THE HERALD.

VOL. VI., NO. 23. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1895. $1.00 PER YEAR.

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NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

JOHN E. SANSOM and Robert S. Sansom, of Stanley, in the County of York, Lumber Manufacturers, doing business under the name and style of J. E. & R. S. Sansom, have this day assigned their estate and effects to me, the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of their creditors. The trust deed is at my office, Queen Street, Fredericton, for inspection and signature. By the terms of said deed, persons wishing to participate, must execute the same within ninety days from the date thereof. Fredericton, July 5th, 1894.

FRANK I. MORRISON, Trustee Estate of J. E. & R. S. Sansom

F'ton, July 21, 1894.

Nails! Nails!

Just received by rail:

25 KEGS Steel Wire Nails, 45 boxes Horse Nails, 1 barrel Pipe Fittings, 12 boxes Window Glass, and for sale by

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A FIGHT FOR LIFE.

Dr. Buchanan has Escaped Execution Three Times.

The Story of His Life.

Robert W. Buchanan the Halifax man, convicted months ago in New York for poisoning his wife, has procured another respite and may yet cheat the electrical chair of its intended victim.

Buchanan's crime, his long trial, the desperate legal fight for life—all these have tended to make the doctor's career a most notable one in the criminal records of this continent. The crime for which he was sentenced to be executed was wife murder; poison was the instrument he chose, and the task of the prosecution in proving this was one one of great magnitude, for with professional skill Buchanan had so managed to cover up the traces, that only the most expert testimony could unveil the course of its action, as distinguished from the usual doses of morphine which the victim habitually took.

Dr. Buchanan was born in Scotland, October 17, 1862, emigrated to Halifax and graduated in Chicago. In 1886 he came to New York to practice medicine. He had married early in life a Nova Scotia woman, Annie Bryce Patterson, of Windsor, but had obtained a divorce from her in the summer of 1890, retaining the custody of their only child Gertrude, now seven years of age.

On November 26, 1890, Dr. Buchanan requested his friend, Richard W. Macomber, of New York, to go with him to Newark to be witness to a will. He said a patient of his, a wealthy widow, had become infatuated with him and wished to make a will in his favor. The woman was Anna B. Sutherland, who at that time, and for many years prior to that time, and for many years prior to that time, had been keeping a house of ill-repute in Newark. She was twenty years

OLDER THAN THE DOCTOR,

but, notwithstanding her occupation, was a healthy woman, of temperate habits. After their arrival in Newark, Buchanan and Macomber were joined by a man named Doria, and all three went to Mrs. Sutherland's house. There Buchanan produced the will and asked the woman to read it, which she did, and after reading it executed it. Macomber and Doria were witnesses. The will bequeathed to her husband, if she had any at her death, all her real and personal property, and after making two legacies of $50 each to her sister and brother, in case she should die unmarried gave all the residue of her real and personal property to Dr. Buchanan in consideration of professional services rendered by him and of his uniform kindness and attention during her life. It appears that nothing was said at that time by Dr. Buchanan of his intention to marry Mrs. Sutherland, but, as a matter of fact, on November 29, 1890, the couple were married, Doria and Mrs. Lusk, the clergyman's wife, being the witnesses. The couple went from Newark to 367 West Eleventh street, New York, and there

THEY LIVED UNHAPPILY.

It was not more than a year afterwards that Buchanan told his friend Macomber that he had "made up his mind to get rid of her." After his reference to the woman, according to Macomber, increased in their indications of hatred. During the winter of 1891, Buchanan told Macomber that the woman was "driving him crazy;" that "her face was enough to drive a man to strong drink," and that he had endured her as long as he could. On another occasion, he told Macomber that the woman was continually hounding him; that it was becoming unbearable. He frequently said he would "dump" the woman in the spring of '92. Upon another occasion Buchanan said he was arranging to "dump" the old lady in May; that he was going to get rid of her, no matter what it cost. In February, 1F92, when Carlyle Harris was on trial for poisoning his wife, Buchanan told Macomber and another man that Harris was a young fool who did not understand his business, for if he had he would have left no traces. Now Mrs. Buchanan, No. 2, was quite wealthy and she, as before stated, had willed all her properly to her husband, who was making all

THESE THREATS ABOUT HER.

Finally the crisis came. Mrs. Buchanan died on April 22, 1892, and the little doctor—Buchanan is a small man—was freed from his galling association, and was evidently much pleased thereat. The day preceding her death, the woman was taken suddenly ill, doctors were summoned and a nurse engaged, who said she saw Buchanan give his wife a double double dose of the medicine, and after all was over, cerebal apoplexy was assigned as the cause of death.

