

SPORTING MATTERS

George Dixon Defeats Dave Sullivan in Ten Rounds.

The Little Irish Pugilist Puts Up Good Battle, but Not Equal to Colored Man.

The Movement on Hand to Establish an Inter-provincial Hockey League.

THE RING.

Geo. Dixon Defeats Dave Sullivan. NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Through the impulsiveness and stupidity of his brother "Jack," Dave Sullivan, the little Irish pugilist, lost the bout with George Dixon, the colored feather-weight champion tonight at the Lenox Athletic Club. The two were matched to go 25 rounds at 122 pounds and for nine rounds Dixon had the call. He was Sullivan's master in nearly every instance, but in the tenth round he more than outpointed his adversary. A left hand hook from Dixon which caught Sullivan on the head almost put Dave out of business, but he pulled himself together only to go to the floor near the ropes from a push. This occurred very near the end of the round and Jack Sullivan evidently thought that time was up. While Dave was trying to regain his feet, Jack jumped through the ropes and then ran back again.

A moment after as Dave stood erect, Jack jumped into the ring again and ran over to the referee shouting as he ran, "Time is up; time is up." Jimmy Colville of Boston, who was referee looked at the youngster in amazement and then spoke to the time-keeper, who said 2:40 only and then Colville waved his hands so as to tell everyone that the bout was over. Sullivan appealed to the referee to let him continue, but Colville's hands were tied and under the rules he had no alternative. This sudden termination of the fight was a disappointment to the spectators, as Sullivan could undoubtedly have gone on for several rounds. Dixon, however, had such an advantage at the time that there is no question that he would have received the decision if the bout had gone the limit. The champion's work was so clean cut and clever that very little chance was left for Sullivan's followers to build hopes on for several rounds. Dixon, however, had such an advantage at the time that there is no question that he would have received the decision if the bout had gone the limit. The champion's work was so clean cut and clever that very little chance was left for Sullivan's followers to build hopes on for several rounds. Dixon, however, had such an advantage at the time that there is no question that he would have received the decision if the bout had gone the limit.

Dixon was the first to enter the ring and he looked to be in perfect condition. Both boxers weighed in at 3 o'clock this afternoon to make 122 pounds, but Sullivan was then one pound and a half over that weight. Dixon gave him one hour to get to the limit and by four o'clock Dave turned up at the club house and sealed a few ounces under the required weight.

Dixon's seconds were Tom O'Rourke, Charley Miner, Geo. Byers and Bob Armstrong. Sullivan's attendants were Dan Donnelly, Jack Sullivan, Jim Ahern and Billy Ahern. Jimmy Colville of Boston was chosen by mutual consent to referee the contest. The men agreed to box under Marquis of Queensbury rules. Dixon shook hands at 10:30 o'clock. The rounds:

Round 1.—After a few moments' feinting Dixon led, falling short with his left, and was equally unskillful in trying to bring his right over. He tried again, and Sullivan had the better of the mix-up which followed, and in a clinch each was hard on the body, taking advantage of the referee's laxity in ordering them to "break." Each hand at the colored man's wrist. Both kept trying for the body at close quarters, and the bell found them in a clinch.

Round 2.—Dixon started in with a left lead, which brought on a clinch. Dave added and feinted, but Sullivan was as George booked up his left and crossed his right whenever an opportunity offered. Dixon got in a beautiful right hand smash on Dave's right eye, feinting that optic considerably. Sullivan persisted in taking advantage of the referee's laxity in ordering a break. He put over a splendid straight left hand punch on George's body, which made the colored man wince. Both were fighting hard as the bell rang, and each delivered a punch after the gong sounded.

Round 3.—Dixon landed a left hand swing on the neck, and repeated the dose twice in the next round. Sullivan was then put in a straight left on the jaw and Dave countered heavily and used his elbow in clinches. Sullivan's elbows were directed, taking the shape of swings and hooks, which landed full on the face each time they shot out.

Round 4.—Dixon cut out with a straight left on the jaw, to which Dave sent a counter and a clinch followed. Two hard left swings on the jaw from Dixon brought counter blows from Sullivan, and a clinch was always in order. At close quarters Dave's right always found George's ribs. In reply to a futile attempt of Dave's, George responded with a hard left hand right cross a minute before the bell.

