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### UNHAPPILY MARRIED.

REV. DR. TALMAGE PREACHES UPON AN IMPORTANT SUBJECT.

urdy Blows in Behalf of the Home and Against the Dissoluteness of Medern Society Wholesale Divorce Condemned

Rev. Dr. Talmage chose as the subject of his afternoon sermon in the Academy of Music a topic of national interest, viz.: "Wholesale Divorce." The great audience repeatedly showed its appreciation of the sentiments expressed by the reverend speaker, and his sturdy blows in behalf of the protection of the household and against the dissoluteness of modern society were received with marked appreciation. The text selected was Matt. 19, 6, "What therefore God hath joined together let not man put as

That there are hundreds and thousands of infelicitous homes in America no one will doubt, If there were only one skeleton in the closet, that might be locked up and abandoned; but in many a home there is a skeleton in the hallway and a skeleton in all the apart-

ments.

"Unhappily married," are two words descriptive of many a homestead. It needs no orthodox minister to prove to a badly-mated pair that there is a hell; they are there now. Sometimes a grand and gracious woman will be thus incarcerated and her life will be a crucifixion, as was the case with Mrs. Sigourney, the great poetess and the great soul. Sometimes a consecrated man will be the great poetess and the great soil. Sometimes a consecrated man will be united to a fury, as was John Wesley, or united to a vixen, as was John Milton. Sometimes, and generally, both parties are to blame, and Themas Carlyle was an intolerable scold, and his wife smoked and swore, and Froude, the bit tails a wife smoked and swore, and Froude, the historian, pulled aside the curtain from the lifelong squabble at Craigenputtock and Five, Cheyne Row.

and Five, Cheyne Row.

Some say that for the alleviation of all these domestic disorders of which we hear, easy divorce is a good prescription. God sometimes authorizes divorce as certainly as He authorizes marriage. I have just as much regard for one lawfully divorced as I have for one lawfully married. But you know and I know tha wholesale divorce is one of our nationa scourges. I am not surprised at this when I think of the influences which have been abroad militating against the marriage relation.

For many years the platforms of the country rang with talk about a free-love millennium. There were meetings of this kind held in the Cooper Institute, New York; Tremont Temple, Boston, and all over the land. Some of the women who were most prominent in that movement have since been distinguished for great promiscuosity of affection. Popular themes for such occasions were the tyranny of man, the oppression of the marriage relation, women's rights. and the affinities. t speakers were women with short curls and short dress and very long tongue, everlastingly at war with God beanse they were created women; while on the platform sat meek men with soft accent and cowed demeanor, apologetic for masculinity, and holding the parasols while termagant orators went on preaching the doctrine of free

The campaign of about twenty years set more devils into the marriage relation than will be exorcised in the next fifty. Men and women went home from such meetings so permanently confused as to who were their wives and husbands that they never got out of their perplexity, and the criminal and the civil courts tried to disentangle the Iliad of woes, and this one got alimony, and that one got a limited divorce, and this mother kept the children on condition that the father could sometimes come and look at them, and these went into poorhouses, and those went into an insane asylum, and those went into dissolute public life, and all went to de struction. The mightiest war ever made against the marriage institution was that free-love campaign, sometimes under one name and sometimes under

Another influence that has warred Another influence that has warred upon the marriage relation has been the polygamy in Utah. That was a stereotyped caricature of the marriage relation, and has poisoned the whole land. You might as well think that you can have an arm in a state of mortification, and yet the whole body not be sickened, as to have those territories polygamized and yet those territories polygamized, and yet the body of the nation not feel the pu-trefaction. Hear it, good men and wo-men of America, that so long ago as 1862 a law was passed by Congress for-bidding polygamy in the Territories, and in all places where they had jurisdiction. Twenty-four years passed along and five administrations before the first brick was knocked from that fortress of libertinism

Every new President in his imagural tickled that monster with the straw of condemnation, and every Congress stul-tified itself in proposing some plan that would not work. Polygamy stood more entrenched, and more brazen, and more pulsaant, and more braggart, and more infernal. James Buchanan, a much abused man of his day, did more for the extirpation of this villainy than most of the subsequent administrations. Mr. Buchanan sent out an army, and although it was halted in its work, still he accomplished more than some of the ad-ministrations which did nothing but alk, talk, talk! At last; but not until it had poisoned generations, polygamy has received its death-blow.

