ST. JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

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Andrew Ryan Dead As Result of Injuries

Received at Sand Point Saturday—Roll of Paper Weighing 1650 Pounds Fell and Crushed Him.

(From Monday's Daily Sun.)

One Christian home in this city will not greet the great natal day with joy, but sorrowing for the loss of a kind father, will lament grievously the accident which culminated in his death on Christmas Eve. Andrew Ryan of 40 Brussels street was struck on Saturday by a falling roll of paper, his skull was injured, and last evening between 7 and 8 o'clock he passed away.

The accident occurred at half-past two Saturday afternoon. Ryan was working with a gang of longshoremen at No. 3 hatch of the Manchester Shipper, which lies at No. 2 berth, Sand Point. Ryan was in the lower hold, and was beneath the hatch when a sling containing rolls of paper became deranged in some way, and a roll weighing 1,650 pounds and standing almost ten feet high and nearly three feet in diameter, slipped from the sling and dropped below. A warning cry was given, though of little use, so swift was the descent of the huge bundle. As it was, Ryan would have escaped, but the paper in its descent struck a projection and was hurled straight against him. He was knocked unconscious, and the blood was flowing from his head when he was carried up. The ambulance was called and he was taken at once to the hospital, where everything possible was done.

His skull, however, was fractured, and early last evening the injured man passed away. He leaves a widow and six children, all young.

NO FUNERAL FOR DISPUTED HEIR.

Adopted Son of Mrs. Jeannie P. Chase, Who Left Him $1,250,000, Dies Unnoticed.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—Without services of any kind, except that a few friends called to view the remains, the body of Dr. De Forrest Woodruff Chase was taken from his father's home, No. 379 Beacon street, and cremated at Forest Hills.

Dr. Chase leaves an estate valued at over $1,250,000, willed him by his stepmother, Jeannie P. Chase, whose death in September at Swampscott was officially reported as suicide, but which was under mysterious circumstances, leading to serious statements by the Phillips family, of which Mrs. Chase was a member. The will is now being considered by the heirs of the Phillips trust fund.

Mrs. Chase was found asphyxiated by gas the morning following the announcement to Dr. Horace Chase, her husband, that the doctor's son Wodruff was about to die. The young man lingered until last Tuesday. At the funeral today there was no clergyman, no flowers, no eulogy, no pallbearers. No one was present from Swampscott and no invitation was sent to a single friend or relative of the late Mrs. Chase.

Dr. Horace Chase, the father, stood at the door and received the guests. At half-past twelve o'clock the coffin was borne to the hearse by the undertaker and his assistants. Then the father entered the only carriage and followed the hearse to the crematory. At the cremation the father was the only witness aside from the regular attendants.

Dr. Chase was the adopted son of the second wife of Dr. Horace Chase, and the legality of her will, by which she left him all her property, consisting of $1,000,000 in real and $250,000 in personal property, has been questioned by members of Mrs. Chase's family, who contend that her property could only descend to blood issue, and, in the absence of any, should revert to existing blood relatives. It was admitted that she could do as she pleased with her personal property, however, so that only the real estate is in question.

On the other side it is contended that in adopting Dr. Chase she made him her rightful heir-at-law. The case was not brought to trial owing to the illness of the young man, who had been failing for upward of six months previous to his death. It is believed, however, that Mrs. Chase's relatives will now proceed to bring the matter into court, since it is believed that Dr. Horace Chase is the sole beneficiary under his son's will.

A PROBLEM SOLVED.

Ozone is ozone, and in buying it, the problem is to get the purest form. "Solution of Ozone (the coupon kind)" is the purest form in which Ozone is put up. In addition, each bottle contains a coupon entitling you to a package of "Celery King" free, and it is well known that you should take "Celery King" along with Ozone.

We put "Celery King" coupons in our Ozone bottles because no other firm can give "Celery King" with Ozone. By buying "Solution of Ozone (the coupon kind") you get the purest and most concentrated form of Ozone, and in addition you save the expense of buying the "Celery King" to use with it.

No other kind of Ozone offers this advantage. Ask your druggist for it, and if he hasn't it write to the Public Drug Co., Bridgeburg, Ont.

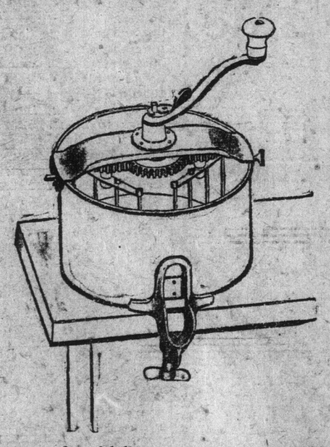
HARCOURT.

