POOR DOCUMENT

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ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPT. 25, 1909.

OLD AGE RELIEF.

In a series of articles in Everybody's Magazine, Mr. Richard W. Child is presenting, clearly and concisely, the modern movement toward the proper care of old age. He discusses the question from every standpoint and comprehensively explains the detail of policy adopted by all those governments which have already taken action in this important duty.

Mr. Child, in the current number of Everybody's endeavors to impress most forcibly the two facts that the care of the aged is being undertaken by the state in many lands, and that this is fast coming to be regarded as a public duty rather than private philanthropy or charity. He lays emphasis on the condition that the honor, which has so long been admittedly due to old age, is no longer an empty honor, but carries with it the material benefit of state protection.

There is not found anywhere a similarity of policy in handling this great task of caring for the helpless. Britain has adopted what is perhaps the most generous method of all, but even in Britain there are restrictions. Those governments which have so far taken action along the line of old age pensions, have clearly defined those who are entitled to regular relief. Some confine the payments to those whose earnings have been below a certain amount, others favor only the deserving poor, while still other governments open the way to all who are in need. There is no nation as yet which grants absolutely free pensions to all who are in need. Great Britain, even under the very generous provision made by that Government, excludes certain classes of criminals and habitual drones. The forms of relief favored include the state pensions adopted by Denmark, New Zealand, New South Wales, Victoria and Britain; voluntary insurance in Belgium; pensions and compulsory insurance in France; subsidized compulsory insurance in Germany and voluntary state insurance and annuities in Canada. But whatever the system and however broad or restricted its application, the fact that all over the world governments are accepting the care of the helpless as a state duty, is recognized as an indication of a growth of sentiment in public affairs, of practical Christianity applied governmentally.

Mr. Child points out that between the systems of old age relief as applied in Canada and Britain is this striking difference, that Canada does not accept the notion that protection in old age is an inherent civil right, whereas Britain has readily endorsed that idea. Yet both nations accept the task of caring for the helpless as a state duty, and after all, the difference at the outset becomes in the ultimate working of the plan only one of degree.

Some governments have adopted policies in this matter which they believe will be conducive to a strengthening of the individual disposition. Canada, among others, encourages thrift—Britain disregards this phase; Germany recognizes the inability of those whose earnings are small, to lay by any considerable sum for use in old age and comes generously to the assistance of this class. Belgium asks all workers, no matter how meagre their earnings, to save what they can.

MRS. BESANT'S CAREER.

Mrs. Annie Besant, leader of the Theosophists, has discovered that some centuries ago, or to be exact, about the year 400, she was Hypatia, the daughter of Theon, who spent her life in instructing the youth of Alexandria in philosophy, and who, having aroused the hatred of the Church, was pelted to death with fragments of earthenware, and her body burned. During the thousand years or so subsequent to that pathetic incident, Mrs. Besant, according to her latest revelation, filled other more or less distinguished roles occupying positions of some importance in various countries of the world, but always, it must be understood, appearing as a person of some prominence. In the explanation of the vision which has come to her, Mrs. Besant omits desirable details, but jumps from the time of Hypatia to the sixteenth century when she appeared on earth as Giordano Bruno, the Italian philosopher. What she has been since she died in 1600, Mrs. Besant does not say. In this respect her declaration may be regarded as rather incomplete, for certainly there must have been much of interest in her career during the past three hundred years as well as in that period from her premature decease as Hypatia until her reincarnation in the person of Bruno. It is impossible that Mrs. Besant could ever have been commonplace and if she could only manage to recollect the full details of her various lives in the periods mentioned, there can be no doubt that our knowledge of ancient customs would be greatly enriched.

It is a most consoling thought to a man to realize that although he is not much good now, there may have been a day when he was something worth while, and that perhaps after he departs this brief life he will wake up in another sphere and with a different personality. But it rather upsets the work of those who devote portions of their time to tracing their ancestry. What is the use of a person delving into musty records and obtaining absolute proof that he is descended from William the Conqueror or from Moses, only to learn through Mrs. Besant's incontestable method that he is entirely mistaken and that instead of being the second son of John Smith the first, 900 years ago, he was in reality one of the mule drivers at the Battle of Hastings and no relation to the Smith family.