Polygamy in Utah warred against marriage relation throughout the land. It was impossible to have such an awful sewer of iniquity sending up its miasmi, which was watted by the winds, north, south, east and west, without the whole land being affected

Another influence that has warred against the marriage relation in this country has been a pustulous literature, with its millions of sheets every week choked with stories of domestic wrongs, and infidelities, and massacres, and outrages, until it is a wonder to me that there are any despress. there are any decencies, or any common sense left on the subject of marriage.

sense left on the subject of marriage. One-half of the news-stands of all our cities recking with filth.

"Now," say some, "we admit all these evils, and the only way to clear them out or correct them is by easy divorce." Well, before we yield to that cry, let us find out how easy it is now.

I have looked over the laws of all the States, and I find that while in some States it is easier than in others. in every State it is easy. The State of Illinois, through its Legislature, recites a

THE WEEKLY SUN, \$1.00 a year.

long list of proper causes for diving the and then closes up by giving to a courts the right to make a decree of vorce in any case where they desire the pedient. After that you are not a prised at the announcement that intenunty of the State of Himois, in on year, there were eight hundred and eighty three divorces. If you want to know how easy it is, you have out to look over the records of the States. In the city of San Francisco three hund e and thirty-three divorces in one y ar: and in twenty years in New Excland twenty thousand. Is that not easy

If the same ratio continue—the ratio of multiplied divorce and multiplied causes of divorce—we are not far from the time when our courts will have to set apart whole days for application, and all you will have to prove against a man will be that he left his newspaper in the middle of the floor, and all vou will have to prove against a woman is that her husband's overcoat is buttonless. Causes of divorce double in a few years—doubled in France, doubled in England, and doubled in the United States. To show how very easy it is, I have to tell you that in Western Reserve, Ohio, the proportion of divorces to marriages celebrated is one to eleven; in Rhode Island, is one to thirteen; in

Vermont, one to fourteen. Is that not easy enough? want you to notice that frequency of divorce always goes along with the dissoluteness of society. Rome for five hundred years had not one case of divorce. Those were her days of glory and virtue. Then the reign of vice began, and divorce became epidemic. If you want to know how rapidly the empire went down, ask Gibbon.

What we want in this country and in all lands is that divorce be made more and more difficult. Then people before they enter that relation will be persuaded that there will probably be no escape from it except through the door of the sepulchre. Then they will pause on the verge of that relation until they are fully satisfied that it is best and that it is right and that it is night and that it is right and that it fully satisfied that it is best and that it is right and that it is happiest. Then we shall have no more marriage in fun. Then men and women will not enter the relation with the idea it is only a trial trip and if they do not like it they can get out at the first landing. Then this whole question will be taken out of the frivolous into the tremendous and there will be a more righting about the block. will be no more joking about the blossoms in a a bride's hair than about the

cypress on a coffin.
What we want is that the Congress of the United States changes the national constitution so that a law can be passed which shall be uniform all over the country and what shall be right in one State shall be right in all the States and what in one State shall be wrong in is wrong in or all the States.

How is it now? If a party in the mar-riage relation gets dissatisfied, it is only necessary to move to another State to achieve liberation from the domestic tie and divorce is effected so easy that the first one knows of it is by seeing in the newspaper that Rev. Dr. Somebody, on March 17, 1895, introduced in a new marriage relation a member of the household who went off on a pleasure excursion to Newsport or a business trip. excursion to Newport, or a business trip to Chicago. Married at the bride's house, No cards. There are States of the Union which practically puts a pre-mium upon the disintegration of the

mium upon the disintegration of the marriage relation, while there are other States, like our own New York State, that had for a long time the pre-eminnent idiocy of making marriage la wful at twelve and fourteen years of age.