HARCOURT, Dec. 25.—A merry party of relatives and friends surprised Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Boyd on Saturday evening last, the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding day. The visitors brought with them many very substantial tokens of the esteem in which the worthy couple are held.

Mr. and Mrs. William Chrystal and Miss Chrystal returned from Moncton this morning, whither they went on the 23rd to see the former's daughter, Mrs. Bulmer, who is seriously ill. The latter, however, has improved since Saturday and is expected to recover.

On the 23rd a representative gathering of the Methodist congregation and choir called upon Miss E. Trinda Wathen, organist, and presented her with an address and a costly and beautiful music cabinet as a token of appreciation and gratitude for her services in the meetings of the church, Sunday school and prayer meeting.

The Universal Cake Baker



At this season should be very popular in every house. Think of the labor and time it will save during this month. If you haven't seen, look for it. If you haven't bought, buy it.

PRICE $2.00

Raisin Seeders.

The Enterprise, Price $1.00

The X Ray, Price 70 cts.

W. H. THORNE & CO., Ltd.

Market Square, St. John, N. B.

BATTLE RAGING IN MOSCOW; HUNDREDS ARE KILLED.

Both Sides Meet With Heavy Losses---Revolutionists Have Not Lost Heart---Desperate Courage of the Mob---Hospitals Filled.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 24.—Telephone messages from Moscow say that 150,000 men are on strike there, that the city is already feeling the pinch of hunger; that many bakeries have been sacked and that all business is suspended. Even the banks are closed. Only the St. Petersburg and Kieff and Veronezh railroad lines are in operation. There have been some attacks upon the strikers, especially on the strike leaders by the people, and two girls were stripped naked and turned loose in the cold in the vicinity of the Jewish market. Considerable street fighting has occurred at Moscow as a result of attempts of the troops and police to break up the processions. The revolution is resisted at several places, and barricades have been erected which the dragoons and infantry carried by storm. At places only blank shots were fired, but at Everskai a street barricade, which was not carried until midnight, there was a scene of slaughter. Several volleys were fired by the troops and eleven were killed and 80 were wounded. Altogether the casualties at Moscow on Friday are estimated at 150. In addition wholesale arrests were made.

MOSCOW, Dec. 24, 5 p. m.—Artillery, rifle and revolver firing continued throughout the day, but the noise of the battle has now somewhat abated. The guns have been bombarding one barricade after another, the cannonades being followed by charges by the dragoons, who set fire to the debris.

The area of the fighting today was more extended and included Tragbnois Square, Sadovia, Kareotvia and other streets.

The revolutionaries apparently have not in the least lost heart, notwithstanding Saturday's heavy casualties. It is now known that 500 is a moderate estimate of the losses, and many more persons fell today.

The revolutionaries had a few successes. They surprised a force of gendarmes in Karetnaia street today, killing or wounding twenty of them. Since then artillery has been firing uninterruptedly in that section of the city.

In many cases dragoons fired into private houses where they suspected revolutionaries had taken refuge.

In nearly every district large numbers of innocent persons were accidentally killed or wounded.

Late this afternoon it was reported that fighting was proceeding in the outskirts of the city and that there were heavy losses on both sides.

During the day bombs were thrown in the streets.

The troops hold the railway stations, but the plundering of freight cars continues. Three hundred of these cars have been entirely stripped on the Kazan railway siding alone.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent, describing the fighting at Moscow, says:

"The first shots were fired by the revolutionaries on the troops outside Fidlers school, which was surrounded. The revolutionaries were given one hour in which to surrender. Fifty-five minutes had passed and the commander of the troops was about to give the order to fire, when a volley came from the house. Several soldiers were killed or wounded. The troops immediately replied.

"Soon a white handkerchief was waved from a window. The troops entered, but were greeted with rifle fire, and they retired and again bombarded the house. Shortly afterwards a white flag was again waved, and the surrender of the revolutionaries was completed."

The correspondent also describes the fighting in other sections of the city, resulting in every case in the defeat of the revolutionaries.

"The desperate courage of the mob," the correspondent says, "was marvellous. Units of threes, tens and hundreds would sally forth, be driven back and rally again against the enormous odds, eager to accomplish the impossible. Early in the evening the hospitals were filled and private dwelling houses were crowded with the wounded.