Round 5.—Sullivan led his left to the face, and escaped by a close time, but was met with a hard left on the wind. George spun his man around with a similar punch shortly after. Sullivan's elbows were directed to shooting his right over, but Dixon's cleverness offset any chance of the blow landing. George never neglected an opportunity to bring his left to wind and face, and he jabbed repeatedly to the end of the round, while Dave occasionally countered.

Round 6.—Dixon's left shot to Sullivan's face. Dixon sent the left one more so the face and crossed his right to the jaw. Then he whipped his left up into the wind and punched his right on the jaw. Sullivan to clinch frequently. Dixon sent Sullivan's head back with a hard left on the face. Sullivan led left to the head, and Dixon sent back a left on the wind and a hard right to the jaw.

Round 7.—Again Dixon was the aggressor with a left on the neck. Once more he sent his left to the same spot, but left an opening for Dave, who put a hard left swing on the wind. Dave followed up with a couple of left hand body punches, but Dixon smashed him on the face with a left header, and sent his head back with another of the same kind. Dave fell short with a left lead, but followed it quickly with a good one on the stomach. The bell again found them at close quarters.

Round 8.—Dixon swung for the head, but Sullivan dodged it and got in a good left on the ribs. Then Dixon sent his left to the face and his right to the body, which brought about a clinch, in which Sullivan's elbow played a prominent part. In a hot mix-up Sullivan swung his right on the side of Dixon's head, but the latter steadied himself and returned with a left and right on the head.

Round 9.—Sullivan led his left twice for the head, and Dixon blocked the blow neatly. Then George led a hard left on the face, Sullivan countering with little force. George tried a few left hand swings, but Dave dodged them. Sullivan attempted to send his right over, but George was too lively, and the blow was wasted. Sullivan landed his left on the wind, and Dixon

shook him across the ring. Dixon smothered in left and right at close quarters, Sullivan bringing his right to the body at the bell. Round 10.—Sullivan led twice, landing in the wind, but Dixon countered heavily on the face and with a left hand hook on the head almost put Sullivan down. Dave resorted to clinching and attempted to get to the floor, but Sullivan in one of his wonderful rushes sent Sullivan sprawling to the floor at the ropes. While Dave was getting up, his brother Jack, who was one of his seconds, jumped through the ropes, shouting to the referee that time was up. The referee soon saw his mistake and rushed out, only to rush in again. Then the referee stopped the bout and declared Dixon the winner on the technicality that Jack Sullivan had violated the rules. Time of round, 2:44.

THE TURF. TOLEDO, O., Nov. 11.—The stallion Robert McGregor, 2.17.2, the "monarch of the home stretch," dropped dead today at the Ketcham farm, near this city, aged 27. He was the champion sire of 215 trotters, having 135 to his credit, among them the champion trotter Crescens, 2.09.3-4. He was also the sire of eighty in the 2.30 list.

ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGE OF GUN. HALIFAX, Nov. 11.—The sound of a gun discharging was heard this afternoon in Stewiacke, a station on the I. C. R., coming from the blacksmith shop of James Irvine. No attention was paid to this. An hour afterwards some one entered the shop and found Irvine dead beside his anvil. It is supposed he had been trying to draw the charge from the gun when it accidentally discharged. Two weeks ago Irvine buried his wife. He leaves nine children, for whom there is much sympathy.

MILITARY SCHOOL. Much discussion is going on amongst military men about the stories circulated and the paragraphs published in Halifax and other papers concerning what General Hutton said to the officers, non-coms. and men of the Fredericton Military School. There is no doubt many of the statements are untrue, and it is to be regretted that Montreal papers should republish these stories without first ascertaining the truthfulness of them. It is probable that the staff of non-coms. would strike the general as out of all proportion of the number of men in the ranks, but it must be remembered that a large draft of men from this school is now in the Yukon country.

As opposed to the statement made that the non-coms. and men were ignorant, fourteen out of a total of about thirty were sent to the camp at Aldershot, N. S., as instructors. By orders of the general, who would not have done this if he had any doubt of their judgment, were incompetent. Some abuses may have crept into the school, but under its present control these will be remedied and number four school made second to none in Canada.