Nationality and sex make no difference to Mrs. Besant; she goes to her grave as a woman—she wakes up as a man; dies as an Italian and rises a full fledged Chinese. The absolute ease with which she overcomes all these and similar difficulties must prove one of the strong attractions of her belief. Now if she could only tell who she will be next and put all the rest of us in a position of knowing similar facts about ourselves, she would deserve the thanks of many who now see very little ahead of them.

SATURDAY SERMONETTE

THE MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS

If you go out into the country these days be careful how you go through a strip of woods, and if you are going into the wilderness, get insured as largely as you can for the benefit of your wife, mother, or mother-in-law and say your prayers before you go, for the chances are that you will not come out alive.

Go where you will you will hear the sound of the gun, every day of the week, Sunday not excepted.

If the guns were always in the hands of careful, responsible men it would not be so dangerous, but when the twin idiot of the man "who rocks the boat" is out of the asylum with a gun and shoots you because he thinks you are a moose, or points the gun at you that is not loaded, you had better make your will and "git religgis" before you leave home.

If game licenses were only given, for a few years, to the kind of imbeciles I have mentioned they would kill each other off and then we could go into the wilderness and feel comparatively safe.

Now, mothers and wives see their sons and husbands go away to the woods with as many fears as if they were going to the wars.

Some of the innocents who who will be massacred this "Open Season" will be a few (all too many) of the men who will go to massacre those more innocent than themselves.

Much of the killing in the wilderness is innocent, and is as God meant it. But much of the killing is not innocent, for God never meant that the harmless inhabitants of the wild woods should be wantonly destroyed to feed his cruelty or minister to his vanity.

Many a squirrel and many a bird will be shot by disappointed, incompetent hunters who will show that it was not poor markmanship that was sending them out of the woods without the moose they went for.

The "head" that will not be shown with much pride, for it is an indifferent head, when secured at the expense of leaving the "carcase in the wilderness," is not very thoughtful, intelligent hunting; for the considerate hunter even with the rifle instinctively going to his shoulder as he gets within rifle distance of his quarry will—when he sees that the lordly moose that he thought he was hunting, is only "a little one"—say "let him go and grow" if not for me for some other fellow."

We all felt badly, when the other day we read that a cow moose and her two calves were run down by a train and killed, and we all gave the driver the benefit of the doubt. It was unavoidable, "they were going around a curve and saw them too late to stop the train," or they would not be "shooed" from the track.

But many an innocent will be massacred by thoughtless hunters who, to try the new rifle, or to show their skill or for practice, will destroy a beautiful bird and still its joyous song forever.

Thaddeus

THE DRENCHED WOOD

Softly the warm wind laden with moist sweetness
Stirs the wild cherries' frostlike misty bloom,
Filches a shower of gleaming irised opals
From off the honey locust's scented plumes.

Shimmers the sparse grass faintly stirring,
Hiding the sodden leaves of yesteryear,
Swinging on spray of dripping rainblown hawthorn
Sings a brown bird because his mate is near.

Down by the brook, amid the sweet briar's tangle,
Sways a gemmed web by fairy magic spun;
Jewels aflame, of fragrant gold and amber,
And over all the gracious glory of the sun.

PROPER PREPARATION.

Both boys had been rude to their mother. She put them to bed earlier than usual, and then complained to their father about them. So he started up the starway and they heard him coming.

"Here comes papa," said Maurice, "I'm going to make believe I'm asleep."

"I'm not," said Harry. "I'm going to get up and put something on."

Uncle Walt
The Poetic Philosopher

THE SMILING MAN

I know of a man who is smiling, all day, like a basket of greens; the mirth in his face is beguiling—he beats all the grinning machines. He smiles, for it brings him the money—he's the boss of a prominent store; some say that he wouldn't be sunny, if he found that it paid him no more. He smiles at the maiden, the charmer, who to his emporium sails; he smiles at the honest old farmer who comes to trade butter for nails; he smiles on the kid with a penny who asks for a section of gum; he'd smile on the bogies, if any should to his establishment come. When done is the day, with its labors, he home to his mansion repairs; and I am informed by his neighbors, who watch him from peepholes of theirs, that he is a reg'lar gorilla, who snarls at his children and wife; some day, with a bludgeon of willow, they'll knock all the smiles from his life. This smiling, that's boosted so often, is surely an excellent graft; alas for the heart that won't soften, for the fellow who never has laughed! It's good to be cheery and winning, with laughter as light as the foam, and fine to do some of your grinning with children and mother, at home.