"The principal thoroughfare, Tverskai, looks like a street in a city captured by a foreign foe. Bivouac fires burn in the streets and rifles are stacked on the pavements.

"During all this needless effusion of blood, in old Moscow the people were shopping, visiting and otherwise carrying on the ordinary occupations as if nothing in particlar was going on.

"Yeterday's doings marked the most important manifestation of Russian anarchy and will prove, as the anarchists assert, decisive. So far as one can judge, they will end in the complete defeat of the anarchists, who will be silenced in Russia for several years.

"There is still hope that a popular reactionary movement may be avoided, but the wrath of the peasants is waxing warm.

"In the station at Yelna, on the Kieff and Voronezh line, entire families of railway officials and strikers have been literally cut to pieces by infuriated peasants, and there is other cumulative evidence of a determination on the part of the peasants to oppose the strikers.

"The anarchists have not dislodged the government, imprisoned Premier Witte or deposed the emperor, but they have struck a deadly and wanton blow at the empire. Already hungry bands are pillaging wherever they can. As an instance, at the station of Nicolaieff, on the Kazan railway, they looted fifteen cars loaded with necessaries of life for the Christmas-tide.

"An ukase will be published in a day or two embodying the new electoral law and fixing a date for the elections to the Douma.

"The severest criticism is directed against the government for failing to adopt promptly repressive measures against the revolutionists."

ODESSA, Dec. 24.—The general political strike began here today. The bakers and water works employes, however ,are still at work. The garrison maintains a passive attitude, and grave fears are entertained that the city will fall completely into the hands of the revolutionaries. The inhabitants are panic stricken.

WARSAW, Dec. 24.—The railroads are still running, but the situation is serious. Owing to the news from Moscow all the socialist parties have issued proclamations summoning the people for an armed rebellion.

An explosion this morning destroyed a flat in which was stored a quantity of dynamite. The entire house was unroofed, but there were no casualties.

KIEFF, Dec. 23.—All the employes of the Southeastern railway are expected to strike today.

KOSTROMA, Russia, Dec. 23.—The employes of all the factories here have struck.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 24, 8.30 p. m.—With Moscow's baptism of blood the revolutionaries made good their threat to transform the strike into an armed rebellion, and the next forty-eight hours should determine whether they can marshal sufficient strength to plunge the country into an actual state of civil war and seriously threaten the immediate downfall of the government.

The government professes confidence that the whole attempt will fail owing to the woeful insufficiency of arms in possession of the proletariat, and by reason of the loyalty of the army as a whole, but its calculations might again be rudely upset A few arsenals might be seized to furnish arms or the open support of a few regiments might start a landslide in the army Certainly the shrewdest of the revolutionary leaders fully appreciate that the issue must be decided by the attitude of the army, which is yet to cast the die. Instructions have gone forth that rising must occur everywhere in order to test the troops, and if a foothold can be secured it is the intention of the revolutionaries to set up a provisional government and proclaim a republic.

Thus far reports from Moscow do not clear up the vital point as to whether any of the troops there actually refused to obey commands, although there are persistent rumors that they did. Revolutionary leaders here claim to have confirmation of a report that the Grenadiar brigade and some Cossacks mutinied and are now locked up in their barracks.

While the military succeeded everywhere in driving the insurgents from their barricades in Moscow Saturday night, the defeat evidently was not decisive, as barricades were again thrown up in dozens of places this morning and fighting resulted before eleven o'clock.

The Associated Press understands that orders have been issued for an uprising here, but the government's measures seemingly render this impossible. No meetings, public or private, are allowed, which makes an assembly of more than five persons in a private lodging illegal. The prisons and jails are filled with leaders of the revolutionaries and agitators. Two caches of arms have been seized, and an entire organization, consisting of 300 "crujina," as the student militia is called, has been captured.

Rumors were purposely circulated that a conflict would be inaugurated at a demonstration of workmen in the Nevsky Prospect this afternoon, but they proved to be unfounded. The city, in fact, was unnaturally calm on the surface, and a stranger dropping down the Nevsky Prospect this afternoon would have seen no evidence of ferment. It was a bright, crisp winter day, and smart sleighs and equipages of the aristocracy, with their occupants clothed in sables and other rich furs, were out in force. Only the sullen faces of the crowds of strikers on the sidewalks and the heavy horse and foot patrols on every block looked ominous.