The Congress of the United States needs to move for a change of the national Constitution and then to appoint a committee—not made up of single gentlemen, but of men of families, and their families in Washington—who shall prepare a good, honest, religious, compre pare a good, honest, religious, comprehensive, uniform law, that will control everything from Sandy Hook to the Golden Horn: That will put an end to brokerages in marriages. That will send divorce lawyers into a decent business, That will set people agitated for many years on the question of how shall they get away from each other to planning how they can adjust them-selves to the moro or less unfavorable

More difficult divorce will put an estoppel to a great extent upon mar-riage as a financial speculation. There are men who go into the relation just as they go into Wall street to purchase shares. The female to be invited into the partnership of wedlock is utterly unattractive, and in disposition a sup pressed Vesuvius. Everybody knows it, but this masculine candidate for matrimonial orders, through the com-mercial agency or through the county records, finds out how much estate is to be inherited, and he calculates it. He thinks out how long it will be before the old man will die, and whether he can stand the refractory temper until he does die, and then he enters the rela-tion; for he says: "It I cannot stand it, then t then through the divorce law I'll ek'out." That process is going on all the time, and men enter the relation without any moral principle, without any affection, and it is as much a matter of stock speculation as anything that transpired yesterday in Union Pacific Illinois Central or Delaware and Lacka

Now. suppose a man understood, as he ought to understand, that if he goes he ought to understand, the goes he goes he ought to understand, the goes he ought to understand, the goes he ought to understand, the goes he ought to understand the goes he ought to understand the goes he can be goes he ought to understand the goes he can be goes he ought to understand the goes he can be go he ought to understand, that if he goes into that relation there is no possibility of his getting out, or no probability, he would be more slow to put his neck in the yoke. He would say to himself, "Rather than a Caribbean whirlwind with a whole fleet of shipping in its arms, give me a zephyr off fields of sunshine and gradens of neace."

and gardens of peace."
Rigorous divorce law will also hind r
women from the fatal mistake of marrying men to reform them. If a young man by twenty-five years of age or thirty years of age have the habit of strong drink fixed on him, he is as cer-tainly bound for a drunkard's grave as tainly bound for a drunkard's grave as that a train starting out from Grand Central depot at eight o'clock to-mor-row morning is bound for Albany. The train may not reach Albany, for it may be thrown from the track. The young man may not reach a drunkard's grave for something may throw him off the iron track of evil habit, but the probability is that the train that starts morrow morning at eight o'clock for Albany will get there, and the proba-bility is that the young man who has the habit of strong drink fixed on him before twenty-five or thirty years of age will arrive at a drunkard's grave. She knows he drinks, although he tries to hide it by chewing cloves. Every body knows he drinks. Parents warm neighbors and friends warn. She will marry him, she will reform him.

If she is unsuccessful in the experi ment, why then the divorce law will emancipate her, because habitual drunk nness is a cause for divorce in Indiana Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN.

goes to the altar of sacrifice. If you will show me the poverty-struck streets in any city, I will show you the homes of the women who married men to reform them. In one case out of ten thou sand it may be a successful experiment. I never saw the successful experiment. But have a rigorous divorce law, and that woman will say: "If I am affianced to that man, it is for life.

A rigorous divorce law will also do much to hinder hasty and inconsiderate marriages. Under the impression that one can be easily released, people enter the relation without inquiry and without reflection. Romance and impulse rule the day. Pernaps the only ground for the marriage compact is that she likes his looks and he admires the graceful way she passes ground the identical results. ful way she passes around the ice cream at the picnic! It is all they know about each other. It is all the preparation for life. A woman that could not make a loat of bread to save her life will sweat to cherish and obey. A Christian will marry an atheist and that always makes conjoined wretchedness; for if a man does not believe there is a God, he is neither to be trusted with a dollar nor with your lifelong happiness. read much about love in a cottage, peo ple brought up in ease will go and starve in a hovel.

By the wreck of ten thousand homes, by the holocaust of ten thousand sacrificed men and women, by the hearthstone of the family which is the corner stone of the state and in the name of that God who ham set up the family institution and who hath made the breaking of the martial oath the most appalling of all perjuries, I implore the Congress of the United States to make some righteous, uniform law for all the States and from ocean, to ocean, on this subject of marriage and divorce divorce.