Walt Mason

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Porter Says

Good Drugs mean much more than fresh drugs, because it includes high grades as well as freshness.

In every respect we claim our stock is an exceptional one.

Let us be your druggists.

FRANK E. PORTER,
PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST
Cor. Union and St. Patrick Sts

California Pears, Best stock
All other seasonable Fruit of best quality at lowest prices at 37 Waterloo Street.
O. L. JENKINS, 'Phone 1956-41
We make our own Ice Cream.

A FORTUNATE MISHAP.

In a certain New England town they manufacture a well known kind of towel, most efficient for drying purposes. How that towel first happened to be made in the form which has proved so profitable to its makers is the subject of an amusing legend. It savors strongly of belonging to the "too good to be true" genus of anecdotes, and is as follows:—

Once the machinery in the towel factory, busily engaged in turning out a very conventional brand of towel, suddenly went wrong and began, practically, to go backward. There was much excitement. Eventually the machinery was chastised and set to rights again. But it was discovered that the towels turned out during that interval of mechanical anarchy were of a texture quite unrivaled for use as bath towels. At once the machinery was set going backward again, and has been traveling in that direction ever since, to the great delight of the stockholders in the towel company.

MR. HERMAN DYING OF STONE IN THE BLADDER

Gin Pills passed the stone

513 St. James St., Hamilton. "Four years ago I was taken down with what the doctors called Inflammation of the Bladder—intense pains in the back and loins, great pain and difficulty in urinating. The pain was greatest in the region of the bladder, and the attacks, which became more frequent, amounted to unbearable agony, and I became so weak that I could not walk across the floor. Doctors could do nothing to help me. My wife read in the paper about Gin Pills and sent for a box.

From the very first I felt that Gin Pills were doing me good. The pain was relieved at once, and the attacks were less frequent. In six weeks the stone in the Bladder came away and the pain stopped entirely. I have had no return of the trouble and have not lost a day's work on account of it. I cannot express myself strong enough when I speak of what Gin Pills have done for me. When I remember how I suffered, and how now I am healthy and well and strong and able to do a full day's work, I feel I should speak and tell other sufferers of my experience and of the wonderful merits of Gin Pills."

JOHN HERMAN

You don't have to buy Gin Pills to test them. Simply write The National Drug & Chemical Co. (Dept. R. S.), Toronto, and a free sample will be sent you by return mail. When you have used the sample and feel that at last you have found the remedy that will do you good—then buy Gin Pills at your dealer's—50c. a box, 6 for $2.50. Remember, please, that Gin Pills are sold on a positive guarantee of a cure or your money back. And this guarantee is backed by the largest wholesaledrug house in Canada, who will take your unsupported word if you want your money refunded.

CZAR SEES DIARY OF SECRET POLICE

Kept Better Posted on Criminal Records Than Any Man In Russia.

PARIS, Sept. 24—The Journal caps its recent sensational revelations concerning the action of the Russian secret police in foreign countries with an article entitled "The Czar Knows Everything," and illustrated with what purports to be facsimile reproductions of entries in a diary of curren evens daily submitted to his majesty's inspection.

A volume of this diary which was kept by the chief of the police department has, according to the Paris newspaper, passed into the possession of the revolutionaries, and the writer of the article declares that he has had it in his hands and examined the contents, which consists of a complete record of the labor agitations, popular disturbances, arrests, house-to-house searches, interrogations and cofessios of prisoers, ad discoveries made by the secret police at home ad abroad, all set forth in minute detail.

The passages which specially interested the czar are marked in the margin by his majesty's own hand, these marginal signs being subsequently varnished over to prevent them fading.

The Journal comments on the existence of this diary, saying that it throws light on the familiar contention that the czar is kept in ignorance of the repressive measures, which he would not tolerate if he knew of them, and that the disclosures prove that he is really more fully informed on the subject than any one else in Russia.

ASQUITH'S ANNOUNCEMENT ON THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

Imperial Army and Navy Scheme Outlined—Establishment of a Pacific Fleet—New Colonial Fleets

(London Daily Mail.)

Mr. Asquith outlined to a deeply attentive House of Commons the preliminary plan for a great co-ordinated British fighting force throughout the world. It is the result of the Defence Conference between the Colonies and the home authorities. The scheme is as follows:—

IMPERIAL ARMY.