Dr. Buchanan realized some $40,000 on his wife's estate, told Macomber how glad he was at her death, went on a prolonged spree; sobered up again and packed his trunk and set off for Nova Scotia in quest of wife No. 1, whom he had never ceased to love. With reference to the spree mentioned, it may be said that after Buchanan married the Sutherland woman, he became very dissipated.

However, when he reached Halifax, he put himself in communication with his first wife, and on May 16, 1892, they were married at Windsor, by the Rev. Arnoldus Miller (Anglican). The wedded couple at once returned to New York. The story of his third marriage was there before Buchanan. Reporters, attracted by the circumstances of the physician re marrying a divorced wife, asked about it.

BUCHANAN LIED TO THEM.

He denied having remarried, admitting the death of his second wife, however. He said he was a widower, father of a little girl, and that the death of wife No. 2 had been due to apoplexy. He also denied that wife No. 2, up to the date of her marriage ts him, had been keeper of a house of ill-fame in Newark. It was shown, after careful investigation, that Buchanan had lied in both instances, and it became necessary to ascertain, if possible, the reason of his false statements. This investigation led to the discovery of the murder. To aid matters, a man named J. M. Smith, who had loved Mrs. Sutherland, the dead woman, for fourteen years, became suspicious, and filed an affidavit with the coroner. Reporters went to the defendant and he lied to them, but they found it out. Friends said to him, "Why don't you demand an autopsy and clear yourself?" Buchanan replied, "I can't do it. They'll find her full of morphine. She was a morphine eater, and coming so soon after the Harris case, the public will jump at the conclusion that I am guilty. I think I had better get out. Oh!" he cried, "I wish to God I had cremated that old woman." Meanwhile Buchanan and his wife went to live at sixty-ninth street and the Boulevard under

THE ASSUMED NAME OF FRAZER,

and again he asked his friends, is there some place I can go from which I cannot be extradited?' He arranged to leave the city, but missed the train; tried to sell his property at a sacrifice and arrange a secret code of telegraph signals by which he cold be informed, after he had left, whether or not his wife's body had been dug up. He even visited Greenwood to see if the body had been exhumed, and set a guard to watch the grave so he could know at once if it was opened. On June 25, 1892, just forty-four days after the burial, the body was exhumed. It exhibited no trace of cerebral apoplexy, but an analysis of the stomach resulted in the finding of morphine. Meanwhile Buchanan was arrested.

The trial of Dr. Buchanan lasted six weeks and was begun on March 20, 1893, before ex-Recorder Smyth. Buchanan was represented by Charles W. Brooke, one of the ablest lawyers of this country; Herbert W. Knight, who had been his counsel while in Newark; Dr. William J. O'Sullivan, the well known lawyer physician, who also figured as defendant's counsel in the celebrated Dr. Meyer trial

AND OTHER POISON CASES,

and by Lawyer Charles E. Davison, who was one of the counsel in the Carlyle-Harris case.

Buchanan appeared as a witness at the trial. On cross-examination he became involved in a maze of contradictions. He told a falsehood as to his whereabouts on the night on which his wife died. He gave a preposterous explanation of the circumstance that he had administered two doses of medicine to his wife instead of one, as directed; frequently shielded himself from further interrogation by declining to answer on the ground that it would tend to degrade him; put himself in contradiction to almost every witness who had testified to conversations with him, and only helped to strengthen the conviction of his guilt, which the evidence of the prosecution had so thoroughly established. Buchanan was promptly convicted of murder in the first degree. A motion was made for a new trial, which was denied. Then his lawyers appealed the case to the Court of Appeals. The delay in the presentation was due to the labor in printing records. The case was argued by lawyer Brooke, on behalf of Buchanan, and by ex-district attorney Nicoll, who was employed by Col. Fellows. The conviction was affirmed in February last. Buchanan was re-sentenced in March to be executed last Wednesday.