Let me say to the hundreds of young eople in this house this afterno fore you give your heart and hand in holy alliance, use all caution; inquire outside as to habits, explore the disposition, scrutinize the taste, question the ancestry, and find out the ambitions. Do not take the heroes and the heroines of cheap novels for a model. Do not put your lifetime happiness in the keep-ing of a man who has a reputation for high of a little loose in morals, or in the keeping of a woman who dresses fast. Remember that while good looks are a kindly gift of God, wrinkles or accident may despoil them. Remember that Byron was no more celebrated for his heavily than for his deprayity. Remembeauty than for his depravity. Remember that Absalom's hair was not more splendid than his habits were despicable. Hear it, hear it! The only toundation for happy marriage that has ever been or ever will be is good character.

Ask God whom you shall marry, if you marry at all. A union formed in prayer will be a happy union, though sickness pale the cheek, and poverty empty the bread-tray, and death open the small graves, and all the path of life be strewn with thorns, from the marriage altar with its wedding march and orange blossoms clear on down to the last farewell at that gate where Isaac and Rebecca, Abraham and Sarah, Adam and Eve, parted.

And let me say to you who are in this relation, if you make one man or wo man happy you have not lived in vain. Christ says that what He is to the Christ says that what He is to the Church you ought to be to each other; and if sometimes through difference of opinion or difference of disposition, you make up your mind that your marriage was a mistake, patiently bear and forbear, remembering that life at the longest is short, and that for those who have been badly mated in this world, death will give wrisk and immediate lift of disposition. will give quick and immediate bill of divorcement written in letters of green grass on quiet graves. And perhaps, my brother, my sister—perhaps you may appreciate each other better in heaven than you have appreciated each other on earth.

In the "Farm Ballads," our American poet puts into the lips of a repent-ant husband, after a life of married per-turbation, these suggestive words: And when she dies I wish that she would be laid by

And, lying together in sileuce, perhaps we will agree.

And if ever we meet in Heaven, I would not think it If we love each other better because we quarreled

And let me say to those of you who are in happy married union, avoid first quarrels: have no unpleasant correidence with former admirers; cul tivate no suspicions; in a moment of bad temper do not rush out and tell the neighbors; do not let any of those gad abouts of society unload in your house their baggage of gab and tittle-tattle do not stand on your rights; learn how to apologize; do not be so proud, or so stubborn, or so devilish that you will not make up. Remember that the worst domestic misfortunes and most worst domestic misfortunes and most scandalous divorce cases started from little infelicities. The whole piled-up train of ten rail cars telescoped and smashed at the foot of an embankment came to that catastrophe, by getting two or three inches off of the track. track Some of the greatest domestic misfor-tunes and the wide-resounding divorce cases have started from little misunderstandings that were allowed to go on and go on until home and respectability and religion and immortal soul went down in the crash, crash!

And, fellow-citizens as well as fellow-And, fellow-chizens as well as fellow-Christians, let us have a Divine rage against anything that wars on the mar-riage state. Blessed institution! In-stead of two arms to fight the battle of life, four. Instead of two eyes to scrutinize the path of life, four. Instead of two shoulders to lift the burden of life, four. Twice the energy, twice the courage, twice the holy ambition, twice the probability of the worldly success, twice the prospects of heaven. Into the matrimonial bower God fetches two souls. Outside that bower room for all contentions, and all bickerings, and all controversies, but inside the bower there is room for only one guest—the angel of love. Let that angel stand at the floral doorway of this Edenic bower with drawn sword, to hew down the worst foe of that bower—easy divorce. And tor every Paradise lost may there be a Paradise regained. And after we quit our home here may we have a brighter home in heavy at the city. brighter home in heaven, at the windows of which this moment are familiar faces watching for our arrival, and wondering why so long we tarry.

### Nipping It in the Bud.

Dick Darleigh—You ought to be the happiest of fathers. You have a beautiful daughter that everybody ad-

Old Gruffpop (sardonically)—Yes; and pretty soon, I suppose, I shall be having a would-be-son-in-law to boot.

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EFFECTUALLY CURES CATARRH, COLD IN THE HEAD, CATARRHAL HEAD-AUHE AND DEAFNESS, INFLUENZA. ETC.
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THROUGH YANKEE EYES.) One of Sir Richard Cartwright's Favorite Statements Criticized.

