POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

REV. DR. CARMAN,

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

In Canada, Preached Twice In St. John Sunday—In the Morning at Queen Square and in the Evening at Centenary—Sermons Full of Wisdom, Eloquence and Fire.

Rev. Dr. Carman, general superintendent of the Methodist church in Canada, arrived in the city Saturday on a visit connected with the 20th century fund movement. He is the guest of Mr. Joseph Allison. On Sunday Rev. Dr. Carman preached twice—at the morning service in Queen Square church and in the evening at Centenary.

There was a large congregation at Queen Square church. Rev. Dr. Carman delivered a very able address indeed, full of earnestness and fire, and of very eloquent language. He preached from the words "What mean ye by these stones?,'

He spoke of religious education and religious sentiment and said that these two had to do with the national character, national life, national perpetuity and national glory.

It was the duty, the solemn duty, of parents to rear their children in this sentiment, to do it diligently and affectionately as parents, patriotically as British subjects, and nationally and faithfully as Canadians. It was incumbent that parents should see that their children were imbued with these sentiments; that, though they clothe them in rough robes and knowing nothing of luxury, of riches, yet the positive obligation and sure responsibility were not in the delicacy of food nor richness of garment, but in the robustness of character, the sentiment of national life, the spirit which unites men in a national nobility with affection for their land and loyalty for their sovereign.

He told of the monuments in Queen's Park, Toronto, erected to McDonald and Brown. What meant those stones? They were the better spirit of a party-sin—if partyism had any better spirit—and were erected for what these men had done. Perhaps we of New Brunswick would be erecting monuments to the soldiers of the province who had gone to South Africa when they had won their laurel, or lay dead on the field of battle. Was it the mind of the people that such monuments were vile things to be blown to pieces by explosives? Or were there not scores of people who saw in them a great nobility in the national life? Yet there was no such sentiment in connection with our religious life. You visit glorious England and you see that sentiment has erected its Westminster Abbey, its monuments to Wellington, Webster, Browster, Burns, Shakspeare and others, and he was a poor mortal who thrilled not, throbbed not, quickened not and leapt not when the great impulses which stirred noble souls came upon him.

He then told of the relation between reason and sentiment. The base of sentiment was reason, and surely there was reason in patriotism, in national life, in the administration of justice, in political history. Let sentiment be based on reason and there was nothing grander than sentiment under Heaven. And reason will correct sentiment and sentiment will correct reason. Let a man be a whole man You must brighten reason with your sentiment and bring out entire manhood in all its glory.

What was meant by this 20th century fund? It was to be a monument to Methodism throughout the world and to Canadian Methodism. It meant a general revival of religion, of true godliness, of true consecration to God, such a revival as was never seen. There is always, he said, a great central idea to every mighty, aggressive and truthful revival. It was a revival of religion when God called Abraham and showed us the character of family religion; it was a mighty revival when God led forth the Jews under Moses, and when He led them to the promised land under Joshua it was a great revival. The great central idea there was the national life connected with religion; and the family life and religion.

It was a great revival when the prophets Isaiah and Jeremiah thundered against the iniquities around them; when John the Baptist came as the forerunner of the Son. It was a great revival when Jesus Christ came with grace and truth; when the apostles went forth in the face of the idolatory and persecution of the times; when the fathers—Jerome and Augustine—proclaimed the truth of the sovereignty of Jehovah.

It was a great revival, he said, when Calvin and John Knox preached against papacy, the decrees of God; when Luther held Europe with true justification by faith; when John Wesley came on the scenes and under God proclaimed regeneration, the witness of the spirit, the absolute certainty of salvation and the certainty of man's knowledge of his salvation. It was a great revival when Wesley sent his ministers to America, when the Loyalists landed at St. John. Did people have the proper reverence for places holy they would kiss the rock where these men landed, bringing the British flag and the light of the Gospel of God. God, he said, was not more in leading the Jews out of Egypt, than in the bringing of these united Empire Loyalists to this dominion

In this 20th century fund movement there was meant a mighty advance of the cause of God, a revival of religion with the central idea, the consecration of your substance to God, and loyalty to God. Whose soul was not stirred when the motherland's struggle in South Africa began and this dominion rose and shook herself, every province—one perhaps not so much as was expected—and what soul was not stirred with loyalty to the queen and empire? Who coaxed you for your shout on that day, who pleaded for your loyalty and affection, who would have to have a care to plead with you to sustain the government in sending out the Sardinian? Where's there such a spirit in the church of God?