Lawyers George W. Gibbons, Denis A. Spellissy and J. J. Noah, retained by Buchanan recently, applied to the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of error. The application was based on the ground that the defendant's constitutional

RIGHTS HAD BEEN INVADED

because he had been tried by a jury of twelve men, one of the jurors having been taken ill after the jury adjourned to determine. Assistant District Attorney John D. Lindsay appeared on behalf of the prosecution. When the court opened Mr. Noah made his argument and was followed by Mr. Spellissy, while Mr. Lindsay replied on behalf of the state. The Chief Justice announced that the court had dismissed the application. Then an appeal to Governor Morton, of New York, was refused, though a week's respite was allowed, in answer to the doomed man's wife's plea, and on Monday the Circuit Court of New York refused the writ of habeas corpus applied for. Despite the efforts of eminent counsel, despite appeals to the Supreme Court of the state, to the Supreme Court of the nation, to the British Embassy and all else, Dr. Robert W. Buchanan was today to have suffered the penalty of the crime of which he was adjudged guilty after a fair and impartial trial and the present respite came in the nick of time. He may live six months yet, and may possibly escape altogether.

THE RELIEF OF CHITRAL.

Many Brave Deeds Distinguish the fight in the Mountains.

The relief of Chitral, up in the mountains hemming in India on its northwestern frontier, by Col. Kelly's flying column, will long be remembered as one of the 'well done' incidents of England's 'petty wars.' The losses of the English force in their encounters with the hardy tribesmen of the hills have been greater than those of the Japanese in many of the battles of the war with China.

Gen. Sir Robert C. Low planned his little campaign well. His advance with 14,000 of the best troops in India had to be made through a region practically unknown and difficult and swarming with foes, in terrible winter weather, and Col. Kelly's final and successful dash from Gilgit was made with less than 300 men and but two guns. Roads had to be hewn in the mountain side out of frozen snow, and stone breastworks carried. The marksmanship of the tribesmen was excellent, and besides the perils of the bullets the British suffered terribly from bad food and from the exhaustion of medical stores. Several promising young officers are among the killed.

Individual instances of bravery were many. Col. Battye was shot at the head of the guides. He, by the way, was the tenth son of a famous fighting family to wear the Queen's uniform. Three Captains were in a reconaissance from the Chitral fort, where they were besieged. Capt. Campbell, though severely wounded, conducted the retreat into the fort most gallantly. And here is the simple story of as brave a deed in that fight as ever won the Victoria Cross 'for valor.'

'Capt. Baird was then severely wounded and lost to view. Presently Capt. Whitchurch appeared carrying Capt. Baird on his back. The former was obliged to drop his burden every few minutes in order to lead a bayonet charge at the stone walls, from behind which the enemy kept up a galling fire. Then Capt. Whitchurch would return to his wounded comrade, pick him up and carry him until it became necessary to make another charge. In this manner Capt. Baird was conveyed back to the fort.'

Dr. Bobertson, a surgeon-major, who is the British political agent at Gilgit, took a few hundred sepoys to Chitral to occupy the fort in February, as soon as the news of the murder of the Mehtar of Chitral became known. They were besieged by Umra Khan, as has been fully told. Two of his young officers, Lieuts. Fowler and Edwardes, were, while on the way to join him, treacherously made prisoners by Umra Khan at a polo match to which he had invited them, and were held as hostages. Umra Khan, however, released them unharmed about a fortnight ago making offers of peace, which were promptly refused. Dr. Robertson withstood the siege for forty-five days.

Chitral is a cluster of six large villages extending for three miles along both sides of the river, the fort being on the right bank. The tall towers are peculiar to the region. They are built of stone and wood, the latter being used for the purpose of binding, as lime is scarce.

The Times publishes a despatch from Dir, in the Chitral district, which says: "The Khan of Dir has arrived here with Sher Afzul, the fugitive usurper of the throne of Chitral, and fifteen hundred other prisoners. He drove Sher Afzul, through the snow and starved him into surrender. The political effect of the capture is very important. The whereabouts of Urma Khan is uncertain. Twenty of his men have been captured and disarmed of Martini carbines. The large number of stolen British rifles and the immense quantities of government ammunition found in the hands of the rebels has caused considerable surprise. Ten thousand cartridges were found in the Dir fort in sealed government boxes."

The Times publishes a lengthy despatch from Chitral, describing the scene of the fort at that place in which the British agent at Gilgil, Surgeon-Major Robertson, shut himself up with his escort of three hundred British and native troops when Sher Afzul captured Chitral. The garrison, it appears, had supplies which on short rations would have lasted until the middle of June, but they had little or no meat, and were reduced to eating horse flesh. The Sepoys, when relieved, looked like corpses, and the officers were pale and worn, but they were confident of being able to last it out, although they could only have done so with terrible privation.

The discipline and steadiness, as well as the enthusiasm of the Sikhs is described as magnificent. Upon one occasion those who were in the hospital rushed out to take part in the defense.