(New York Press.). Sir Richard Cartwright of Canada has been studying William M. Springer's and Grover Cleveland's speeches, and evidently thinks the revenue re form game can be made to win there as it did here. He therefore tells the Canadians in his speech at North Perth that under the protective po-licy which Canada has pursued for years, the Canadians have been taxed 60,000,000 a year and more "not counting the sums which are partly paid into the public treasury and partly into the pockets of private manufac turers." Here is \$1,000,000 paid in sixteen years, according to Cartwright, not counting the sum "paid partly into the treasury and partly into the pockets of private manufacturers." This is \$1,000 a year for sixteen years, or about \$60 a year for every Canadian family

As there is no hint by Sir Richard that there must be an income to some portion of the people of Canada from protective tariffs equal to \$60 a year for the whole population of the country. Who gets this increased income? As the productive classes and protected industries embrace nearly everything the Canadians are doing it would seem probable that as many receive these supposed taxes as paid them. If so, who is hurt? There are no Carnegies in Canada, no multi-millio aires. The woollen, cotton, iron, steel, wcodenware, furniture and clothing factories employ small capitals and their wage bills feaves only a small margin for dividend and hire of super intendence

Moreover, Sir Richard Cartwright may not know that free trade orators in the United States come back from their summer tours in Canada under the impression that they have been basking in a land of pure delight where tariffs never reign. There is not a free trade stump in the United States from which the orator has not exhibited his woollen suit bought in Canada to prove how cheaply clothing can be produced in that country. The nterval of sixteen years since Canada adopted protection has not sufficed to bring that fact to the notice of the average American advocates of free trade.

If prices of Canadian manufctured products are so low that American free traders will make their summer tour through Canada in order to buy them, what becomes of Sir Richard Cartwright's estimate that they are made so high by protection that their 1 75 Bbls. Squire's Heavy Backs. ncrease in price amounts to a tax of \$60 a year to every Canadian fam-

Why not call for an international conference between Canadian tariff reformers and United States tariff W. F. HARRISON & CO., shriekers, so as to prevent the two standards? If our American buyers of Canadian-made suits are to be let loose, Cartwright must be chained up. If Cartwright is to go at large, free trade orators from the United States

WHAT A SOLDIER CAN CARRY.

Professor |Zuntz and Staff-Surgeon Schumberg, who were ordered by the German minister of war to make a series of experiments with regard to the weight that can be carried by soldiers on the march, have contributed to the Army Medical Magazine an account of these experiments. Five students of the Friedrich-Wilhelm institute volunteered as subjects for the two doctors, and always undertook their marches in full marching order The marches undertaken were all of the same length, viz., 24.75 kilometres (15 miles 82 yards); the weight carried was varied, viz., 22, 27 and 31 kilogrammes (48 2-5 lbs., 59 2-5 lbs., and 68 1-5 lbs.) (1) It was found that , with 48 lbs, and a moderate temperature, the man could march the required distance, and even further, without any distress or ill effects whatever In very hot and close weather slight inconveniences, such as very profuse perspiration, high pulse and hurried breathing, were experienced, but these soon disappeared when the march was over, and no ill effects remained, so that such marches could easily be undertaken several days in succession.
(2) With the next weight (59 2-5 lbs.), during favorable weather no ill effects ensued, but in hot weather fatigue was produced, which was felt the next day, so that the next day's march was begun under worse conditions than that of the first day. (3) With the third weight (651-5 lbs.) the ill effects produced were decided. It was found that several days' practice with the lightest burden (48 2-5 lbs.) caused the carrying of it and the marching with it to become much more easy and convenient; whereas practice with the highest burden headly active with the file of it the day before I took out the nighest burden hardly reduced its inconveniences at all. At the close of these experiments others on the same lines were tried with several Landwehr and Reserve men, who were out of military training, and also several in active service. The results obtained agreed with those in the case of the institute students.