This 20th century movement was meant as a great spiritual monument. Great works were going on all over the world. Cities were growing and the forces which build them up, provide for their support—their growth was co-lateral—and while this is going on we must build for the perpetuation of truth. It [illegible] that the population of the was found [illegible] into the larger little towns was tur[illegible] of the age cities. This was the genius and the church should work to meet these exegencies. This fund was to meet the debt of the church, to assist its institutions, its supernumary fund, its missions, and we must talk millions, in messages, converts, money.

He drew a word picture of a locomotive on a railroad track, ready to start, all eager to leap forward. All its power comes from fire and steam, yet the fire and the water were the same as of old. The difference between times gone by and the present use of these elements was in their application, and power could be developed now 1,000 times greater than that of Stephenson's first attempt. God gives the fire for spiritual work. We cannot improve on the Holy Ghost fire or on the water of life, but we can do a thousandfold better in application of these by taking a mightier hold on the work.

COLONIAL FORCES.

A Letter to the Times and Comments On It.

TORONTO, Nov. 18—The Telegram's special cable from London says: Admiral Colomb, in a letter to the Times, suggests the adoption of arrangements such as will provide, in war, for the release of some portion of the imperial regular force from garrison duty, by relifs furnished by the colonies.

The Times, commenting on the foregoing letter, says the colonies' defence is the British navy. Its adequacy is shown in the security of their troops while crossing the seas to South Africa. By maintaining the troops they sent to Africa, the colonies acknowledged in a very practical and gratifying form the obligation which rests on them to bear a share in the common defence of the empire.

CHURCH POLITICS.

Rev. Mr. deSoyres Has Other Enemies Than the Bishop of Toronto.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 18—Bishop Sweatman is not only opposed amongst the dignitaries of the Anglican Church to the appointment of Rev. John deSoyres, of St. John, N. B., as rector of St. James cathedral. In church circles here is a well founded rumor that the Bishop of Toronto has strong backing in his action from the Bishop of a diocese who does not reside far distant from Toronto. "Had it not been for the influence used by a Bishop outside the diocese," said a prominent churchman today, "Mr. deSoyres might be chosen. Bishop Sweatman, though opposed to him, would have yielded to the congregation's wishes."

ANOTHER SEA TRAGEDY.

BELFAST, Me., Nov. 19—As the result of a desperate affray which took place on board a fishing smack in the harbor last night, one man, Capt. Eldridge Rolerson, of Belfast, is dead by drowning, and another. Captain Dell Dailey, of Vinal Haven, the owner of the smack, is suffering greatly from wounds and exposure. Capt. Dailey, who gave himself up to the police this afternoon, says that Rolerson came aboard his boat last night in an intoxicated condition and made a vicious attack upon him, biting and pounding him. Captain Dailey clinched him, and in the struggle that followed both men were precipitated into the water. Dailey succeeded, after much difficulty, in breaking Rolerson's hold upon him, and after being in the water some time, managed to get back into his boat again, although nearly exhausted.

Rolerson's boat was found adrift this morning, covered with blood, and it is believed that the owner was drowned News of the affair created great excitement in this city and the police have spent the day in dragging for Rolerson's body.

OTTAWA NEWS.

To Give Hon. Frank Latchford a Banquet—Hull Iron Mines to be Reopened.

OTTAWA, Nov. 19—A meeting will be held tomorrow night to arrange to give a non-political banquet to Hon. Frank Latchford. H. A. Bate (Liberal) and J. M. Gordon (Conservative) signed the letter calling the meeting.

Arrangements are under progress to start the Hull iron mines, which have been closed down for a year.

The Kind That Lasts

S. H. & M. "Belle" Bias Velveteen.

Piece-velveteen won't wear as well, and never looks so well. S. H. & M. material is made to bind Skirts with, and for nothing else—it is a great deal cheaper in the end.

S. H. & M. stamped on back of every yard. If your dealer will not supply you, we will.

The S. H. & M. Co., 24 Front St., W., Toronto.

SAILORS' WAGE WAR.

BOARDING HOUSE KEEPERS AND SHIPPING AGENTS AT ODDS.

The Former Object to the Small Advance Which is Now Made on Sailor's Wages—They Will Tie Up all Shipping if Demands are not Complied With.