1. Standarisation of Dominion forces, weapons, transport, and the like with those of Britain.
2. Autonomy of each Dominion.
3. But if a Dominion desires in emergency its forces can be rapidly combined into a homogeneous Imperial Army.

IMPERIAL NAVY.

1. New Zealand adheres to the policy of contributing to the home navy.
2. Canada and Australia lay the foundation of fleets of their own.
3. The training of Dominion personnels will be the same as in England and the ships and guns will be uniform.
4. A Pacific fleet will be established, consisting of three units:—

EAST INDIES.
1 Dreadnought cruiser.
3 2nd class cruisers.
6 destroyers.
3 submarines.

AUSTRALIA.
1 Dreadnought cruiser (Commonwealth gift.)
3 2nd class cruisers.
6 destroyers.
The Commonwealth with help from Britain will maintain this unit and eventually a dockyard at Sydney.

CHINA SEAS.
1 Dreadnought cruiser (New Zealand gift.)
3 2nd class cruisers.
6 destroyers.
2 submarines.
The smallest vessels will be in New Zealand waters, and the contribution of the Colony will help to pay for this unit.

5. Canada will start her own navy with second class cruisers and destroyers, some to be stationed on the Atlantic and some on the Pacific seaboard. She will also maintain the dockyards at Halifax and Esquimalt.

DETAILS OF THE SCHEME.

Mr. Asquith's statement was made in reply to a question by Mr. Long. He explained:

"The proposals approved of by the Conference which has been held must be taken, so far as the delegates of the Dominion are concerned, to be ad referendum, and to have no binding force unless and until submitted to the various Parliaments. I should say with special reference to the delegates from South Africa that they did not feel themselves in a position in regard to either naval or military defence to submit or to approve positive proposals until the union of South Africa was an accomplished fact.

1. "As regards military defence, after the main conference at the Foreign Office a military conference took place at the War Office, and resulted in an agreement that, without impairing the complete control of the Government of each Dominion over the military forces raised within it, those forces should be standardised, the formation of units, the arrangements for transport, the patterns of weapons, etc., being as far as possible assimilated to those which have been recently worked out for the British Army.

"Thus, while the Dominion troops would in each case be raised for the defence of the Dominion concerned, it would be made readily practicable in case of need for that Dominion to mobilize and use them for the defence of the Empire as a whole."

Details were worked out by an expert sub-conference, and—

"The result was a plan for so organising the forces of the crown wherever they are that, while preserving the complete autonomy of each Dominion, should these Dominions desire to assist in the defence of the Empire in a real emergency their forces could be rapidly combined into one homogeneous Imperial Army.

NEW COLONIAL FLEETS.

"2. Navy. New Zealand preferred to adhere to her present policy of contribution, Canada and Australia preferred to lay the foundation of fleets of their own.

"It was recognized that in building up a fleet a number of conditions should be conformed to. The first must be of a certain size in order to offer a permanent career to the officers and men engaged in the Service. The personnel should be trained and disciplined under regulations similar to those established in the Royal Navy in order to allow of both interchange and union between the British and the Dominion Services, and with the same object the standard of vessels and armoments should be uniform.

"A remodelling of the squadrons maintained in the Far Eastern waters was considered on the basis of establishing a Pacific Fleet, to consist of three units in the East Indies, Australia and China Seas, each comprising, with some variations, a large armoured cruiser of the new Indomitable type, three second-class cruisers of the Bristol type, six destroyers of the River class and three submarines of the C class. The generous offer, first of New Zealand and then of the Commonwealth Government to contribute to Imperial naval defence by the gift each of a battleship, was accepted with the substition of cruisers of the new Indomitable type for battleships.

"As regards Australia, the suggested arrangement is that with some temporary assistance from Imperial funds the Commonwealth Government should provide and maintain the Australian unit of the Pacific fleet.

"The contribution of the New Zealand Government would be applied towards the maintenance of the China unit, of which some of the smaller vessels would have New Zealand waters as their headquarters. The New Zealan armoured cruiser would be stationed in China waters.