If the plans of the revolutionaries to produce an uprising in St. Petersburg fail, as it is believed they will, an attempt certainly will be made to terrorize the government by guerilla warfare, in which bombs will play the chief role. The government having embarked in a war against the "reds," it is difficult to see how it can draw back one step.

The acceptance by Governor General Dubassoff of Moscow of the offer of the notorious reactionary Prince Tcherbatoff to organize the "loyalists" as a militia, has created a shudder of horror.

PIOTRKOW, Russian Poland, Dec. 23.—Owing to the spread of the disorders martial law has been declared in the province of Piotrkow.

RIGA, Livonia, Friday, Dec. 22.—Quite half of the Baltic provinces are apparently in the control of the autonomists, whose committees, which include in this locality some of the most influential persons, are establishing provisional administrations and preparing for the election of assemblies to arrange the taxes and legitimize the partitioning of the government lands. Russian garrisons occupy the larger towns, and detachments of troops are operating energetically against the smaller centre of the insurrection. The aims of the insurgents are to establish an autonomy state under Russian sovereignty.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 23, 1.45 a. m.—Though the printers' union is one of the most advanced and thoroughly organized unions in Russia it is unable to enforce the newspaper strike. The Novoe Vremya, Slovo and other conservative papers expect to appear today.

The pan-Russian congress of the league of leagues is scheduled to be held in St. Petersburg tomorrow, but owing to the strike few of the delegates are present, and the meeting probably will be postponed, like the Zemstvo congress of Moscow, until January.

With the political strike as a revolutionary weapon apparently losing its keenness owing to too frequent use, fears are entertained that the revolutionists may be driven to return to the old methods and inaugurate an era of terrorism. The government is aware that a number of high agents of the revolutionary organization at Geneva recently returned to Russia, and increased precautions are being taken to safeguard all in authority at St. Petersburg and Tsarskoe-Selo.

VLADIMIR, Russia, Dec. 23.—Owing to the hostile attitude of the people here, who have attacked the houses of the railroad men, the strike leaders would have been torn to pieces had the troops not interposed. The railway strike here is ineffective. Most of the employes are working. Reports received here from several villages in the provinces tell of the murder of agitators by peasants who were enraged at their attacks on the emperor. Among the victims was a young woman. Two policemen who tried vainly to save an agitator in the village of Nodol were themselves torn to pieces.

KURKS, Russia, Dec. 23.—The striking railroad men of this city have proclaimed a provisional government and have issued an appeal for support in setting up a Russian republic.

OREL, Russia, Dec. 23.—At the village of Fetkoi the peasants have killed two revolutionary emissaries. One of them was beaten to death and the other burned.

MOSCOW, Dec. 23—Traffic has been opened here with the assistance of the troops and the railroad battalion. The lines to Nixshni, Novgorod, Yaroslav, Kazan and the Nicholas road to St Petersburg are now working normally. Incoming trains only are running on the Windau and Veronez lines. The tie-up is complete on the Ural and Kursk lines.

LONDON, Dec. 23—A despatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg says that barricades have been erected on Tverskaia street, the chief thoroughfare of Moscow; that the revolutionists are holding them bravely and that they are making repeated attacks on the police, Cossacks and Dragoons whenever the latter attempt to convey prisoners to jail. The patrols of troops are accompanied by machine guns which are unhesitatingly used against the revolutionists.

MOSCOW, Dec. 23—Troops surrounded a school house where workmen were meeting here yesterday evening and summoned the men to surrender. Blank shots were fired to intimidate the workmen who replied with revolver shots and bombs. Artillery was then brought up and the school house was bombarded until the survivors of the workmen surrendered.

IN MEMORY OF THE LATE CANON DE VEBER

Prayer Desk Placed in St. Paul's Church—A Fine Piece of Workmanship.

The beautiful prayer desk and seat in memory of the late Canon DeVeber, has been placed in St. Paul's church and a short dedicatory service was held before the regular service last Sunday. The desk, which was designed by G. Ernest Fairweather, is a handsome piece of church furniture. It is of quartered oak with little columns of mahogany, and is in harmony with the pulpit, having two panels in front with a cherub's head between. Above the latter is the following inscription: "In loving memory of Rev. W. H. DeVeber of Christ's Church Cathedral, and rector of this parish 1859 to 1895."

The desk is large enough to accommodate two clergymen, and on one side is a ripened sheaf of wheat, with the letters "I. H. S." while on the other side will be placed the DeVeber crest.