The Sailors' Boardinghouse Keepers' Association, whose members delayed the departure, last spring, of a number of American sailing vessels, because the owners and agents would not pay a scale of $30 per month to able-bodied sailors, have reorganized with a total of 122 representatives, and officially announce that they will tie up American shipping this winter unless the agents come to terms. The average rate of wages now paid to seamen engaged in the mercantile marine is $18 per month, and the boardinghouse keepers say that an increase of $12 per month must be made or the big sailing vessels, foreign as well as domestic, will have to rot at the wharves.

A meeting of the association was held Wednesday last in New York at which the above determination was unanimously reached. The fight between the boarding house keepers and the agents of the ships dates, so far as the American interests are concerned, from the passage of the new shipping law, which provides that sailors must, under no circumstances, receive more than one month's advance of wages. Previously it was the custom for master mariners to advance as many as four months' wages, and the boarding house keepers being fully protected under the old rule for the debts incurred during weeks of idleness, there never was any objection to supplying Jack with all the grog that he cared to imbibe. The one month's advance law is an injustice to the boarding house keepers, they say, as they are unable to properly clothe and feed the men on such a small advance.

This law is responsible for the attempt to compel shipowners to pay almost double the old rate of wages. Last spring an attempt was made to prevent the departure of such big ships as the State of Maine, Mary R. Cushing, Wm. Conner and Benj. F. Packard. The owners had to seek the protection of the steamboat police to prevent the runners for the boardinghouse keepers from spiriting away those members of the crew who had signed articles for $18 per month. Several arrests were made. The agents of the vessels finding that men could not be had here for less than $30 a month, quietly secured men in Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, who were put on board the ships under the guardianship of the river police

The boarding house keepers tried to affect the insurance on several of the vessels, alleging that they were improperly manned. One of the leaders in the fight says that the state of Maine reached San Francisco in a disgusted condition, that the Cushing put into Anjer for more men, and that the Connor lost three of her sailors overboard.

The keepers are very bitter against four or five downtown firms, and predict that they will cripple every ship that refuses to meet their demand. When asked why the war was not begun at once, one of the chief men in the keepers' ranks said that there were only four American sailing vessels of any importance at present in harbor, and that they preferred to wait until freights picked up and the fleet increased in size.

"We have assurances from the leading boardinghouse keepers of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Norfolk, Newport News, Charleston and New Orleans 'that they will prevent the importation of sailors to this city,' he added. 'Every steamship landing and railroad depot will be watched. We've got them where we want them.'"

Winter Port Notes.

Sand Point, West End, the deep water terminus for Canada's winter port, awoke from its summer slumbers Saturday morning, and since that time the yards, elevator and warehouses have assumed a very busy aspect, and the winter port business has commenced in earnest for the season of 1899-1900

The first steamer of the season due here was the Donaldson liner Alcides, Captain Stitts, which was to arrive in port on Friday last, but owing to head winds during her voyage from Glasgow she did not reach port until Saturday evening, and the booming of a rocket from the steamer announced to the citizens that business had commenced. The steamer reached her berth at No. 4 warehouse about 9 30 o'clock and work will be commenced this morning discharging her general cargo. She will take a large outward cargo of western produce.

The C. P. R. have for the past couple of weeks been landing small consignments of western freight at the point for shipment to the old country. Saturday morning the special trains began to pour in from the west and Saturday night and all day yesterday the C. P. R. shunting engine and yardemen were kept on the jump placing loaded cars and making up trains of empties for the West. From Saturday evening until last evening over 100 cars of western freight arrived at the Point, and a large portion being grain the large elevator is taking care of the most of it.

The Point was visited by the usual large crowd of Sunday visitors yesterday when the report had been circulated that a liner had arrived and the steamer Alcides was boarded by hundreds of persons during the day.

The first royal mail steamer of the season to arrive from Liverpool will be the steamship Montrose of the Elder-Dempster line, due today at Halifax and due here tomorrow. The Montrose has a fair cargo and passenger list. The second steamer of this line to arrive will be the S. S. Monterey, which sailed from Liverpool on Saturday for St. John, via Halifax, with mails, passengers and general cargo.

The cattle sheds at Sand Point have been put in first class condition and in a few days in the vicinity of 300 cattle will arrive from the west to be shipped to Glasgow on the Donaldson line steamship Alcides.

Mr. Thomas Nairn, superintendent of the Donaldson Line, is expected to arrive in the city this afternoon from Montreal.

HOW TO AVOID LOCKJAW.