"As regards Canada, it was considered that her double seaboard rendered the provision of a fleet unit of the same kind unsuitable for the present. It was proposed, according to the amount of money that might be available, that Canada should make a start with cruisers of the Bristol class and destroyers of an improved River class—a part to be stationed on the Atlantic seaboard and a part on the Pacific. In accordance with an arrangement already made the Canadian Government would undertake the maintenance of dockyards at Halifax and Esquimalt, and it was a part of the arrangement proposed by the Australian representatives that the Commonwealth Government should eventually undertake the maintenance of the dockyard at Sydney."

RHEUMATISM DRIVEN FROM THE BLOOD

A Remedy Which Assists Nature and Makes a Cure that is Permanent as This Case Proves

Every sufferer from rheumatism wants to be cured and to stay cured. The prospect of the frequent return of the trouble is not attractive to anybody who has gone through one siege. Most treatments aim simply to "keep down" the rheumatic poisons in the blood. The tonic treatment by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills has proved by hundreds of cures that it builds up the blood to a point that enables it to cast out these poisons through the regular channels of excretion—the bowels, the kidneys and the skin. When this is done the rheumatism is permanently cured, and as long as the blood is kept pure and rich the patient will be free from rheumatism. Mr. Thomas McNeil, Richibucto, N. B., says—"Permit me to bear testimony to the worth of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a cure for acute rheumatism. My son, Frederick, was subejct to this painful trouble for a period of eight or ten years, and during this time periodical attacks would regularly occur. His last attack was a most severe one, and the pains were excruciating in the extreme, shooting through the various parts of the body to such an extent that even the approach of any person would cause him to cry out with fear, and he had rest neither day or night. Our family doctor, a man of skill and experience, applied many remedies without avail, and could give no encouragement other than that the warmer weather then approaching might prove beneficial. Just at this time we noticed where some person similarly afflicted had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to try them. He kept on using the Pills, each succeeding box showing improvement, until he had taken ten boxes, when all pains and aches had completely disappeared, and although his mode of life is that of a fisherman, and consequently exposed to both wet and cold, he has had no return of any of the symptoms whatever. The cure is complete, and is entirely due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

You can get these Pills from any medicine dealer or they will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ANOTHER JEWISH MASSACRE AT KIEFF

Horrible Tales of Outrages Perpetrated by Russians

A Thousand Wounded and at Leas Thirty Killed by the Mob.

BERLIN, Sept. 24. — News reached here today of an anti-Jewish pogrom at Kieff, Russia, which began on the Jewish New Year Day, September 16, and continued for two days thereafter. The Russian censorship succeeded in preventing the news from reaching the outside world until today.

It is stated that eighteen Jews were killed; eleven died later of their wounds; 150 were seriously injured, and more than a thousand less severely hurt. The Jews in defending themselves killed three of their assailants and wounded eighteen.

According to the stories published here from Jewish sources the outbreak was organized, like others that have occurred, by the reactionary League of Patriots in consequence of the reform movement. The leaguers brought a mob of peasants into the town from the surrounding country. They were made half drunk with spirits, their anti-Jew superstitions were worked upon, and then with town hoodlums they were let loose in the ghetto.

The first attacked a synagogue where a new year service was going on. They butchered the rabbi, drove the worshippers into the streets and pursued them with clubs, axes and suchlike weapons. Those who were not caught on the streets, were chased in houses, where they were struck down, after which the furniture in the houses was thrown into the streets to furnish material for bonfires. On one such fire two Jewish boys were thrown and roasted alive.

Elsewhere rioters collected a number of Jewish women and girls, stripped them naked and drove them into the streets, the onlookers jeering and spitting at them.

A few young Jews who had revolvers stood with their backs to a wall and kept their assailants at bay for a while, shooting three of them. Ultimately the youths were overpowered by numbers and hacked to death by axes.

In the meantime the owners of houses that had not yet been attacked barricaded their doors and windows, and when the mob began to batter at the doors women poured boiling water on them from the upper windows. The infuriated rioters finally forced their way into the dwellings, sought the Jews supporting the women and hurled them out of the windows into the streets.

Similar atrocities, regardless of age or sex, continued for three days without interference by the authorities, until a Jewish deputation finaly persuaded the Governor to send troops, who dispersed the mob and occupied the approaches to the Ghetto.

None of the rioters were arrested. The murdered Jews were removed to mortuaries. Many of the wounded were taken to hospitals.