A SERIOUS FIRE

BATHHURST, N. B., Dec. 23.—W. R. Knowles mill for manufacturing grindstones at Clifton, Gloucester Co., was destroyed by fire on Thursday evening. Loss five thousand dollars; insured in Sun company for three thousand dollars.

To cure Headache in ten minutes use Kumfort Headache Powders, 10 cents.

THE UNDERTAKING TO HARNESS THE AROOSTOOK FALLS

Preliminary Work Now Finished—The Company's Plans and the Probability of Success

ANDOVER, Dec. 22.—Your correspondent recently visited the Aroostook falls to see how the great enterprise of harnessing this natural power for the generation of electric light and power was progressing. Through the kindness of John E. Stewart of Andover, one of the directors of the company, we were shown the plans and surveys that had been made and the location of the dam, the canal and the power house pointed out to us. We were surprised at the amount of work that had been done, and felt convinced that this great enterprise was fairly commenced. In starting enterprises of such magnitude much preliminary work of great importance must necessarily be done that takes time and money, and yet there is very little to show for this work. All the preliminary work of this enterprise is now accomplished. A charter has been obtained and titles to land secured, and the Maine and New Brunswick Electrical Power Co. has made a promising beginning to utilize the Aroostook falls to genrate electric light and to furnish electric power that will set in motion the wheels of industry in the towns of Maine and the upper part of this province. The character of the men who undertake an enterprise of this kind has much to do with its success.

Mr. Gould, the managing director, has for years been furnishing light to the towns of Presque Isle and Fort Fairfield, and it was the need of cheap power that led him to undertake this enterprise and to interest men of means to assist him. The first important fact the company had to ascertain was the minimum power that could be developed and the probable cost of developing it. During the present summer the company have had competent engineers making surveys and taking measurements of the flow of water through the gorge. The Aroostook River was never known to be lower than it has been this summer, and during the lowest time it showed water equivalent to 3,500 horse power. In November last E. H. Mather, superintendent of the Portland Electrical Power Co., spent several days at the falls and made a thorough investigation of the power available and the proposed plans of developing it. Tests made during Mr. Mather's visit showed that there was water equivalent to 4,000 horse power. Mr. Mather gave the enterprise a most enthusiastic endorsement.

For the information of those who have never seen the Aroostook falls the explanation should be made that the falls consists of a long, narrow, rocky gorge some three-quarters of a mile in length, made up of a number of small rapids, the largest of which has not more than a fall of six feet. This gorge empties into a large basin, and thence into the St. John. To utilize this power a dam 160 feet long and some 30 feet high is to be built at the head of the gorge and the water of the river diverted into a canal which will run parallel with the gorge until it reaches the brink of the basin. From the top of the basin the water will be conducted through pipes down to the power house, which will be located at the head of the basin. The water from the canal to the power house will have a fall of 77 feet. The power house will be situated one mile from the boundary line between Maine and New Brunswick.

The gorge of the falls is a great hindrance to the driving of lumber, and the lumbermen who operate on the Aroostook and its branches propose to pay a toll and have their lumber driven down the canal and avoid the falls.

The company have already contracted to furnish light and power for pumping to the town of Houlton for $10,000 a year. Fort Fairfield and Caribou will also take light as well as the villages of Andover and Perth.

The company are now engaged in putting in a siding from the C. P. R., as the material for the construction of the dam and canal will be brought by rail and will be placed on the ground this winter ready to begin active work in the spring. All the hardwood lumber required can be cut on the company's land near by. From 50 to 75 men will be employed during the winter. An English firm is now corresponding with Mr. Stewart for power to operate a mill for the sawing of hardwood lumber for the English market. The proposed mill is to be located on the St. John River.

GAINED 25 POUNDS.

"I was much run down in health, could not sleep, was very nervous, and so weak that I could hardly get around. Some months ago I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and today I am pleased to say that I am completely restored to health. I have gained over twenty-five pounds in weight, sleep well, and feel strong and healthy."—Miss Annie Evans, 39 Gottingen St., Halifax, N. S.

AMHERST PASTOR REMEMBERED

Rev. George Wood, pastor of St. Stephen's Presbyterian church, Amherst, was presented on Thursday night with a purse containing $135 in gold, accompanied by an appropriate address, signed by a large number of the members of the congregation. The presentation was made by G. W. Cole, chairman of the board of managers and a member of the session of the church.

Under the classification of married men we find a lot of unknown heroes.

FAMOUS SKIPPER OF OLD SCHOOL.

Capt. Pillsbury, Dead at Rockland, Covered 75,000 Miles on One Voyage.