Causes of the Dreaded Tetanus and the Best Treatment for It.

Bathers have long looked upon death by drowning as their chief danger, but there is another peril, less known but a thousand times more frightful, the peril of a death beside which drowning is a summer afternoon's diversion—death from the germ of tetanus, or lockjaw.

The bacillus tetani distils a poison so terrible that the venom of a rattlesnake is nectar compared to it. One grain will kill 300 men.

These death-dealing creatures love a hot, damp climate. Any grain of sand, any tin can or rusty nail or scrap of broken clamshell may have a score of them clinging to it.

These are precisely the conditions of our American beach resorts—the moist, warm air, the beach too often strewn with rubbish, and in any case littered with broken shells and with bits of wreckage from which broken nails protrude.

It is strange that the most deadly work of the germ is done in late spring and early autumn. Fifty per cent. of the deaths from tetanus are due to wounds on feet or hands.

After the bacillus has entered the wound from five to fifteen days may elapse. The bacilli do not themselves pass into the system. They remain in the wound, but generate a poison which does their work.

In most cases there are preliminary symptoms similar to those of an approaching cold—a dull ache, located before the ear, followed by stiffness in the muscles of the lower jaw. There is a growing difficulty in opening the mouth, and attempts to swallow exaggerate the symptom. The jaws then become locked and the disease passes downward to the rest of the body.

In the open air the bacillus remains inactive. It is only when it enters more deeply and gets away from the air that it becomes dangerous. It may be rendered harmless by cleansing the wound with a mixture of one part carbolic acid in twenty of water. Afterward the wound should be filled with tincture of iodine.

If the wound should be a deep one, caused, for instance, by a nail, or if it should be a lacerated wound, caused, for example, by gunpowder, or a crushed wound, as with a hammer, the operation of cleansing may be a difficult matter, and a physician should be called in, who may inject antitoxin.—[San Francisco Call.

For Pigeon-Toed People.

Ordinary cases of pigeon toes can be set straight without the help of a surgeon or the use of apparatus. Seat yourself in a chair of the proper height, so that both feet will rest easily upon the floor. Place the heels together—or as close as the curvature will permit—then, without separating or moving the knees, turn the left foot outward as far as possible without moving the heel from its position. Next take the same movement with the right foot and then with both feet, moving them, of course, in opposite directions.

Try also raising both feet from the floor, holding them straight in front with the knees straight. Then rotate the feet upon the ankles in opposite directions. For bow legs take this exercise. Stand erect, heels together; then without turning the feet over or moving them in any way, contract the muscles of the knees so that they are pulled inward. This same exercise, reversed, so that the knees are drawn outward literally, is efficacious for straightening knock knees. Practiced faithfully these exercises will surely help you. Another good exercise for bow legs is to stand with the feet slightly apart on a horizontal line. Then, by exerting the muscles of the knees, draw the feet together. This must be done on a smooth floor.—[New York Journal.

Success of the Vertical System.

After experimenting for a year or more in the Philadelphia schools with the vertical system of penmanship, the superintendent of education in that city is prepared to recommend that the system be required to be taught in all the lower-grade schools. It has been tried in 192 of the city schools, and the principals of 163 of these schools reported that the penmanship had improved in their schools since its introduction. No one stated or intimated that the penmanship had deteriorated. It is the opinion of the primary teachers that vertical writing is easier to teach, more readily learned by the pupil, is more legible than the oblique hand, and that the experiment has improved the penmanship in their schools. The only criticism that they make, and that is not universal, is that it cannot be written as rapidly as the oblique system. Inquiry made in a hundred cities where the vertical system has been introduced brought ninety reports that the experiment had been most successful. Other evidence in its favor has been collected from forty normal schools in various parts of the country.—[Boston Transcript.

Carleton County Court.

WOODSTOCK, Nov. 14—County court opened here today, His Honor Judge Stevens presiding. There was only one criminal case on the docket, the Queen vs Alex. Brown, the complainant being Fred. J. Colwell. The jury found no bill.

Theodore Cain vs Salome Lord, an action for trover, a verdict was given for the plaintiff of $140. J R Murphy and S B Appleby, Q C, for the plaintiff; W P and F M Jones for defendant.

Court adjourned until Thursday.

The Shamrock Has Arrived in the Clyde.

LONDON, Nov. 20—The Shamrock, which left New York Nov. 2, arrived in the Clyde at midnight.

PLAGUE SHIP AT NEW YORK.