Tommy-Do you say your prayers every night? Jimmy—Yes. "And does your ma say hers?" "Yes." "And does your paw?" "Naw, Paw don't need to. It's almost daylight when he gits to bed."—Cincinati Tri-

ook's Cotton Root COMPOUND. A recent discovery by an old physician. Successfully used

physician. Successfully used monthly by thousands of Ladies. Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine disred. Beware of unprincipled druggists wh offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for Cook's Cotton Root Compound, take no substitute, or inclose \$1 and 6 cents in postage in lett and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full sea rticulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 mps. Address The Cook Company,

Sold in St. John by Parker Bros., Market Square, and G. W. Hoben, Union Hall, Main St., N. E., druggists. Orders by mail prompt-ly filled.

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100 Bbls. P. E. I. Heavy Mess Pork,

WOMEN ARE STRANGE BEINGS.

(London Telegraph.) Women are strange beings, and there is no accounting for their tastes. The loveliest queen that France ever saw surreptitiously kissed the ugliest man in her dominions while he lay asleep; John Wilkes, who was the antipodes of an Adonis, wagered that in the race for a woman's affection he would. with half-an-hour's start, beat the best looking man in London; and in the highest society of Saffronhill it is known that the most eligible candidates for the favours of young marriageable ladies are organ-grinders

who can boast a wooden leg Mrs. Audaine is another instance of eccentricity in affection. She is white, and has £200 a year, and married a black man, whose Christian name is Cyril. He is a music-hall comedian when he works, and when he doesn't he fills up his time by refusing to pay the rent. Mrs. Sparkes, a former landlady, sued Mr. and Mrs. Audaine in the Shoreditch county court for £7 16s, the value of board and lodging sup-"Why do you sue them plied to them. both ?" asked Judge French. to make sure of getting paid," plied the landlady: "they're an artful lot" But you must choose one," his honor explained, because he could not give judgment against both. I'll go for the wife," cried Mrs. Sparkes, sturdily; "she has money, he has none"—and then she added, in a tone of utmost surprise, "What a white wants to marry a black man for I'm sure I don't know !" she recovered from her astonishment it was explained that if she got judgment against Cyril and he didn't pay he would have to go to prison. Perhaps his wife would "stump up" rather than lose him. "I'm not so sure of that," was the landlady's remark, "perhaps she might be too glad. He never does a stroke of work, summons. His wife always paid me when I did get anything out of them." In reply to the judge Cyril said he was out of work, and his wife had "Then your wife must £200 a year.

pay," said his honor. Judgment against her with costs. Spacer-What can I say in this obituary of Lusher, the bartender? Liner —Work in something about his "having a smile for everybody."-Truth.
Old gentleman-What? Marry that young pauper! Why he can't even af-ford to buy coal. Daughter—But he won't have to buy coal, pa. We're go-

# SAINT JOHN DYE WORKS.

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Wire Nails, Steel and Iron Cut Nails and Spikes, Tacks, Brads, Shoe Nails, Hungarian Nails, etc. ST. JOHN, N. B.

### INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Monday, the ist October, 1894, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN.		
Express Pictou	for Campbellton, Pugwash, and Halifax.	7.00
Express	for Halifax	13.50
Express Express		16.30 16.40

Passengers from St. John for Quebec and ontreal take through sleeping cars at Monc-n at 19.30 o'clock.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN. xpress from Sussex..... Express from Montreal and Quebec (Monday excepted)..... Express from Moncton (daily)..... 10.30 Accommodation from Moneton...... 24.00

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway are neated by steam from the locomotive, and those between Halifax and Montreal via Levis are lighted by electricity.

All trains are run by Eastern Standard

D. POTTINGER Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 27th Sept.

## EQUITY SALE

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on SATURDAY, the first Gay of December next, at the hour of twelva o'clock noon, pursuant to the directions of a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on Friday, the 24th day of August, A. D. 1894 in a cause therein pending, wherein Charles A. Palmer is Plaintiff and William Esson and Juffa E. Beson. bis wife, Charlotte Romans, James C. Robertson and Calista C. H. Robertson his wife, John N. Thornton and Annie G. Thornton his wife, James Mowat and Laura P. Mowat his wife, Louisu E. Wilson, Augusta J. Harris, and Julia E. Esson. Executrix and Trustee, Laura Pauline Mowat, Executrix and Trustee, and James C. Robertson and Dudne Breeze, Executors and Trustees of a Laura P. Mowat his wife, Louisu E. Wilson, Augusta J. Harris, and Julia E. Gecased, are de-Defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Referee in Equity, duly appointed in and for the said City and County of Saint John, all the freehold, leasehold and personal property remaining of James Stanley Harris, deceased, and also all the freehold, leasehold and personal property remaining of the said James Stanley Harris, deceased, and also all the freehold, leasehold and personal property remaining of the said James Stanley Harris, deceased, so to be sold as atoresaid, is situate in the City of Saint John and comprises:—