KINGS COUNTY ALMS HOUSE. The Kings county alms house, which is being erected at Norton, will under the terms of the contract have to be completed by December 1st. The building, which is of wood, will be 42x63 feet with a basement. The institution will accommodate 50 people, and it is so built that its capacity can easily be enlarged. The contractor, Wm. Bassett, is doing the work. The commissioners are: Coun. Thos. Chisholm of Rothesay (chairman), Coun. D. B. Hatfield of Norton, warden of the municipality, Coun. James A. Moore of Waterford, Philo E. Northrup of Springfield and Dr. Mary E. McLeod of Sussex.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

MISSIONARIES MURDERED.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The mails from Sierra Leone, West Africa, today bring news of the hanging at Kwellu of thirteen murderers of American missionaries, members of the United Brotherhood of Christ, in the Sherbro district of Sierra Leone last May.

SPECIAL WORK FOR MEN.

The week of special meetings of the Young Men's Christian Association was opened yesterday afternoon by a largely attended men's meeting. There was hearty singing, led by the Y. M. C. A. orchestra. L. W. Titus sang a solo. Jas. L. Gordon of Boston, who will speak each evening of the week, gave a powerful address on the Christian's Hope. Four characteristics of that hope were pointed out. It was purifying, pure and steadfast, and made the possessor of it not ashamed. Mr. Gordon is of good presence and has a melodious voice.

The meeting tonight at 8 will be in the lecture room of Centenary church. There will be a short meeting for prayer each day at the Y. M. C. A. rooms from 12 to 12:30 sharp.

The steadily increasing demand for... Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE shows that those who have been using it have told their friends how it gives Immediate Relief to the most Obsolete Coughs and does not derange the digestion. HARVEY MEDICINE CO. 424 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

FOSTER'S SPEECH

At the Recent Liberal-Conservative Rally at Ottawa.

A Scathing Criticism of the Government for Its Failure to Keep Its Promises to the Electorate.

(Ottawa Citizen, Nov. 11.)

Hon. Geo. E. Foster was next introduced and was accorded an enthusiastic reception. After the prolonged applause had subsided, Hon. Mr. Foster congratulated the party on the steps they were taking in the direction of thorough organization and on the neat and attractive headquarters which had been provided. Gatherings such as these were eminently fitted to make the rank and file of the party acquainted with each other for the best possible results. Where there was a diversity of opinion, as in the case of Canada, the best thing possible was to get together all these and merge them into one united party. Had the party in Ottawa searched itself through and through they could have found no more fitting person for their president than J. F. Coates. While all sympathized with that gentleman in his recent irreparable bereavement, they admired his courage and determination in continuing the work with which he had been connected.

Continuing, Mr. Foster said that Mr. Powell's experience at Toronto had had the effect of developing his abilities as a public speaker, even though the thirty days of a midsummer session had been to no purpose. That session was one of the finest samples of the senseless blundering of the present government. His administration during the past eight months.

The speaker warmly congratulated the party on the excellent constitution and the patriotic sentiment governing their actions. The history of the conservative party from its earliest days was contemporaneous with the development of the resources of Canada. That party had possessed a deeper sense of the great future and possibilities of the dominion, and during their regime of office had governed themselves accordingly. Regardless of race and creed, it was possible to make Canada a unit, and this had been the chief aim of the party. Never in the history of any country had there been a greater development of a healthy national spirit than in Canada during the past twenty-five years. To the accomplishment of this state affairs the liberal-conservative party had striven assiduously.

With a strong Canadian sentiment, combined with hope and the work of statehood, the barriers which the liberal party had regarded as insuperable had passed away, and looking back on the past twenty years of the conservative party could well claim to be the party of progress. He hoped that the liberal conservative party, when it was returned to power, would not remain there if it broke its faith with the people as the present one had done. During the long regime of office the late government had made its mistakes, but there was no example of its persistently, obstinately and cynically ignoring the pledges it had made to the people. The conservative party had the proud satisfaction of seeing carried out in its entirety the pledges made by their late lamented chieftain, Sir John A. Macdonald. (Loud applause.)

LIBERALS' BROKEN PLEDGES.

The liberal party was not a party of integrity. Personally the members of the administration were all right, but as leaders of a great party entrusted with a most important duty they lacked integrity and had ignominiously failed in their duty to the country. They had composed the administration were not experienced. For twenty years they had labored in opposition and unceasingly had advocated principles only to ignore them wholly when returned to power. If those principles were right at that time, they were wrong today. If they were wrong, the least the government could do would be to manfully acknowledge and confess their errors and adjure them for the future.