THE CAPTAIN AND COOK OF THE STEAMER J. W. TAYLOR

Have the Bubonic Plague—An Expert's Examination does not indicate Great Danger—Extreme precautions, however, will be taken by the Health Authorities.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The steamer J. W. Taylor, which arrived yesterday from Santos, Brazil, with the captain and cook ill with suspected bubonic plague, has been disinfected as far as possible without discharge of cargo. The crew have been bathed and their clothes and their effects have been subjected to steam. The patients are at Swinburne Island and there is no change in their condition. Deputy Health Officer Sanborn spent several hours at the hospital today. Dr. Sanborn says the crew will be kept on board the steamer until tomorrow when the agent will supply a new crew. The crew will be removed to Hoffman island and detained for observation for 10 days. There has been no further development among them. After the removal of the crew the cargo, coffee in sacks, will probably be discharged into lighters. The sacks will be emptied into other receptacles and then subjected to steam disinfection. After the discharge of the cargo the holds of the steamer will be disinfected.

Dr. Herman M. Biggs, bacteriologist of the health department, gave out the following statement today regarding Dr. Park's examination of the supposed Bubonic plague patients:—

"The bacteriological examinations thus far made by Dr. Park show apparently that the contents of the broken down buboes do not contain any living germs. It is possible, however, that some may develops in the cultures.

"Microscopical examinations of the pus are also rather negative. These negative results are such as might be expected in the plague at the stage of the disease presented in these men and would be very unusual in other conditions.

"They therefore afford some confirmatory evidence as to the existence of the plague."

Dr. Biggs said he had little doubt that the two patients supposed to have the disease are now almost well. The bacteriological examinations will be continued as long as the patients of the infected ship present the opportunity. This is the first time the physicians of this city have had an opportunity to study the disease directly. Up to this time they have depended upon foreign medical reports, which are not always authentic.

Health Commissioner Cosby said that he had no doubt the ship could be thoroughly disinfected. But even so, it would not be permitted to come to the city. The health department will take no chances, he said.

IN AID OF IRISH WOMEN.

Lady Aberdeen's Plans for a Fair in New York.

A notable worker among women is Lady Aberdeen, wife of the former Viceroy of Ireland and Governor-General of Canada. Recently she was a guest of the President of the American Council of Women in this city. Besides attending with scrupulous care to the social duties devolving upon her, Lady Aberdeen finds time to be President—in no idle or merely perfunctory sense—of a dozen organizations, each working out some particular line of education, reform or charity in its own sphere. The purpose of Lady Aberdeen's visit to New York is to start a fair for the sale of the products of Irish and Scotch women, and is in one sense purely philanthropic. The cottage and convent industries of Ireland are recognized in the world of art and trade at their full value, and always have been, but Lady Aberdeen's object is to provide employment for as many women as possible in the rural districts of Ireland, both for their immediate pecuniary welfare and to revive some of the beautiful handiwork which had practically become extinct. In the Irish Industries Association, of which she was the founder and first President, Lady Aberdeen has established a channel through which the markets can be reached in a large business way.

One interesting fact in connection with a single industry—lace-making—was told to an Evening Post representative by Lady Aberdeen. The Lace Depot in Dublin, established for the association by her, sold during last year lace to the value of £11,000, or $55,000, to Parisian dressmakers, for use on French gowns. This outlet has more than pleased the patron and promoter, but she resents having this work of Irish hands given out to the world as of French make.

The proposed fair will be held at the Waldorf a year hence, and some of the most prominent ladies of the British and Irish peerage have signified their willingness to come on to New York and sell the goods; all of them will wear clothes of Irish and Scotch manufacture only, to show the possibilities of native-manufactured goods.

Yarmouth (Me.) News.

YARMOUTH, Me. Nov. 17 — The weather in this vicinity is unusually pleasant. The late storm did no damage and is reported not to be so heavy as in other places. The snow is about all gone.

All the movable things belonging to the estate of the late Charles Milliken were sold at public auction on Thursday last, and all the personal property of the late Milton Evans will be disposed of in the same way in the near future.

Hay and grain are reported to be very scarce here. Farmers say the crops were never so light as this year, therefore cattle and horses are cheap.

Last Thursday evening a few of the congregation met at the Methodist parsonage here, and presented the Rev. J. H. E. Rickard with a new sofa easy rocker, parlor chairs, and mirror, also silver knives, forks and spoons, China cups and saucers and various other articles, which adds much to the beauty and comfort of the parsonage. After spending a pleasant evening and wishing the pastor every success, the company returned home.

