding, a reporter, sworn, said he wrote sometimes for Progress. He wrote the article, "A Broom and Dust Pan War." Witness had no feeling or malice against Mrs. Nase.

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Cross-examined by Skinner, Q. C.—Did you know there were any effigies there at all. Some school boys had a figure about the time of the grocer's picnic which they called Mrs. Nase selling tickets. The charge Smith had against Mrs. Nase at the police court was the same as what he had against witness. Witness at police court said Smith had acted more like a crazy man than before, apparently because he had not got anything out of his suit against Mrs. Nase.

Charles Higgins was then called again on the subpoena which was read by the court, and not appearing, was ordered to be in contempt. Mr. Skinner, being in contempt, pointed that the cause was not properly entered on the jury list. In moving for non-suit he took exception to the address of the notice as well as to its contents.

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Judge McLeod said that it was a highly improper proceeding, and then, after glancing at the paper, remarked that it seemed to be a libel on him, too. Continuing, he said the papers had a proper right to take a fair report of the proceedings in court, but they had no right to make caricatures. Mrs. Nase about it. Witness could not tell who wrote the article, "Susan Wants Damages."

Mr. Skinner claimed it was done in all American cities. Judge McLeod—That may be, but the course is not permitted in British courts. In addressing the jury, Judge McLeod spoke for fully three-quarters of an hour. He pointed out that the plaintiff claimed that the articles were printed in the paper, and that this was aggravated by sticking posters up around the city, calling attention to the fact that the articles were to appear. He called attention to the fact that the articles were printed in the paper, and that this was aggravated by sticking posters up around the city, calling attention to the fact that the articles were to appear.

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LUXFER PRISMS.

A Simple but Marvellous Method of Shedding Light in Dark Rooms.

F. W. Barrett, lucifer engineer for the Luxfer Prism Co., Toronto, is in St. John in the interests of that company, whose wonderful production is handled in this district by W. H. Thorne & Co.

It is less than two years since the luxfer prism was placed on the market, and today the trade of the company extends from Halifax to Vancouver; they have branches in Chicago and in England, and are negotiating for one in Paris.

The luxfer prism is a very simple looking affair, made of glass, but the results which it gives in lighting up a dark place is simply marvellous. It is for use in a window, to light up the dark part of a large room, such as the rear of a large store; or for use in lighting up a basement. In the former case it is placed in the upper part of a window, and in the latter it is set in the sidewalk.

A small sample panel in use can be seen in W. H. Thorne & Co.'s establishment, and the prism will soon be in use in James Ready's brewery at Fairville, and in D. Magee's Sons' store on King street, orders having been placed for it by these firms.

In Montreal, such well known places as Carley's, Henry Morgan & Co. and John Murphy's use the luxfer prism to great advantage, and hundreds of other places there and in Toronto have it in use. The Eaton Co., the Bank of Commerce, the Imperial Insurance Co. building, Toronto, and the Montreal office of Thos. Temple & Sons might be mentioned.

Halifax smelt firms as Murdoch's, Newbery's, Geo. E. Bock's the Nova Scotia Furniture Co. and others have it. The Sumner Co. of Montreal recently placed an order. Two carloads were lately shipped on one order from Victoria, B. C.

The simple principle of refraction lies at the foundation of the luxfer prism, and by it the light is diffused in such a way as to light up portions of a room that otherwise would be always dark.

Good light is one of the requirements in office, store, factory, or apartments. Many buildings are so constructed that the daylight does not reach some rooms or portions of them, and these are regarded as undesirable properties. A store that is dimly lighted in daytime does not attract the eye of its occupant. Assessments are rendered more readily by the admission of the refracted sunlight. The refracted light is diffused, but if placed where reached by a fair volume of light from the sky, will transfer that light back where needed, even to a distance of two hundred feet, where the conditions are favorable.

The company issue a neat illustration of the luxfer prism, and containing letters from some of the great mercantile houses having it in use. W. H. Thorne & Co. will be glad to give you all information and show them the small panel in use in the firm's own establishment.

All eyes upon the luxfer prism in use declare it to be a marvellous production, giving results that are simply amazing.

Why the Farmers, Traders and Lumbermen of Sackville are Not Getting Rich.

"Times are not good in Sackville," said a resident of that parish to the Sun yesterday. "Money is scarce there than it has been for years."