WOMEN BOYCOTT VILLAGE PRIEST

His Ban on Only Dancing Festival In the Year is Bitterly Resented.

PARIS, Sept. 24—Through his condemnation of the frivolity of dancing, the cure of the little town of Puget-Ville, near Toulon, has found his church boycotted by all the women of the community.

Some Sundays ago a number of dancing booths were set up in the town on the occasion of the local festival. But the vicar considers dancing immoral and in his sermon on the Sunday morning of the festival he said the only young woman who would be seen that evening at the dancing booths would be those of frivolous character and light morals.

The women of the congregation took great offense at the sermon, for dancing takes place only once a year at Puget-Ville, and all the women take part then. So that evening all the young women of the congregation attended the ball. They have also boycotted the cure and the parish church, walking three miles to the neighboring parish on Sundays.

Finding his church deserted and himself ignored by all the women in the place, the cure proffered an olive branch through his verger. The women thereupon held a meeting and decided that they would continue the boycott until the cure publicly retracted the objectionable sermon and promised not to interfere with the dancing next year.

The cure has referred the matter to his bishop, and there the matter stands.

HEREDITY.

'Your daughters music is improving," said the professor, "but when she gets to the scales I have to watch her pretty closely."

"Just like her father," said Mrs. Nuritch. 'He made his money in the grocery business."

E. CLINTON BROWN,
DRUGGIST,
Cor. Union and Waterloo Streets.
'Phone 1006.

Don't Have Your Sight

tested in a hurry, unless you want the wrong glasses, the idea of testing sight in a few minutes is ridiculous. D. BOYANER, the Optician, takes plenty of time and makes the Glasses right. Call at 38 Dock street.

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H.P. is the new SAUCE imported from England.

Your Grocer sells it—buy a bottle to-day.

Years of Service
Made for years of service are knives, forks, spoons, etc., stamped
"1847 ROGERS BROS."
When buying silver, you should look for this mark. It assures you of the best.
Best tea sets, dishes, waiters, etc., are stamped
MERIDEN BRITA CO.
SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS
"Silver Plate that Wears"

CANADIAN ORDER FORESTERS
Assessment System, Fraternal Insurance.
NIGHT OF MEETINGS CITY COURTS
COURT ST. JOHN, No. 470—Orange Hall, Germain street, 1st Friday in month.
COURT UNION JACK, No. 549—Orange Hall, Germain Street, 4th Wednesday.
COURT NORTH END, No. 567—Union Hall, Main street, last Tuesday each month.
COURT YUKON, No. 733—Orange Hall, Simonds street, Third Wednesday.
COURT HIAWATHA, No. 753—Temperance Hall, Market Building, 1st Wednesday.
Offices of the order
PALMERS' CHAMBERS,
64 Princess Street.
R. W. WIGMORE,
District Deputy.
D. R. KENNEDY,
District Organizer.

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UP-TO-DATE MILLINERY IS TO BE HAD FROM US
Also a complete line of Moire Silks, Velvets and Velvet Ribbons, Taffeta and Satin Ribons, Ornaments and Novelties. Wings, Fancy Feathers and Ostrich Plumes.
REDMOND'S
177 UNION ST.

REMEMBER!
when buying biscuit to ask for the
BEST 10c VALUE
— THE —
Village Biscuit

MARRIAGES

BURKE - SHANNON.—On Sept. 22nd, at Brookville, Carleton Co., N. B., by Rev. Joseph A. Cahill, Mr. Boardman W. Burke to Miss Eva C. Shannon.

FRASER - SCOTT.—At the residence of the bride, Canterbury Station, N. B., on Sept. 22nd, by Rev. J. E. Flewelling, rector of Canterbury, assisted by Rev. H. C. Fraser, brother of the groom, Otty J. Fraser, of St. John, to Miss Catherine (Kate), second daughter of Richard H. Scott.

DEATHS

STIRLING.—In this city, on Sept. 23rd, of cholera infantum, Grace Stirling, aged four years.
Funeral on Staurday at 10 o'clock from her parents' residence, 64 Waterloo street.

PRATT.—At his residence, Welsford, Queens Co., N. B., on Sept. 23rd, William P. Pratt, aged 90 years, six months, leaving a wife to mourn her loss.
Funeral on Saturday, 25th inst., from the residence of the late Alexander Cairns, 207 Sydney street, St. John, at 2.30 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.