The greatest duty of the rising young men of the country was, with Spartan-like integrity, to hold public men to their word. If they were wrong, the least the government could do would be to manfully acknowledge and confess their errors and adjure them for the future.

The speaker then referred to the system of poor law relief which was investigated shortly before the Municipal Reform act came in force. Guardians of the poor were elected in English towns for the purposes of the Poor Law Relief act. The large sum of \$50,000,000 a year was expended throughout England under this system. The guardians were considerably controlled by a central government department. Against tremendous opposition this principle was carried a few years before the municipal act was passed. A third body was the school board, which came into being in 1870, some time after the United States and the colonies had set the example. The religious difficulty caused the election of school boards and separate schools were established. In order that the wealth of the west end of London might assist the poverty of the east end there was but one school board for the whole city. This board had enormous powers, though at first it was not expected that the rate would exceed 8d. in the pound. Rates were raised on each pound of rent which an occupier paid. The rate in London was now one shilling in the pound, and in provincial districts much more. A few years ago Lord Salisbury proposed that the town council should have some veto over the amount expended by the school board. This did not meet with favor however.

There was a general disposition in England to trust largely to the general body rather than to give interactive power to an individual. Really English people were more democratic than the Americans. In the work of the city, of course, there was the paving department under the city surveyor. They made pretty good roads in England, better than in America. Of course the old country had a longer experience. It

Dr. Preston, ex-M. L. A., in a brief speech, moved a vote of thanks to

Hon. Mr. Foster for his eloquent address, the motion being seconded in English by Hiram Robinson and in French by G. A. Marsan. The meeting closed with cheers for the speakers and the Queen.

NOT A BED OF ROSES.

What Will Happen If Maj. Gen. Hutton Falls to Succeed in Canada. (The Broad Arrow, Oct. 29.)

The command of the forces in the dominion of Canada does not appear to resemble a bed of roses. At all events, resignation of this appointment has so frequently anticipated its expiration that errors upon the part of the officers concerned can scarcely be accepted as a sufficient explanation. Discipline, in this enlightened age, is not altogether easy to maintain, even in the case of regular troops, but when irregulars are in question the task assumes at once colossal proportions. Add to this latter some additional pressure, in the form of political interference—invoked by certain of the malcontents—and a deadlock must certainly ensue. In such cases the exhibition of any firmness whatever will invariably be described as "want of tact," and resignation becomes the only alternative to unconditional surrender. We yield to no one in our admiration of Canada, a colony that has proved itself a very mirror of imperial instinct, but in her internal politics we fancy that she is not entirely free from the peculiarities of this democratic age. Wire-pulling flourishes in Canada as elsewhere.

The last victim to circumstances in Canada was Major-General Gascoigne, and a great deal has been alleged against him in connection with the discharge of his duties during the tenure of his late command. However, as Lord Wolseley is not generally credited with a predilection for failures, it is apparent that the recent selection of this particular officer for the command of the troops at Hong Kong is, and was no doubt intended to convey, a direct expression of approval. It is not, therefore, to be regarded as a verdict is not only "not guilty," but "honorably acquitted." What now remains to be seen is how Major-General Hutton will fare. Failure in his case may assuredly be accepted as clear proof that the Canadian command is not really suitable for any one fit to exercise it. Ability, zeal and tact are the three attributes chiefly needed, and of these the last is the most important, because without it the possession of the others, in superlative degree, would be useless. With Major-General Hutton the practice of the latter is not a chosen profession. In a word then, if Major-General Hutton falls to succeed in Canada, the success of any other imperial officer may be looked upon as equally impossible with that of a colonial—the only alternative. To take refuge in the advice of the latter suggestion could only lead to confusion worse confounded. Therefore the command of the Canadian militia presents an especially difficult problem. Yet we almost believe, and certainly we hope, that Major-General Hutton will prove equal to the occasion. He enjoys difficulties because he takes a real pleasure in overcoming them—perhaps because he usually succeeds. At all events he certainly has our best wishes. If he succeeds he will have deserved well of his country, for the path of those who may follow him will have been rendered easier.

DIGBY FISHING FLEET.