comprises:—

1.—All those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, situate
on the corner of Paradise Row and Harris
S'reet, having a frontage of two hundred
and twenty-seven (227) feet, two (2) incae.
on Paradise Row, and three hundred and
one (301) feet eight (8) inches on Harris
Streat

A.—All those three several freehold and leasehold lots, with the ruildings thereon sixate on the west side of Water Street, and the north side of Peters' Wharf (so called), having a frontage of fifty (50) feet on Water Street, and extending back therefrom ninety (90) feet (90) feet, more or less, and a frontage of twenty-four (24) reet on Peters' Wharf (se called); the leasehold lot being under a re-newable Lease subject to a ground rent & Two Jundred and Sixty-four (\$264.06) Dollars

newable Lease subject to a ground rent of Two Jundra'd and Sixty-four (\$264.06) Dollars per annum.

Also, Four (4) shares of the capital stoca of the Central Fire Insurance Company.

The said freehold, leasehold and personal property and assets of the firm of J. Harris & Co. so to be sold as aforesaid is all in the City of Saint John, and comprises:—

3.—All those four several freehold and leasehold lots of land, with the buildings and machinery thereon, known as the Portland Rolling Mills, having a frontage of four hundred and fifty-seven (457) feet on the Straight Shore or Short Ferry Road, and extending from said Road southerly to the harbor line; two hundred and twenty (220) feet of this frontage being freehold, and the remaindred being held under renewable Leases subject to a ground rent of Three Hundrd and Twenty-Eight (8328.00) dollars per annum.

4.—All those four several freehold and leasehold lots of land with the buildings, machinery and improvements thereon, known as the Foster Nail Factory, situate on the western side of George Street, having a frontage of one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet on said street, and extending back westerly eighty (80) feet more or less; sitty-four feet of this frontage being freehold, and the remainder being held under renewable leases, subject to a ground rent of One Hundred and Thirty \$(130) dollars per annum.

The property known as the Portland Rolling Mills and the Foster Nail Factory will be sold en bloc, the stock of raw and manufactured materials to be taken by the purchaser at a valuation.

For terms of sale and other particulars apply to the plaintiff's solicitor.

Dated the 24th day of September, A. D., 1894.

CLARENCE H. FERGUSON M. G. B. HENDERSON,

Plaintiff's Solicitor. W. A. LOCKHART.

By order of Mr. Justice Tuck, made this day, the above sale is postponed until SAT-URDAY, the fifth day of January, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated this 24th day of November, A. D. 1894. CLARENCE H. FERGUSON,

By erder of Mr. Justice Tuck, made this day, the above sale is further postponed until SATURDAY, the Second Day of March, 1885, at the same hour and place.

Dated this 28th day of December, A. D. 1894.

CLARENCE H. FERGUSON

By order of Mr. Justice Tuck, made this day, the above sale is further postponed until SATURDAY, the first day of June next, at the same hour and place.

Dated this 23rd day of February, A. D. roof. CLARENCE H. FERGUSON, Referee in Equity

Sweet girl-Oh, papa, I have found

way for you to escape the inc tax. Father-Guess not. Sweet girl-Yes, I have. You give half your stocks to Mr. Slimpurse, and then I'll marry Mr. Slimpurse, and so all the money will be kept in the family and the government won't get a cent.—New York Weekly.

Dr. Montagu retary of sta ceeding Hon. to the militia is now in Nov the illness of sworn in as mediately on Patterson re without portfe goes to Mani The prem slightest trut ences betwe himself. Mr. by his docto tendered his Sir John Tho premier left f A recent cus horse and ha as tools, n. cente duty. Surgeon Wi

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