ROCKLAND, Dec. 23.—Capt. Thomas R. Pillsbury, who died at his home in Rockland Thursday, Dec. 21, aged 86, was almost the last survivor in this section of the old school of shipmasters.

Although he retired from the sea nearly 40 years ago, he had vivid recollections of a career which, while unmarred by a single shipwreck, still abounded in romantic interest.

He went to sea at 14, and from cook with wages at $5 a month, rose rapidly to the position of master mariner. In the latter capacity he commanded large vessels of every rig and visited every quarter of the globe. In one memorable voyage of 38 months he covered 75,000 miles.

His most eventful voyage was made in 1859-60, when he travelled to Shanghai to take command of the ship Forest Eagle, which had been chartered by the English as a transport ship, and he was brought into direct contact with the stirring incidents connected with the brief struggle between China and the allied forces of France and England. The French and English, numbering only 8,000, took the forts at Taku, and then marched to Pekin. Finding resistance proving hopeless, the Chinese negotiated a treaty of peace.

After settling the government charter Capt. Pillsbury sailed from Shanghai for Havana with 500 coolies. A Portuguese who acted as interpreter overheard the Celestials plotting to blow up the cabin and officers' quarters in order to gain possession of the ship. He promptly informed Capt. Pillsbury, who had the ringleaders all in irons inside of an hour and nipped the mutiny in the bud.

The ship Forest Eagle, in which this eventful cruise was made, was an image of the famous clipper ship Dreadnaught, and in her Capt. Pillsbury sailed 293 miles in 24 hours.

In the ship Charles Holmes, Capt. Pillsbury sailed from Havana for London with the largest cargo of sugar which had ever been carried up to that time. It was in the winter of 1853-4, one of the worst winters navigation had ever experienced. Four ships on a similar passage went to the bottom, and the crews of three of them were never again heard from. Capt. Pillsbury was on deck 30 days and nights, getting a snatch of sleep at occasional intervals. The ship sailed into London long overdue, and was welcomed as one from an ocean grave. It was said at the time that the ship was the deepest laden craft which ever put into London.

On another occasion Capt. Pillsbury sailed the breadth of the ocean on an almost parallel course with the Confederate cruiser Shenandoah. The latter captured and burned nine American vessels on that voyage, and the craft commanded by Capt. Pillsbury was but a few miles distant most of the time, though totally unaware of the proximity of the dreaded foe.

For 15 years Capt. Pillsbury was commander on a packet line between New York and New Orleans, and it was in the Growler that he made the trip in ten days and 13 hours, one of the quickest trips ever made under canvas.

Capt. Pillsbury sold the ship Charles Holmes in London in 1854, at the conclusion of the voyage above referred to, for $50,000 in gold. This $50,000 in gold and his large freight money of $19,000, Capt. Pillsbury brought home in a lump and turned over for division among the Rockland owners. In the Forest Eagle he once made a voyage that lasted from home to home one year and 15 days, and he brought back and paid over to A. H. Kimball, the principal owner and agent $44,300, the ship's net earnings.

Capt. Pillsbury's most notable achievement in earnings was in the ship Martha Cobb, which he sailed out of Rockland on her maiden voyage in 1865. In 28 months from the time of sailing he remitted to the owners $58,000, a sum sufficient to pay the ship's entire cost of building.

Circumstances conspired to so favorable a result. Proceeding from Rockland to Boston, Capt. Pillsbury took a general cargo for San Francisco, chartering for $26,000. Discharging there he proceeded in ballast to Callao and Lima, chartered to load guano for Antwerp. Guano freights were then very high, commanding $20 a ton gold. Discharging at Antwerp, he got his freight money at highest rate of exchange premium. Gold was at the time rapidly mounting, and the value of his remitance in gold doubled in currency before it reached Rockland.

He sailed three voyages in the bark Growler from Boston and New York to New Orleans and Mobile, and the three round trips did not net him the value of a barrel of flour. Owing to severe drouths barges laden with freight lay stranded on the Mississippi flats and the levees of Mobile and New Orleans for long months were bare of merchandise.

Capt. Pillsbury was married Jan. 9, 1845, to Mary Brown of Newport, who survives, together with one daughter, Mrs. Leonora Pierce, and one son, Edgar T. Pillsbury, at Lincolnville.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

OTTAWA, Dec. 25.—Don Aguilera, director general of the Mexico geological service, will attend a session of the Geological Society of America to be held here this week.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment