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POOR DOCUMENT

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The Evening Gazette.

The Evening Gazette is the Largest daily paper in the Maritime Provinces.

A NEW STORY,
The Master of Ballantrae,
By ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, Author of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

VOL. III.---WHOLE NO. 524. ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

Is offering rare inducements until further notice far outdoing all previous advertisements. Grey Flannels for Men and Boys Shirts, 13 cents a yard; Swansdown, fine heavy make 8c., 9c., 10c.; Tapestry Carpets from 65 cents a yard down to 40 cents; 100 Doz. Towels, 42 inch at 9 cents, 10 cents, 12 cents and 25 cents. There are also big bargains in Tweed for Men and Boys wear as low as 26 cents a yard. In Red Flannels there are a great fall. Linen crashes down to 8 cents a yard. Men and Boys Shirts and Drawers down to 40 cents on the Dollar. Linen Handkerchiefs 4 cents each. FINE GOODS.—Men's White and Colored Shirts down to 40 cents each; a Job Lot of Men's Braces 40 inch long, Brass Buckles and ends, 25 cents a pair, original price 45 cents.

J. W. MONTGOMERY,
9 KING STREET.

HUNTER, HAMILTON & McKAY.

GLASS AND PUTTY.
McCAW, STEVENSON & ORR'S
PATENT 'GLAZIER" DECORATION,
A Perfect Substitute for Stained Glass.
New Designs in Window Shades and Wall Papers.
F. E. HOLMAN, - - 48 King Street.

THE VERDICT.

If you want Woo Fascinators, Clouds, Squares, Vests with or without sleeves, Children's Jackets, Wool Shoes, Mitts, &c., we are showing a pretty lot, which we are selling at the lowes living profit.
KEDEY & CO.,
213 UNION STREET,
P. S.—When you call don't forget to ask to see our 25 cent Black Wool Hose.
K. & Co.

SHARP'S
Favorably known for upwards of forty years it has become a household name No family should be without it. It is simple and very effectual. In cases of Croup and Whooping Cough it is marvelous what has been accomplished by it.
BALSAM
In its use the sufferer finds instant relief. How anxiously the mother watche over the child when suffering from these dreadful diseases, and would not she give anything if only the dear little one could be relieved- Be advised of
HOREHOUND
and keep constantly on hand in a convenient place a bottle of this Balsam. If you cannot get it of your dealer, send direct to us, in stamps or currency, 30 cents,
ANISE SEED.
with your address, and we will forward, carriage prepaid, one bottle of this wonderful remedy, so that you may try it and be convinced.
SHARP'S BALSAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
CONNOR & DINSMORE, Proprietors,
Saint John, N. B.
T. B. BARKER & SONS, Wholesale Agents.

1889. XMAS, 1889.
Just received another lot of the following useful Christmas Goods:
6 Doz Children's Trays, Assorted;
Beautiful Brass and Copper Tea Kettles;
12 Very Handsome Brass Tea Kettles with Stands and Lamps.
SHERATON & SELFRIDGE,
38 King St., Opposite Royal Hotel.
Telephone 358.

BOUDOIR CALENDAR.
An exquisitely dainty daily remembrancer, with quotations specially suited for ladies; decorated in turquoise blue, gold, and bronze, and bearing delicate sprays of blush rose. This calendar displays the numerals in red. It is ornamented back and front to correspond, and is suspended by gold cord. Price 50 cents.
FOR SALE BY
J. & A. McMILLAN,
98 and 100 Prince William St., St. John, N. B.

The New Crockery Store,
94 KING STREET,
NOW SHOWING FULL LINES OF
FANCY CHINA, FRUIT SETS AND DISHES,
IN THE LATEST PATTERNS.
CHARLES MASTERS.

SECOND EDITION.

THE NOMINATIONS FILED.

SOME OF THE NAMES ATTACHED TO THE DIFFERENT TICKETS.

Hon. Provincial Secretary McLellan Makes a Few Remarks to the Electors This Afternoon.

The court room was crowded this morning with electors to hear the nomination of the candidates to contend the coming local election. At 11 o'clock Sheriff Harding opened the city and city and county courts by reading the writs. He was then sworn to impartially fulfil the duties of his office by Magistrate Lockhart. Deputy Sheriff Rankin was also sworn. In pursuance with the writs just read, he asked the electors of the city and county of St. John to proceed with nominations, and read sections of the act in reference to these. The Sheriff also read the law in reference to a change of ward or pariah, for a voter and stated that before such a change could be made it would be necessary to make an affidavit to the Sheriff before the day of the election.

The nominations of the candidates were duly filed.

THE GOVERNMENT TICKET.

H. J. Thorne and J. H. Parks, for the city, and D. McLellan, W. A. Quinton, W. B. Carvill and H. Lawrence Sturdee for the county were nominated by Boyle Travers, M. D., G. G. Murdock, John McMillan, J. Connor, John Tapley, J. Horncastle, R. V. DeBury, D. J. Purdy, Chas. E. Hilyard, J. M. Smith, W. C. R. Allan, A. O. Skinner, J. S. Climo, J. O. Stackhouse, George McAvity, D. H. Nase N. C. Scott, J. H. Kinnear, R. R. Ritchie, John McLeod, G. McAlpine and others.

THE OPPOSITION TICKET.

Silas Alward and A. C. Smith for for the city, and A. A. Stockton, H. A. McKeown, James Rourke and Wm. Shaw, for the county, were nominated by W. W. Turnbull, H. D. Troop, J. A. Chesley, A. Everitt, C. H. Fairweather, J. R. Woodburn, Wm Peters, Chas. McLaughlan, W. H. Hayward, J. McA. Hutchings, J. J. Bostwick, R. R. Barnes, S. J. DeForest, E. W. Paul, P. R. Inches, Thomas Finlay, H. H. Austin, S. J. Strang, A. Christie, A. Lockhart, L. Colwell and others.

This afternoon the Court House was crowded to its utmost. Sheriff Harding read the nominations and made some references to the voting on the day of local elections. Mr. A. A. Stockton for the opposition, and Mr. Wm. Quinton on behalf of the government candidates, stated that this would be left entirely to the discretion of the Sheriff. After a few remarks with reference to the polling booths, he declared the court closed until the morning of January 22nd, for the counting of the ballots.

James G. Forbes was then chosen chairman of the meeting.

Hon. Provincial Secretary David McLellan was accorded an enthusiastic reception as he came forward in response to the call for a speech. He was suffering, he said, from some indisposition, and asked those present to bear with him for a few moments only. He thought it necessary to review briefly his past political life. In 1877 he was elected by a handsome majority over his opponents. Again in 1882 he was carried through by a large majority. He sat as an independent member of the house, but had stood by the government, as he believed it had worked in the best interests of the people.

The Provincial Secretary spoke of the stand he had taken on different occasions. His friends Dr. Stockton and Dr. Alward said he had voted against the dock scheme. He had, he would not attempt to deny the fact. But why, simply because that was incorporated as a feature of a bill to vote away a million and a half of the Province's money.

He asked if anyone could discover where Dr. Stockton had ever found fault with the administration of affairs before the present time. He himself could show that Dr. Stockton had always approved of the actions of the Government. Mr. McKeown, although not in the legislature had, also hitherto supported the government. But now he found them entirely at fault. If Mr. McKeown, ever got a seat in the House he would likely revert to his old opinions and take sides with the government.

With regard to the conversation that took place between himself and Messrs. Alward and Stockton about the "Peters" question he had a few words to say. Some little matters had been referred to by these gentlemen and he meant to thoroughly sift them. In this conversation he had asked Messrs. Stockton and Alward what they would do if Mr. Ritchie were appointed to the magistracy. They said they were pledged to resign. He thought this was premature as a majority of the government were of the opinion that Mr. Ritchie should be appointed.

He had made a proposition to Dr. Stockton in Mr. Geo. McLeod's office, to the effect that he (Stockton) should take the Solicitor Generalship; that Mr. Peters should be appointed to the judgeship of the civil court; and that Mr. Ritchie should be appointed to the police magistracy; that if he (Stockton) were not again elected that he (McLellan) would resign his portfolio and stand by him. He challenged Dr. Stockton to reply.

Dr. Stockton stated that some such proposition had been made, and Mr. McLellan had also said he would make Mr. Ritchie's Roman Catholic friends pay for the election.

The Provincial Secretary indignantly repudiated this latter statement. He denounced it as the most deliberate falsehood he had ever heard uttered.

Up to the present, and especially when Dr. Stockton was associated with him, he had always had the greatest respect for that gentleman, but—

Dr. Stockton—"We are personal friends yet, I hope."

Provincial Secretary—"Yes. We are friends."

Later, he had met Drs. Alward and Stockton and H. D. Troop at Mr. Geo. McLeod's house. They said they would go and see Mr. B. L. Peters. When they came back they reported that Mr. Peters said he was only a servant of the Common Council. He (McLellan) said if the government wanted to make this appointment he would not say nay.

Afterwards Drs. Alward and Stockton consented that the magistracy be given to Mr. Ritchie and the Civil Court judgeship be given Mr. Peters provisionally, that is, that Mr. Peters should be continued Police Magistrate until new legislation was obtained.

A MAN named Cole who has been trapping at Caledonia this fall has disappeared. He went out a few days ago to take up his traps and did not return. Search having been made it was found that he had taken them all up but one. It is supposed that in crossing some piece of ice he went through and was drowned.—Annapolis Spectator.

HOLDING THE INQUEST.—The inquest on the body of Mrs. Austin was being held this afternoon at the City Hall, West end, when THE GAZETTE went to press.

PARLIAMENT TO BE DISSOLVED.

The Information is Strictly Accurate—The Reasons Why the Government has Decided on this Course.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The London correspondent of the Herald telegraphs as follows: I learn from the most unquestionable sources of information that it is the intention of the Government to dissolve parliament as soon as possible after the budget has been passed, or should any serious opposition to it arise, to take the sense of the country upon that and the general policy of the administration without further delay.

This announcement will take the members of parliament and the general public by surprise, and it is quite possible some of the ministerial organs will endeavor for the moment to cast doubt upon it. All the same it is strictly accurate and represents the full and well considered intentions of the ministry.

The reasons which have induced the government to come to this determination are manifold. In the first place they rely greatly upon the popularity of Balfour. It is believed that the popularity of the Budget will be so great as to neutralize the forces of the opposition. Then it is anticipated that the issue of the O'Shea divorce suit will be to seriously damage Parnell and that it will be wise to go to the country while the Irish leader is under the cloud which it is supposed the trial will inevitably cast over him. The Irish party will it is believed for the time be completely discredited.

Briefly the calculations of the ministry are founded to a very large extent on the divorce suit which so suddenly made its appearance in the cause list in the closing days of 1889, and it is not thought possible that these calculations can be wholly falsified.

The government also believes that the longer the election is deferred under the present circumstances the better will become the chances of their opponents.

The causes of dissatisfaction that already exist are in reference to the titles question, free education question, and the proposed land purchase scheme, but if the ministry could obtain a renewed mandate from the people all opposition whether from within or without would be effectually broken down.

A GERMAN SAILOR MALTREATED.

The Consul Complains to the Berlin Authorities.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

MARSEILLES, Jan 13.—The crew of the French steamer at this port recently maltreated a German sailor. Complaints about the affair have been made to the French officers and proved futile, and the German consul has complained about the matter to the authorities at Berlin.

Heavy Storm in Pennsylvania.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURG, Pa. Jan. 13.—A terrific storm passed over the city about 6 o'clock this morning doing considerable damage and prostrating the wires in every directions.

The telegraph service is badly crippled.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, Jan 13.

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
WHEAT.				
July	80¼	80¼	80	80¼
Feb	78¾	78¾	78¼	78¼
May	82	82¼	81¼	82
CORN.				
Feb	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
May	31¼	32	31¼	31¼
July	32½	32¼	32¼	32¼
PORK.				
Feb	9.00	9.55	9.50	9.55
May	9.87	9.90	9.87	9.90
LARD.				
	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼

THE MAN FROM JEMSEG swooped down on the den of the news editor like a hawk. Plunging a hand into one pocket after another, he finally drew forth eight shinning half dollars "I want THE GAZETTE." said he, "For three hundred and twelve days, and as many more as it is issued during the next twelve months."

The News editor carelessly swept the shekels into the treasury and handed the Jemsegger a receipt.

"How is it," queried the man from Jemseg, "that it has never been publicly announced that the paper I have been taking for years is run by a milicete, in the milicete interest?"

"My dear sir," answered the news editor, "you misapprehend, the milicete occupies only a subordinate position on our morning contemporary and——"

"Great Scott!" interrupted the man from Jemseg. "It's a subordinate, is it, that wants our marine to consist of birch bark canoes, and hand sleds substituted for our present modes of travel by land? that would make Portland or Halifax the winter port of Canada? that would fill the streets of the city with wigwams and drive your manufacturers and merchants into exile?"

"But the head," said the news editor, is——"

"Blank the head! his working for Milicete supremacy, and we have just as much interest in this thing as this man from the forests of River Hebert! When we come to the city we want to buy something besides moccasins, snow shoes and baskets! We want wet groceries, sir! and dry groceries, and flour, and wet groceries and salt, and fish, and wet groceries and dry goods, and boots and shoes, and tea and coffee, and wet groceries! How should we get them if St. John were nothing but a Milicete encampment?"

How indeed. Then the news editor gave the Jemsegger some reliable election figures and he went away comparatively happy.

THE ROBB steel furnace for wood is becoming more favorably known every day and even at this late time of the season Messrs. Robb are placing more of them, having shipped two or three along the line this week to be set up by their own workmen.

THE IMPORTS at Windsor N. S., during 1889 amounted to $193,581, an increase of $16,441 over the previous year. The exports totalled $149,659, an increase of $15,467. The export of plaster was 145,358 tons, an increase of 20,858 tons.

THE COMING ORATORIO.—Tickets for the Oratorio "Messiah," are now for sale at the stores of Messrs. A. C. Smith & Co., Flood & Sons and C. K. Short. They are to be obtained also from the active members.

GREAT SCOTT! my heart sinks when I pause
A moment and consider,
How shortly they will mix their tears
With those of McGinty's widder.

SOFT SNAPS.—The Sun's short notes that purport to have been written for the Telegraph.

THERE WERE registered at the port of Annapolis Dec. 31, 75 vessels measuring 12,150 tons.

WAKEMAN'S WANDERINGS.

THE SUPERSTITIONS OF BRITTANY, CORNWALL AND IRELAND.

Edgar Wakeman Points Out the Similarity of the Folk Lore of These Three Localities.

QUIMPERLE, Brittany, Dec. 26, 1889.

In the interweaving of Paganism and Christianity there was undoubtedly large ecclesiastical sanction entertained towards many of the superstitious practices of the Armoricans, the ancient Breton people. As with their race brethren of Ireland, Wales and Cornwall, the retention to almost the present day of a distinct language, and the fostering of the clan theory of society, left countless legends, superstitions and customs among this stolid though remarkably impressive and sentimental people. The most trivial study of the subject will reveal, especially in Brittany, Ireland and Cornwall, precisely the same tremendous groupings of pagan monuments; startlingly similar customs and practices lingering as ineradicable outgrowth of a like pagan influence from a common Celtic parentage; a rude and almost barbaric mythology, half-pagan and half-Christian, from a like stock and time; and, a wondrous troop of wraiths, fairies, elves, and quaint old legends clung to and treasured with the same interesting and defiant pertinacity. Brittany has less of the queer and comical giants and giant-fighters like Bellerian, Cormoran, Jack the Giant-killer. Holiburn of the Cairn, Nancledry, Trebiggan, Blunderbus, Gogmagog. Thunderbone and Bolster of Cornish mythology. Breton peasantry are perhaps not in the thrall of so many and such a variety of the "wee folk," as may be found in the "brownies," the "spriggans," the "buccas" or "knockers," and the "piskies" of Cornwall, or the "banshee," the "farshee" the "dullaghans" the "pookas," the "hurleers," and those rare little imps in green, the "leprechauns," of Ireland; but still the Breton folk boast their giants bold, as wonderful as Cornwall's; their demonology possesses kindly elves and torturing fairy rascals of equal standing, and from the same origin as those of the Irish; while I find innumerable portents, superstitions and superstitous customs precisely the same among the peasantry of each country. The remarkable thing about it all is that while the lowly of Ireland and Brittany are fervent Catholics, there is scarcely a Catholic in Cornwall, nine-tenths of its people being equally as fervent Wesleyan Methodists, and the remainder, Church of England adherents. Yet the same merging of the Druidic religion into these violently opposing forms of Christianity exist: and the follower of Wesley in Cornwall, is as much of a pagan, in this respect, to-day as the peasant follower of St. Patrick, in Ireland, or the devout Catholic peasant in Brittany.

Among all these people the wonderful stone monuments of their early pagan ancestors are the haunts of the "wee folk." The latter hold possession of them perform nightly the old Druidic rites about them; guard untold treasures beneath them; entice unworthy folk to them for all manner of confusion and worse; cause blights and charms to be wrought within their weird presences; create ties of marital fidelity or of innocence or guilt of crime; provide sovereign remedies for certain diseases; give opportunities to those who will brave their presence at night for sale of their souls to the evil one, as well as for secret rites which effect expatiation; and issue forth at all grewsome hours to all manner of folk with harm and help on expeditions of punishment and errands of mercy. All this is to that degree of likeness and persistent treasuring that were there no other ethnological parallels, one could not escape the proof that the first Celts of Ireland and the first people of Cornwall and Brittany were not only common stock, but were, while pagans, a people of common language, customs, and of interest as against the savage and finally all-conquering SAXONS. Another fact of interest has aided in investing these granite enigmas of pagan times with sacred interest. When Christianity first strove to overthrow paganism in Brittany, Cornwall and Ireland, it was found necessary to temporize with existing beliefs. Thus, the earliest Christian missionary dare not at once destroy, or cause the removal of, the ogham stones of Ireland, the huge monoliths of Cornwall and the mighty pillar stones and dolmens of Brittany. Instead, as mighty emblems of the new religion were built upon them, or beside them. Go where you will in these three lands, each marvelously rich in pagan remains, the great stone cross will be seen gleaming pure and white, upon or beside, the emblems of the Druidic faith. So intense was the reverence for the latter among the early peoples, that no one save Charlemange, in Brittany, ever had the power or hardihood to attempt their widespread destruction. This compromise effected and ever since maintained between Paganism and Christianity has always been thoroughly recognized by every priest of Ireland and *recteur* of Brittany; while the power of Wesley in gaining complete control over the hearts of the people of Cornwall was in no other way so remarkably shown as in his preaching, precisely as did St. Patrick 1300 years before him, in the open fields, where the Christian Cross and the pagan monument, hallowed in common by the people, stood side by side together.

One must know these facts to know these people, and to understand the deeply sacred traditional association in their minds linking their lives and religion of the present to the Druidic beliefs and practices and the heroic myths of the past. It accounts not only for the sanctity with which all these relics are regarded, but also for the extraordinary demonology with which they are invested and those weird and semi-barbaric powers with which they are accredited. It is an universal belief in the department of Morbihan among the lowly, that one cures rheumatism by dragging himself across, or through a hollowed, Druidic stone and invoking the good offices of St. Etinne. Nothing could more clearly illustrate than this the blending of pagan and Christain influence and belief. A bit of stone chipped from these pagan monuments is a sovereign cure for headache with the Breton peasantry. The "rocking-stones," or stones of the dwarfs, furnish tests of innocence, as in Ireland and Cornwall, but in an exactly opposite manner. In the latter countries one accused of guilt may move a rocking-stone by the gentlest touch, if innocent. Here one's innocence is alone certified to if the application of his greatest strength fails to cause its vibration. In a number of districts in Brittany there still exists the tradition of olden pagan summer time religious ceremonies, also still preserved in Cornwall. Each Saturday in June the youths and lasses repair to a pagan dolmen, rigorously excluding all married folk, for long and vigorous dances about the ancient and sepulchral monument. The men are provided with green wheateare in their hat-bands, the maidens with flax-blossoms pinned to their high, white caps. On arriving at the place those whose affections or troths have been blighted, lay their wreaths of wheat and flax upon the gray old stones. If during the festivities their loves remain unchanged the offerings will for weeks remain green and fresh; but if their affections be diverted, the withering of the wreaths will instananeously follow. A "rocking stone" not a mile from this town possesses powers of far more dreadful import; though I could not discover reason for the injustice of their applicability to women alone. It is called "The rock of the betrayed spouses." It is consulted to this day by husbands who suspect their wives of infidelity. The partner of a faithless wife finds himself unable to move it; and it will rock violently if she be innocent.

These are but a few instances among scores I could cite of Breton belief in the supernatural powers, in common with a like or similar belief of the Irish and Cornwall peasantry; inherently existing in these pagan monuments. When we come to the demonology, legendary lore and treasured everyday superstitions and portents, the affinity is quite as marked and entertaining. The generic term for all fairies and elves of active viciousness or geniality in Cornwall is "pixy," in Ireland, "sidh," Anglicized into "shee," as "far-shee," and "ban-shee," man and woman of the mountains or fairy mansions; in Brittany, "Korrigans" of which there are many families, the principal ones, representing respectively good and evil spirits, being the "Teux," and the "Korils." The pagan sepulchral and Druidic monuments as well as Christian church-yards are invariably the headquarters of all these little people; but for some inexplicable reason the wild moors strewn with dolmens and pillar stones are especially the domain of powerful evil spirits. The "Teux" issue from their abodes in friendly beneficence to assuage all manner of ills at the humble Breton fireside, and to exert the kindliest offices with the sodden peasant in his interminable toil in the fields, or to aid the fisherman in his hazardous labors along the howling coast; but the "Korils," those malevolent imps of Breton superstition, are ever on the alert to annoy and distress. They dance and perform the wildest orgies around dreary dolmens and pillar-stones from night-fall until day-dreak; and all manner of evil will befall him who chances upon their enchanted ground during there witching hours. The least penalty he will suffer is to be compelled to dance with such fury that every bone in his body seems breaking, until the crowing of the cock at the first streak of dawn; disbelieving ones who have braved their powers have been whisked through the air never to reappear in mortal form; drunken pipers, desecrating their roadside haunts with saucy rondeaux and roulades, when returning from the village fetes, have paid penance with their lives; and these elfin enemies of mankind are at the bottom of every manner of mischief and misfortune befalling the humbler classes of Brittany.

Breton folk have no sad and mournful "banshee" as have the Irish but what could be more touching than the universal superstition that on the eve of the Fete des Morts, in November, the souls of the departed are allowed to visit their loved ones upon earth and reinhabit the places they once occupied, all in benignancy and content. On that night there is not a humble home in Brittany, where, on the awed and hushed retiring of the occupants, the fire-place is not banked high with blazing fir, and the table set with the best viands the household possesses, for the possible use of the ghostly company, "so numerous in the house," Souvestre tells, "as the leaves in the deep Breton lanes." Out of this belief and practice has grown a superstition of the grimmest character. The return of the spirits of the dead compels the appearance of a grisly retinue. These attendants are known as "Lavandieres de Nuit," washerwomen of the night. These phantoms wash the shrouds of the dead. They work with incredible zeal and fury, and force luckless passers, under penalty of death, to help them, never failing to dislocate their arms if they wring the linen the wrong way. There is also in Brittany a numerous brood of monsters, dragons and unhappy spirits whose offices are especially to watch over the untold treasures concealed beneath pillar-stones and dolmens. Once each year at the hour of midnight mass of Christmas eve, these tortured spirits are freed from antagonisms to fraternize with each other or to quench their burning thirst at wells and streams. At this moment, all these wonderful treasures lie unguarded, and if the places are approached with certain herbs entwined with cinquefoil, a chance is given mortals to obtain the coveted wealth. The difficulty in securing it, however, has always been the fear on the part of the peasants that the stoney hosts would rush back pell-mell from their yearly diversion to sentinel their posts and claim the treasure-searcher's spirit to their own.

Brittany, always rich in heroic legends, is especially so in those ever delightful ones which wreathe the memory of Britain's "stainless king," Arthur of the Table Round. Though Cornwall lays claim to Arthur's birth-place, and place of death, at Camelford, Brittany's tenderest heritage of legend and song is in the imperishable traditions of his heroic life upon her soil. There is a rock in Finistere to which for seventeen years he fastened his steed. On the strand at Lannion he slew the dragon. At Mont St. Michael dwelt the terrible giant who fell by Arthur's arm. From the summits of the Menez-Arrez mountains his shadowy hosts is seen to defile at break of day whenever war is impending;

"Horsemen all mounted on war-steeds of gray,
Coursers that snort with the cold on the heights of the mountains."

That shadowless isle of Avalon to which he was conveyed after his mortal hurt, is held by Breton folk to be a little islet off the Cottes du Nord. And among the peasantry there is an almost universal loving belief in good Arthur's final return, in fulfilment of Merlin's prophecy.

Along down this line of Breton wraith, mystery and portend come countless troops of every-day superstitions. Many books might be filled with them. Here are a few any one can gather in this quaint land within a fortnight: Blight will come upon all infants unless blessings are bestowed before they are fed, or if passers fail to call out, "God bless you!" to its mother. Passing a sick person through the split trunk of a live fir-tree will remove dis-

CONCLUDED ON 4TH PAGE.

BARNUM WILL BUILD.

He Will Have His Own Mammoth Circus in New York.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Mr. P. T. Barnum has slightly recovered from his illness, and was seen this morning at the Victoria Hotel. He expressed himself as glad to say a few words concerning the rumors printed in the New York papers that he contemplates erecting a large circus building near Central Park. Mr. Barnum said: "When the new Madison Square Garden was projected I readily consented to take $20,000 in stock, but this was with the distinct understanding that the building should be completed in such a manner as would enable us to give our show there without any curtailment or omission. What was my surprise when the plans of the building were submitted to me to find they had been so made as to make it absolutely impossible for me to make use of the place, and consequently forbid my carrying out my agreement. I shall promptly begin suit against the company at once, on my return, for the $20,000 I put into the scheme."

Mr. Bailey, Barnum's partner, was found at the Olympic. He said: "We shall buy real estate for the purpose of putting up our own garden, and we shall break ground just so soon as we select ground that is suitable. We will not appear in New York until a building is completed. When we close here we shall go directly to New York.

NEW STOCK.—Just received from Havana the following fine brands of cigars: Suprema, Deliciosas, La Brilliante R. V. extra, New La Miel, Flor De Benito Suarez Conchas and Angel Queens, at S. Whitebone's, City Market Building, Charlotte st.

SECOND EDITION.

INSULT TO ENGLAND.

PORTUGUESE STUDENTS ATTACK THE BRITISH LEGATION.

Rumors That Senor Gomez, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will Resign.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

LISBON, Jan. 13.— Yesterday a mob, composed of students and others, shouting, "Down with the Ministry," attacked the British legation.

They demolished the escutcheon on the building and smashed the windows. The police were powerless to control them. They then broke the windows of the residences of various members of the Ministry, after which they dispersed.

It is rumored that Senor Gomez, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, will resign.

Negotiations with England, over the situation in Africa, were in regular course till Jan. 5th, when Mr. Glynnpetre, the British Minister, presented unexpected demands, to which Portugal replied on Jan. 8th as already announced, and the negotiations appear to have been still in progress when England's ultimatum arrived.

THE KHEDIVE'S COURTESY TO STANLEY.

Emin Pasha's Health is Now in a Satisfactory Condition.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A despatch from Cario says the Khedive has sent a special train to meet Stanley, at Suez, today. It is understood that Emin Pasha has sent to certain of his relatives a despatch stating that his health is now in a satisfactory condition.

CHARLOTTE,

No Opposition in Charlotte County.

SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B. Jan. 13.—Nomination proceedings quiet. The candidates nominated were Hon. James Mitchell, William Douglas, James Russell, Geo. F Hibbard—No opposition.

Anarchist Suicide Compact.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Detective Miller of Brooklyn, who broke up a gang of anarchist incendiaries about a year ago stated that he has received information which leads him to believe that a number of anarchists in New York and Brooklyn have entered into a compact to commit suicide.

At least four suicides have occurred recently among anarchists and Miller lately received a letter from a annoymous correspondent telling him that the violent anarchists had despaired of bringing about social revolution and there was nothing left for them but suicide, as they were destitute.

Portuguese Republicans.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

LONDON Jan. 13.—A despatch from Lisbon says, the Republican papers are trying to incite the people against what they call the cowardly monarchy of Portugal.

The Times' correspondent at Lisbon says, Minister Gomez has offered to resign in consequence of the excitement of the people.

The Cabinet is still sitting, discussing the situation.

Estimate of Influenza in Berlin.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

BERLIN, Jan. 13,—The total number of cases of influenza in Berlin is estimated at 400,000.

There have been 650 deaths due to the disease.

Warlike Movements.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY, Jan. 13.—The entire garrison of Goa, 500 strong, has been ordered to embark for Mozambique forthwith.

A Western Blizzard Raging.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 13.—A severe blizzard raged last night in Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska.

The Baron's Capture Confirmed.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

ZANZIBAR, Jan. 13.—The report of the capture of Baron Gravenreuth is confirmed.

Mrs. Fitz George Dead.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Mrs. Fitz George, the wife of the Duke of Cambridge is dead.

London Markets.

LONDON, 12.30 p'm.

Consols 97 for money and 97 ⅛ for the account.

United States Fours,	
Do. do. Fours and a half	
Atlantic and Great Western firsts	34¼
Do. do do seconds	
Canada Pacific	78½
Erie	27¼
do. Seconds	104
Illinois Central	37½
Mexican ordinary	7½
St Paul Common	
New York Central	55½
Pennsylvania	53
Reading	7½
Mexican Central new 4s	
Bar Silver	
Money 4½ per cent.	

Rate of discount in open market for both short and three months bills nominally 4⅛ @4½ per cent.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, 12.30 p m - Cotton steady, with fair demand. Amn middn 5 3-16d., sales 10000 spec and export 1000; rects 15000; All Amn. 10000. Futures quiet.

Way to Equatorial Provinces.

The routes are two. The quicker is down the Red Sea to Suakim; thence by caravan 240 miles to Berber; thence by nuggar or steamer to Khartoum; thence 1,010 miles to Lado, also by water. A very quick trip without delays would be forty days. The other route is by river 500 miles to Assouan, six miles by rail around the first cataract, 120 miles by water to Korosko, nine days by caravan to Abou Hammed, and thence by water and caravan to Berber, and the rest of the journey as before. The desert journey from Korosko to Abou Hammed is a hard one, with water at but one place on the route; but it is taken to cut off the great bend of the Nile, which is full of rapids. —Col. H. G. Prout in Scribner.

Oldest Newspaper in the World.

The oldest newspaper in the world is The King Pau, or capital sheet, which is published at Pekin, China. It first appeared in the year 911 and since 1813 has not missed a single issue. For the first few hundred years all the work on The King Pau was done with brushes. At present it prints three editions daily and has a circulation of 14,000 copies.—St. Louis Republic.

Youthful Affection.

"What does Charlie say in his letter, Marie?"

"He's going to California for two years. I'm so glad!"

"Glad?"

"Why, yes. I can go to the theatre with George without having to break off my engagement with Charlie."—Epoch.

ANNUAL
Linen and Cotton Sale.

AS HAS BEEN OUR CUSTOM IN PREVIOUS YEARS (AFTER STOCK Taking) to offer great inducements in our LINEN and COTTON DEPARTMENTS, we now intend placing on our Several Counters in the Back Store an immense variety of Goods from the above mentioned Departments, viz!
Bleached Linen Damask, Cream Damask Tabling, Bleached Damask' Cloths, Turkey Damask Tabling, Bleached Damask Napkins, Bleached Linen Sheeting, Bleached Damask D'Oyleys, Bleached Pillow Linen.
HEMMING FREE OF CHARGE.
TOWELS, TOWELS, TOWELS.
Our Towels are selected personally from the Largest Manufacturing Houses in Belfast, therefore we guarantee satisfaction.

WHITE COTTONS.
Bleached Cotton Sheetings, 54 to 100 inches in width, Bleached Pillow Cottons, 38 to 54 inches in width, Tray Cloths, Sideboard Strips, Sideboard Damask, Genoese Damask Cloths, Fancy Damask Sets.
Bleached Damask Sets, with open work border and fringed, Pillow Shams, Sheet Shams, with open work border, Honey Comb and Marsella Quilts Linen Crumb Cloths, Stair Linen.
N. B.—Sheets, Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Pillow Slips.
HEMMED FREE OF CHARGE FOR ONE MONTH,
MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON.

JUST RECEIVED
Ice Cream Biscuit, (*assorted flavors*).
Champignons, Petits Pois, and Stilton Cheese,
FOR SALE BY
JARDINE AND CO.
We have on hand a few choice WILT'S CHEESE, which we are selling at a reduced price, and will cut to suit our customers.

Look out for announcement in reference to our opening of
Linens, Cottons and Hamburgs.
A Superb Stock to select from.
DANIEL & ROBERTSON,
LONDON HOUSE RETAIL,
Cor. Charlotte and Union Streets.

W. F. & J. W. MYERS,
MACHINISTS
Sole Proprietors in Canada of
RICHARDSON'S CHALLENGE STEERER
—AND—
RUSSEL'S FRICTIONLESS PUMP
Manufacturers of Double and Single Acting Ship's Pumps, Hand and Power Elevators, Steam Engines, Judson's Governors and Sturtevaut Blowers, Rotary Saw Mills, Laundry Machinery, Shafting, Hangers, and Pulleys.

FOR
NINETY--NINE
CENTS
We guarantee to give 11 yards of fine 36 inch which ordinarily would cost $1.15. The quantity is limited; prudent buyers should see this genuine Bargain, as we cannot possibly duplicate this offer at the present ruling of prices for cotton.
BARNES & MURRAY,
17 Charlotte street.

W. ALEX PORTER
Is now ready for the Holiday Season with a full stock of
Staple and Fancy Groceries, Green and Dried Fruits, Flavoring Extracts and Essences, Powdered Sugar, Choice Cake Lard, Valencia and London Layer Raisins, New Currants, Citron, Orange and Lemon Peels, Nuts and Confectionery.
W. ALEX PORTER
Corner Union and Waterloo, and Cor. Mill and Pond Streets.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure,
Shiloh's Vitalizer,
Shiloh's Catarrh Cure,
Kennedy's Prairie Weed,
Kennedy's Medical Discovery,
Day's Asthma Cure,
Pears' Soap,
FOR SALE BY
G. A. MOORE,
Druggist,
109 Brussels St Cor. Richmond.

"GREAT BARGAINS"
in Choice Perfumery.
As my Christmas sale of the above goods was not at all satisfactory, and I have a large lot left, I will sell them at cost, in order to clear them all out, as I cannot afford to carry them over.
Don't fail to call and get a Bargain.
CHAS. McGREGOR,
137 Charlotte Street.

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