DIGBY, Nov. 8.—The Digby fishing fleet is catching fish. They are away ahead of their catch this time last year. Today four vessels entered at the custom house having for a total catch 14,200 pounds, viz.: W. Parnell, Captain William Snow, 4,800; Edward A. Horton, Captain Arthur Cassey, 7,000; Charles Haskell, Captain Arthur Cassey, 5,000; George J. Tur, Captain David Hayden, 9,000. The value of the catch was \$2,000 worth of fresh haddock, which is to be cured into fishmeal and is to be shipped to the upper part of the bay, and a few to the Columbia.

Advertise in the "Semi-Weekly Sun."



Don't Leave An Opening For disease to enter your system. Each illness neglected makes the way easier for more dangerous diseases to get a foothold. The man who keeps his nose so close to the business grindstone that health is neglected may build up a fortune for his heirs, but is that compensation enough for the pain-racked nerves and the worried system? The neglect that let some little ill into his system is responsible. Fortify your system against dangerous little ailments by building up a healthy constitution. Abbey's Effervescent Salt taken daily, builds up the broken-down tissues and strengthens the nerves. It rids you of that drowsiness, and gives energy to both body and brain. Sold by druggists everywhere at 60 cents a large bottle. Trial size 25 cents.

AN ENGLISH CITY.

J. W. Martin, of London, Tells How It is Governed.

A Most Interesting and Instructive Lecture Delivered.

Before the Y. M. C. A. Common Council and a Large Number of Citizens Prominent in All Walks of Life.

Quite a large and appreciative audience gathered at the Y. M. C. A. rooms Sunday to hear J. W. Martin, Esq., a member of the Fabian society of England, lecture on the subject How an English City is Governed. The lecture was under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. common council, and Mayor Pickett presided. Mayor Sears occupied a seat on the platform.

Mr. Martin said that the government of English cities dated back to feudal times. It was found long ago that it required the infusion of some plebeian blood. An investigation was held by royal commission in 1834. By the report of the next year it was found that about 80 per cent. of the population which now exists in the United States then existed in most of the cities of England. Cases were found of officers who obtained their offices by sharing the revenues of their offices among those who assisted them to obtain their positions. Sometimes they were incurred for the sake of diversion among the aldermen. Financial administration was very bad, and much money was spent on useless offices. The administration of justice, largely under the control of the cities, was barbarous. Jurors could only be drawn from the gulls, and these were sometimes only 500 or 600 men out of a population of 50,000. The magistrates were frequently extremely ignorant, sometimes were absolutely illiterate. The jails were a mass of corruption and filth. Such institutions horrified the intelligent citizens of England. The cause was naturally sought, and the commissioners alleged it to be from the perversion of municipal institutions to political objects. Local institutions had been mixed up with national politics. First of all, therefore, a new system had to be devised for civic government. It was enacted that practically all adult males should be voters for the town council. The nomadic population, under the English system of registration, was practically excluded from the franchise. Six months' residence prior to July each year was required. Next came a council elected by the suffrage of the voters, in which was vested the whole civic administration. In most towns the population was divided into wards, each having two or three representatives, not necessarily, however, a resident of the ward. The council then selected its own staff, highly paid executive officer, as in the United States. In some things he carried out the wishes of the council, but had no initiative any more than the chairman of a committee. He was usually selected from the older aldermen, and was a person of some social importance. Aldermen were chosen by the councillors, and held office for six years. Councillors were elected for three years, and one third retired each year.

The duties of the council were multifarious and were discharged by standing committees, whose business was usually initiated. It was really in committee that the business was done. The committees had under them a staff of competent officials, who did not depend upon political considerations for their retention in office. Thus men were obtained who settled down to municipal work as the business of their lifetime. They recognized that their increase of salary depended upon their success in their work. Of course it sometimes occurred that there were corrupt offers made. He read a startling rebuke written by John Burns, the labor leader, in the London county council to an applicant for office who approached him in this manner.

The speaker then referred to the system of poor law relief which was investigated shortly before the Municipal Reform act came in force. Guardians of the poor were elected in English towns for the purposes of the Poor Law Relief act. The large sum of \$50,000,000 a year was expended throughout England under this system. The guardians were considerably controlled by a central government department. Against tremendous opposition this principle was carried a few years before the municipal act was passed. A third body was the school board, which came into being in 1870, some time after the United States and the colonies had set the example. The religious difficulty caused the election of school boards and separate schools were established. In order that the wealth of the west end of London might assist the poverty of the east end there was but one school board for the whole city. This board had enormous powers, though at first it was not expected that the rate would exceed 8d. in the pound. Rates were raised on each pound of rent which an occupier paid. The rate in London was now one shilling in the pound, and in provincial districts much more. A few years ago Lord Salisbury proposed that the town council should have some veto over the amount expended by the school board. This did not meet with favor however.

There was a general disposition in England to trust largely to the general body rather than to give interactive power to an individual. Really English people were more democratic than the Americans. In the work of the city, of course, there was the paving department under the city surveyor. They made pretty good roads in England, better than in America. Of course the old country had a longer experience. It

gave the whitest, sweetest, cleanest clothes on wash day. The peculiar qualities of Surprise, does it easily, quickly, economically. But 'tis good for all general uses. To have the best Soap for all purposes insist on having SURPRISE.

SURPRISE SOAP

gives the whitest, sweetest, cleanest clothes on wash day. The peculiar qualities of Surprise, does it easily, quickly, economically. But 'tis good for all general uses. To have the best Soap for all purposes insist on having SURPRISE.

SURPRISE.

was cheaper to make good roads than to make bad ones and continually patch them. In the Hackney district it had been decided to lay wooden block pavement as the best and most noiseless.

The public health was another consideration. Landlords were compelled to keep their premises in sanitary repair. To this end the council was given the most arbitrary powers including demolition of slum property. Parks and open spaces had been multiplied. These were essential where population was so dense as to be almost constricted. Baths and wash houses have been added to the city's resources. Glasgow, the Mecca of civic reform, set the example in this respect. There the poorest was brought from Loch Katrine to even the meanest slums.

The tendency was to have the municipal council do everything that tended to the comfort or convenience of the citizens. This, of course, cost a great deal, but the English cities municipalized services which paid their own way and yielded a handsome return to the cities. Both water and gas were so treated in nearly all English cities. Lincoln, quite a small city, had taken over gas, ever though afraid that electric light might supersede it. Yet it proved a success and in thirty years the debt incurred for this purpose would be wiped out, while there was a net yearly revenue of several thousands of dollars. Street railways were coming under the same control. In fact electric traction was taken up by civic bodies in England, while private bodies had never done anything but use animals for this purpose. At last acquiring the street railways within her bounds. Everywhere the speed and service was improved, the rates of fare reduced and the taxation of the citizens reduced.

All of these things benefited the citizens and most of all, those who were unfortunately in the submerged tenth. The morality of these measures showed that the civic administration held higher considerations than those which were merely financial.

He was pleased to address in this city a body of young men who desired, to fit themselves for good work. In the real council of their city in a few years. The work was a noble one and might best be done by able, enthusiastic and determined young men. After the lecturer had courteously answered a number of questions asked by gentlemen in the audience, a hearty vote of thanks was passed on the motion of Mayor Sears, seconded by Dr. J. W. Daniel.

The lecturer in reply expressed his appreciation of the interest which was manifested by the audience in civic matters.

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 11.—The W. C. T. U. convention began here today. The opening session was devoted to the appointment of committees and to the annual memorial services for deceased members. The convention was called to order by Mrs. Stevenson, acting president, whose opening remarks were an eloquent tribute to the deceased leader, Miss Frances Willard. Some fifty of the original crusaders of 1873-4 were invited to the platform while the convention sang the Crusaders' hymn.

Mrs. Annie W. Clark of Ohio led in prayer, and roll call followed. On motion of Mrs. Stevenson the report of the executive committee was laid over till tomorrow. The formal memorial service was then held. The opening memorial address was delivered by Mrs. Corneilia B. Forbes of Connecticut. She was followed by Mrs. Narcissa White Kenny of Oregon, Mrs. Margaret Ellis of New Jersey, Mrs. Mary A. Dunham of Iowa, Mrs. Lucy B. Thurman, colored, of Michigan, Mrs. Helen T. Bullock of New York, Mrs. Matilda B. Carse of Illinois and others. Miss Willard was the one to whom all thoughts and words tended, the memorial addresses for others going off temporarily.

MAINE SNOW STORM.

PRESQUE ISLE, Me., Nov. 11.—A snow storm of unusual severity for this season of the year commenced Thursday night and has continued incessantly. At six o'clock this evening the ground was covered to the depth of ten inches, and the snow was drifting very badly in some places.