THE RESERVOIR DISASTER.

One Hundred and Fifty Lives Lost by a Reservoir Bursting in France.

Close on to 150 deaths were caused by the bursting of the reservoir on the Dyke of the canal at Bousey, near Epinal, France, already briefly mentioned in THE HERALD, and which swept away many houses with their inmates. The Bousey reservoir fed the southern branch of the Eastern canal. The water followed the valley of the Avier. The sudden accretion of the canal burst its banks and the water poured from it over six miles of country until the channel was empty. The torrent, hemmed in by high hills, rushed down, the valley like a bore, sweeping the villages mentioned, and, after a course of ten miles, emptying in the Moselle at Chatell. Every house at Bouzeroy was demolished and very few remained at Les Forges, where there are 1400 inhabitants. At Uxegney 23 persons were drowned. Every building was destroyed in Darnieulles, where the population numbered 600. Notwithstanding the fact that Nomexy is ten miles from the dam, many of the inhabitants of that place had not time to reach the upper portions of their dwellings before the torrent was upon them. The corpses of eight victims have been already found there. Many farmers throughout the valley are ruined and a large number of families are without foood or clothing. The damage caused by the flood is estimated at ten millions of francs. The loss of life is far beyond the first estimates. About 130 deaths are now known to have occurred and the list may grow, as in the confusion and ruin it has been impossible to account for scores of persons who are missing.

Fifty thousand persons visited the scenes of desolation in the Avier Valley the day following the disaster. The little Avier brook which ordinarily is but seven feet wide has been converted into a lake a mile and a half broad. Soldiers and workingmen from the department of Roads are burying cattle and sheep as rapidly as possible to prevent disease. Hundreds of carcasses were put under ground. The masonry on the Bousey dam begun in 1879 and finished in 1884. It was strengthened in 1889. The dam was 550 yards long, 66 feet high and the same thickness at the base. It was built against verticle rock and on sandstone.

An investigation into the cause of the breaking of the great dyke reveals that the reservoir occupied a superficial area of a million square metres. In 1884 a large fissure developed in the main dam and it was filled with cement and beams of oak. The feed canal, in 1885, burst above Bouzey and carried away a length of twenty metres, destroying several houses during the inundation which followed. Happily, no lives were lost upon that occasion. Some time previous to the disaster of 1885, the inspector of roads and bridges announced that the dam was in a dangerous condition and notified the inhabitants of Bouzey and its neighborhood to be on the lookout for a possible breaking of the dam and a disaster to the neighborhood. In 1892 there was a second accident to the reservoir wall near Epinal, and during the past two years the wall of the dam, which should have been straight, was seen to have bulged to the extent of one metre. The chief engineer of roads and bridges, who had been in charge of the work of constructing their reservoir, does not seem to have been supported in his plans by his colleagues, for he had great difficulty with them before he was able to carry out his plans of a straight walled dam instead of a curved dam. This is now looked upon as having been the cause of the accident with the possibility that the actual disaster and the loss of life which followed might have been avoided had it not been for the fact that the inspector, whose duty it was to supervise the dam and watch for any signs of a break, had been ill, and therefore, the dam did not receive the attention which would otherwise have been given to it.

I am sorry for you, Walter, said the kind-hearted surgeon, "but the thumb will have to come off."

My hand won't be of much use, will it, doctor? inquired Walter, tearfully.

You will have your four fingers left, but you will not be able to grasp anything firmly.

I can't weed the weed garden for mamma, even, can I?

I am afraid not, my boy.

Cut 'er off, doctor!

MR. CHARLTON, M. P.

Makes a Slashing Attack on the Inquitous Franchise Act.

And Incidentally Touches up some of the Tory Boodlers.

In introducing his bill in Parliament at Ottawa the other day for the repeal of the iniquitous franchise act, Mr. Charlton outlined the history of the present act from its introduction on March 19, 1885, recounting the memorable incident of its discussion and the fight that was made against it before it was finally adopted on July 20 of that year. The objections raised against the bill had no weight with the government. The bill as introduced gave Indians without reference to location, qualification or character, the right to vote, it extended the franchise to women, it provided that the revising officer should be a barrister of five years' standing, but it made no provision as to his qualifications or character. The bill as carried was characterized by arbitrary powers in the mode of making the law, in the mode of procedure and its application. The chief reason advanced for the introduction of the measure was the desirability of