Then he went on to explain. The great marshes near Sackville yield abundance of hay and require no fertilizer. The owners do not, as a rule, feed out their hay. Most of them sell a large part of it. An ordinary farmer will have 100 tons a year to sell. He has usually got \$3 a ton for it in the barn, or \$300 for his surplus crop. His other farming operations give him a part of his supplies, but the hay crop is the source from which he gets money for cash purchases. A fairly well-to-do farmer would put away in the bank two or three hundred dollars from his crop, and the rest would go for his family bills.

Last fall the price of hay went down to \$1. Some farmers sold at that price but many held over. The price went down and down until the spring \$5 or \$6 was all that could be got. Great quantities of hay were held over by farmers who could manage to do without the money. But the last state of these men is worse than the first. The price of hay is now only \$4. The men with 100 tons can only get \$400 for his crop, which is but enough to meet his expenses. There has been a rush to buy stock by those who could find the money and the stock, but there is a great shortage of cash. The other commodity which brings cash into the parish is lumber, which is manufactured in the upper districts.

Several steamers ran around on the bars while proceeding above Dawson to winter quarters. The Hoosier Canadian ran around at the mouth of the Hootalinqua River, and the steamer Columbian is in a slough above Fort Selkirk. The steamer Lora, with Canadian government freight aboard, is on a bar near White River, where the Donville was grounded near "Five Pingers," with her steam chest blown out.

Commissioner Ogilvie is breaking up mortgages. He announced that Alexander McDonald's water front lease will expire next May, when tenants will receive new leases direct from the government at greatly reduced rentals.

A NARROW SQUEAK. The other day a native apparently died at Khabula. The native custom is to bury the dead at once, but this man was kept two days for the arrival of friends at a distance. While prayers were being read at the graveside a noise was heard as if knocking on the coffin. The mourners were greatly scared, but opened the coffin to find the man alive. He had been in a trance.—Cape Mercury.

The Sun has received a neat and useful calendar for 1899 from Vroom & Arnold, agents of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Co.

ON THE PARISIAN.

Representative Men Entertained by the Messrs. Allan.

The Toasts and Speeches—Remarks of Hugh A. Allan and the Minister of Railways.

By invitation of H. & A. Allan, proprietors of the Allan line of steamships, a luncheon was given to about seventy gentlemen, mostly St. John citizens, on the Parisian Friday afternoon.

After an exceedingly well cooked and admirably served luncheon in the handsome saloon of the steamer had been disposed of, the chairman, Hugh A. Allan, addressed the gentleman present, stating that it was the desire of the management of their line on both sides of the Atlantic to extend the business of the maritime provinces. St. John should not stop with what has already been done, but should have the harbor dredged. He also stated that his company had ordered five new steamers of fifteen to twenty knots speed, which were now building. He considered that the increased facilities on the canal and in the harbor at Montreal would bring that port to the front for the summer business, but as Montreal was open only seven months of the year, the business would come to the maritime ports the balance of the time. He thought that boats of sixteen knots, making the run in five to six days, could compete with boats to New York making the trips in five days and twelve hours.

After some remarks by Mayor Sears and Montague Allan, who had just arrived from Montreal by the C. P. R. train, Dr. Christie, as chairman of the board of public works, welcomed the guests to the port of St. John.

W. F. Hadoway, in a neat speech, proposed the Railways and Canals of Canada, which brought the minister of railways to his feet to respond. Mr. Blair said he had great pleasure in listening to the chairman's address, and to the hearty greeting given to the Allan line by the minister of the Canadian passenger and mail in the harbor equal to any. He said the government railway should not be run as a money making property, neither should it become a burden to the country. The public should pass over the criticisms of the press regarding Halifax and St. John, as there was enough business for both ports. He regretted that western men were not impressed with the importance of the maritime provinces.

H. P. Timmerman welcomed the Allan line to the port of St. John. He said that the C. P. R. looked for revenue as well as development and a business established on these lines would be permanent. The people must remember that the C. P. R. had to carry freight 160 miles farther than to Portland. The citizens had shown their belief in St. John, and the C. P. R. had come to believe in it also.

Dr. J. V. Ellis, M. P., welcomed the Allan line to St. John and proposed the toast of Trade and Commerce. D. J. McLaughlin and W. M. Jarvis responded. Geo. Robertson was most enthusiastically received. He considered that St. John must be equipped to do the business and that trade must stand on its own merits without subsidies. St. John should secure all the trade within its sphere, which it was not doing when pulp was sent from the north shore to Halifax, and apples from Annapolis to Boston for shipment to England.