A FEMALE FIEND.

Has Murdered Babies and Young Women Without Compunction.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 19—Lizzie Rieger and another witness, in giving testimony before the grand jury for the Bamberger case yesterday, said they had seen Mrs. Bamberger murder a baby in 1898. They declared that Mrs. Bamberger tossed the infant into a tub of water and then grasping it by the neck, choked it and held it under water several minutes. She then took the tiny form, wrapped it in newspaper, saturated the paper with kerosene and placed the bundle in the fire in the kitchen range.

Lydia Bressert, according to the story, went to Mrs. Bamberger for treatment in September, 1897. The nurses declare that the girl's ailment did not necessitate an operation, that she was laboring under an hallucination, However, an operation was performed. Mrs. Bamberger locked her in one of the rooms to smother her cries that they might not be heard from the street. The nurse was at Lydia's side when the latter died. The nurse declared that Mrs. Bamberger tied the girl's arms across her breast and swore like a fiend, because, as she said, she would have to pay "him another $50 to get rid of that one."

The nurses were sent away from the house and told to remain two days. When they returned Mrs. Bamberger did not tell them what had become of the body, except to any exultantly that it was taken away.

Mary Falt, Camp O., Mexico, Mo., the witness said, died from an operation some time early in November, 1896. The nurses declare that the girl asked Mrs. Bamberger to notify her parents at Mexico, should she die. Mrs. Bamberger did not do so. She secured a burial permit, giving the name as Mollie Jackson. Dr. Voisin signed the application for the certificate which stated that the cause of death was peritonitis, due to exposure.

Annie Zimmerman, of Marine, Ill., became a patient at the Bamberger house in October, 1894. She complained bitterly of the brutal treatment of Mrs. Bamberger while she was ill. An operation was performed and the girl died later. The nurses declare that Mrs. Bamberger doubled up the corpse, placed it in a trunk and had it carted to the Meramec river.

Mrs. Bamberger, they aver, unlocked the trunk, lifted the lady out alone and hove it over the bridge railing into the water below.

Later the nurses learned what was done with the body. The information came through the publication in the daily papers about finding the body of a girl on the bank of the river near Luxemburg, St. Louis county. The description tallied with the Zimmerman girl.

CANADIANS TO CONTROL TRADE.

Will Build Elevators and Steamers for the Grain Carrying Business of the Lakes.

MONTREAL, Nov. 18. — Negotiations with Hon. J. I. Tarte, minister of public works, and the Montreal board of harbor commissioners, with a view, in the event of the erection of large elevators at Montreal and Port Colborne by a syndicate of Canadian and American capitalists, to control a fleet of lake vessels and divert the grain-carrying trade of the great lakes to Montreal, are reported completed.

The company expects to bring over 100,000,000 bushels of grain to Montreal next year.

STARTLING REPORT.

Civil War Said to Have Broken Out in British New Guinea.

LONDON, Nov. 19—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Sydney, N. S. W., says that a disastrous civil war has broken out in the British possession of New Guinea, eleven villages having been obliterated with heavy slaughter of the inhabitants.

WRECK AT DIGBY.

The Schooner Yukon a Total Loss.

DIGBY, N. S., Nov. 14—The schooner Yukon, for Port Greville, for St. John, deal laden, is a total loss 12 miles below Digby Gut. The crew was saved. She was a victim of Sunday's storm. Communication through Digby neck and island is just being restored, and this is the first mishap to be reported.

Cycle and Automobile Company.

TORONTO, Nov. 19—The National Cycle and Automobile Company, with a capital of two and a half million dollars, was formed here yesterday. The new company is a branch of the American concern, although controlled by Canadians, and will unite Stearns Company. The E & D, The Christie Saddle and Wheeler Saddle Companies. It will build extensive shops in this city and employ upwards of 1000 men.

ENGINE ORDERED—The Maritime Spice and Coffee Company, which has lately been organized at St. John, has ordered a forty horse power engine and boiler from the Robb Engineering Company.

FREE! This beautiful little Lady's Watch for selling 3 doz. of our full-sized Linen Doylies at 10 cents each. Fine Boy's Watch for selling 2 doz. Latest and prettiest designs; sell at sight. No Money Required. Simply write and we send Doylies postpaid. Sell them, return money, and we mail your watch free. Unsold Doylies returnable.

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