HAVING A UNIFORM FRANCHISE

throughout the Dominion. But before it became law it left the qualification of the voters in the various Provinces as it had been under the Provincial laws. It gave universal suffrage in British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, it gave a franchise based on personal property in the Maritime Provinces, and it was as widely divergent from the principle of a uniform franchise as if the Provincial franchise laws had been made the basis of the federal franchise. Mr. Charlton enumerated the amendments that were offered by the opposition and rejected by the government, and the amendments that were accepted, among them one providing for the punishment of Indian agents for interfering with the elections, and another that Judges might be revising barristers for their own judicial districts. He said that it might have been supposed that after an experience of eighteen years with the Provincial franchise laws the government would scarcely have ventured to make a change in the arrangement then existing without some evidence of conscientious scruples, without some evidence that the plan of using the Provincial lists had not

MET WITH THE POPULAR FAVOR

or was objectionable in some respects. The government ought to have been aware that the introduction of the new system would be likely to produce bad results. Mr. Charlton, after describing the American franchise system, said that when the government had adopted some of the worst features of government on the other side of the line, such as the gerrymander and protection, it might have copied one good feature, which was the franchise system, under which the state franchise was used for federal purposes. He held that the exercise of the powers embodied in the franchise act on the part of the Dominion government was a violation of the constitutional principle that gave to the Provinces control over civil rights. It was a right that should be controlled by the people who owned it, and not a right to be exercised by the government that sought to control the people. The franchise act was an attack upon the first principle of Provincial autonomy. The act had ostensibly been copied from the English system, where there were revising officers. In England the power of preparing and deciding the franchise was properly exercised.

BY THE CENTRAL AUTHORITY,

because there was no other authority to exercise it, but in Canada the adoption of a franchise act by the Federal Government was an unjustifiable intereference with local authority.

Mr. Charlton somewhat minutely compared the system in vogue in England with that which had been adopted in Canada, and showed that many material points of difference existed. In England the revising barrister was an appointee of the court, and exercised a purely judicial function. While there were no points of agreement between the English and Dominion systems, the English and Provincial systems corresponded almost entirely. In Canada, under the Federal law, the municipal officers did not prepare lists or conduct the preliminary revision, while in England they did. They did not in England conduct the final revision, but that duty was entrusted to an official whose duties were judicial and not political, whereas in Canada the revising barrister is subject to a political authority. In England the revising officer was appointed by the Judge of Assize annually, while in Canada the officers were appointed by the government, and were not at all

RESPONSIBLE TO THE PEOPLE

for good behavior. In England the lists were printed by the municipal authorities, while in Canada they were printed by the government, and there were opportunities for trickery and outrages, against which the only safeguard was the government's sense of honor and right, and that was not a great safeguard. (Opposition hear, hear's and counter cries.) There were other objections to the act besides those he had mentioned. It was cumbrous and complicated and difficult to work. Its cost was enormous, so enormous that the government had not the courage to put it annually into operation. Since it was passed, in 1885, there had only been three revisions, those in 1886, 1889 and 1891, and these had cost the government directly $900,000. The result was that elections had to be held upon old, antiquated lists. The general elections of 1891 were held upon lists two years old. Not a man voted at that election who was not at least 23 years old. Such a state of things was an outrage. To understand it it was necessary to have fifteen years of debauching public opinion. The act was not merely costly to the government, but it entailed

A BURDEN OF EXPENSE

upon members of parliament. The two sets of lists were not only unnecessary, the were confusing to the minds of the people. For these reasons he proposed to repeal the act altogether, and to adopt the Provincial lists for Dominion election purposes. He advocated the adoption of the lists of the several provinces, because by that means they would have lists which were in accordance with the wants and requirements of the people in the various parts of the country. They would have lists made by municipal authorities instead of by creatures of the government. What he advocated was not an experiment, he argued. It had been in operation since 1867 until 1885. There had been no injustice and no discontent under it. There had been no reason for the change which had been made except the desire to gain a party advantage.

POLITICAL JOBBERY.

The motive of the government in 1885 was not to give the electors greater liberty or to extend the franchise. Why, after providing for wholesale fraud and outrage by their creatures, should the government have provided for unlimited stuffing of the lists, if they so desired, in the government printing bureau? It was a political job, Mr. Charlton declared, the triumph infamy, and its twin sister, the gerrymander. The gerrymander was a Yankee political cutthroat scheme, by which the government had given to a fraction more than one half the people of Ontario the power to elect three-fifths of the representatives to parliament, The government had borrowed that from the Yankees, but he had no hesitation in declaring that the government, by the franchise act and by the practice and perpetuation of boodling which they had brought to the perfection of a fine, could act as the teachers of United States politicians. (Applause.) Contrasting the moral sentiment of the two countries, he found in Canada evidences of the influence of the means by which the government had

MAINTAINED ITSELF IN OFFICE.