Robert Thomson proposed the Local Government. Hon. Messrs. Emmerston, Tweedie and Dunn responded. J. D. Hazen proposed the Allan Line. He eulogized the Beaver Line Company as the pioneers of the St. John business, and complimented the Allans on having overcome any difficulty they may have had against St. John and now come here. He spoke in praise of the world-wide reputation of the Allan line and the handsome steamer in which the excellent luncheon was given.

Hugh A. Allan responded. E. N. Greenfield of Montreal spoke eloquently of the future of Canada and the Allan line. The mayor then proposed the health of Capt. Barrett of the Parisian. In reply Capt. Barrett said that the harbor of St. John was a good place, and that there was no danger or difficulty in the bay or the harbor.

MAY BE LOST.

The Press was informed today that on Saturday last, Capt. Dunn Wood and family and others left Shulee for Avonport in a schooner and have not been heard of since. They would be in the storm of last Sunday, and enquiry fails to locate them up to the hour of going to press today. Capt. Wood belongs to River Herbt. Saturday's Anlister Press.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

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SURPRISE SOAP. Pure hard Soap lasts long, lathers freely. 5 cents a cake. ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO., St. Stephen, N.B.

THE GOLD KING MINE.

A recent large transaction in the stock of the Gold King mine in Colorado has taken place on the basis of \$2 per share. One of the stockholders who had an interest of between 25,000 and 30,000 shares, sold out at that price. His stock originally cost him about 15 cents per share, or not more than \$4,000 in all. The mine pays dividends of one per cent. per month and the retired merchant goes out of the company with \$50,000 to the good. The shares were purchased by other St. John stockholders in the mine, who still show their faith in its future. The largest holders of the stock in this town are said to be Col. George Jones, Wetmore Merritt, Fred A. Jones, Capt. E. C. Elkin, W. W. Turnbull and Capt. R. C. Elkin. The largest interest held here is worth at present prices close to 110,000. Probably the most of these mentioned would not sell out for less than \$40,000 to \$50,000 each.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Andrew F. McAvenny, D. D. S., Chas. A. Murray, D. D. S., and G. J. Sproule, D. D. S., to be members of "The Council of Dental Surgeons of New Brunswick" under the New Brunswick Dental Act, 1890.

Charles S. Hamilton, Geo. L. Harris, Lucien Y. de Bury, William M. McDonald and Gregory A. McPeeke, to be notaries public.

Joseph H. Charette of Montreal to be a commissioner under chapter 36 of the Consolidated Statutes for the province of Quebec.

Charles E. Duffy of Fredericton, Wm. Nelson Hand, M. D., of Woodstock, and Joseph B. Benson, M. D. of Chatham, to be members of the provincial board of health.

Carlton—Stephen B. Appleby to be judge of probate, during the absence of Louis F. Fisher from the province. Gloucester—Joseph E. Landeigne of Caraquet, to be a commissioner for taking affidavits to be read in the supreme court.

Victoria—Peter Ledingham of Lower Kintore, to be a justice of the peace.

York—Robert W. McLellan and Arthur R. Slipp to be justices of the peace.

Kings—D. Beverley Hatfield to be sheriff, in room of Samuel N. Freeze, deceased. George M. Sutfren to be an issuer of marriage licenses. Frederick Henry Wetmore, M. D., to be a coroner.

Northumberland—Michael S. Hooker to be a member of the board of school trustees for the town of Chatham, in room of John S. Benson, M. D., resigned. William B. Snowball to be chairman of the board of school trustees for the town of Chatham. John G. Keegan to be a labor act commissioner for the parish of Newcastle, in room of Denis Ryan, resigned.

Westmorland—J. Wesley Dault of Sackville, to be a justice of the peace. Sunbury—Thomas Hughes to be a labor act commissioner for the parishes of Lincoln and Burton, in room of Robert S. Hughes, resigned.

DAWSON RISING FROM ASHES. Building is begun in the Mining Town the "Day After the Fire."

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 28.—The latest report from Dawson report that the rebuilding of the burned portion was started before the winter set in. Newcomers were surprised at the rapidity with which preparations for erection of new and larger buildings were commenced the morning after the fire. On Oct. 29th, when the last steamer left