In the United States there were occasional outbursts of popular indignation. Schuyler Colfax, Boss Tweed and Boss Kane had suffered for crimes which would be considered trivial in Canada. (Applause.) In Canada these men would have been released from prison because prison life did not agree with their health. The late Premier had evidently a desire to purify the government. He had turned down J. C. Rykert, and had McGreevy and Connolly into gaol. Then he had discovered that the evil was so deep-seated that he would have to go too far. To illustrate the quandary of the late Premier, Mr. Charlton told one of the stories with which he frequently illumines his speeches. A little boy at a Sunday School, who had just been told the story of Ananias and Sapphira, was asked why God did not strike liars dead in these days. His reply to the question was that there would be no one left. So, said Mr. Charlton, Sir John Thompson probably found that there would be no one left on the Treasury benches if he proceeded with his purification. No doubt he felt that he could not punish Messrs. McGreevy and Connolly while others equally guilty or worse

WERE STILL IN THE GOVERNMENT.

McGreevy was coming back to the House. He would have to be introduced, and Mr. Charlton suggested that he should be introduced by the Postmaster-General (Sir Adolph Caron) and the member for Montmorency (Mr. Turcotte) and the Minister of Railways (Mr. Haggart) should bring up the rear.

Proceeding, he inquired whether the franchise and gerrymander acts had been successful in their purpose, and replied that they had not, for it was the lavish expenditure of money in 1882, '87 and '91, to which the goverement must attribute its successes—money obtained by the tolling railway subsidies, milking public contractors, and bribing whole constituencies en bloc by expenditures on public works. He closed by asserting that in the interest of the country, and in the interest of simplicity, economy and efficiency in the preparation of the voters' lists and in the interests of justice, he thought the demand in his bill was a reasonable one. The government by the bill which they introduced last session, had acknowled that the present abominable and outrageous system of preparing the lists could not be perpetuated. Why, then, should they not meet the inevitable, and take the credit which, if they did not, the incoming government would take and sweep the obnoxious measure from the statute books? (Applause.)

SCENE AT A WEDDING.

Major Theodore Brinckman, son of Sir Theodore Brinckman, was married the other day in St. Mark's church, London, to a step daughter of Lord Aylesford. There were eight bridesmaids. The service was full choral and the attendance was large and fashionable. During the ceremony there was an exciting interruption which caused no end of excitement. The bridegroom, who is major of the Third Battalion of the Buffs, was married in 1883. Last year his wife secured a divorce from him. When the clergyman yesterday came to that part of the service reading, 'If any man can show just cause, etc., the Rev. Father Black, who was in the gallery, arose, and, amid great excitement, began reading an objection to the marriage. The clergyman proceeded with the service, and Father Black continued in a loud voice to read his protest, which was based on the fact that Major Brinckman was a divorced man. The reading of the protest was greeted with hisses, and caused general disorder in the church. Father Black, supported by the Duke of Newcastle and others, left the church when it was found that the protest was unheeded, and the marriage ceremony was then concluded. For some time past the members of the English Church Union have been protesting against the marriage of divorced persons in churches.

ORANGE CANDIDATES.

Orange Grand Master Kelly of St. John states that in case the government passed remedial legislation, the Orangemen would put up candidates in every constituency. In St. John he says, Dr. Stockton and Major Armstrong, present military storekeeper, will be the Orange candidates; in Albert, H. A. McKeown, of St. John will run. In Nova Scotia, he says, the same thing will be done and Grand Master Gass will oppose Sir Hibbert Tupper in Picton. Printed pledges are now being circulated and signed, promising to support no candidate who favors remedial legislation. Mr. Kelly says the Orangemen mean business and to be consistent they can do nothing else.

My friend, how long have you lived in this neighborhood?

Since the big hickory wuz a saplin'.

Well, I wuz born when old Jim Dobbs' mill wuz built."

You don't answer me clearly. Have you no other method of computing time?

Oh, yes; when you see the shadders o' them trees straight in the road, it's 12 o'clock, or it ain't fur off.

Jack Potts (bitterly)—I wish I had never learned to play poker. Mrs. Potts (also bitterly)—Are you quite sure you ever did.