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Messenger and Visitor.

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No. 40.

Sir John Allen. The death of Sir John C. Allen, late Chief Justice of New Brunswick, which occurred early on Tuesday morning of last week, removes one whose talents, attainments, worth of character and public services entitled him to be named among the most distinguished sons of the province. Sir John Allen was born in the Parish of Kingsclear, York County, in 1817. His grandfather, Isaac Allen, was a loyalist resident of Trenton, New Jersey, a lawyer and an officer in a regiment of New Jersey volunteers. After the war, Mr. Allen settled in Nova Scotia, and at the time when the Province of New Brunswick was established, he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of the new province, which position he held until his death in 1866. John Allén, Esq., the father of Sir John, was prominently connected with the militia of the Province and also represented the County of York in the Assembly for a period of thirty-eight years. Sir John Allen, having received a grammar school education and pursued his legal studies in Fredericton, was admitted to the bar of the Province in 1840. From 1851 to 1856 Mr. Allen held the office of clerk of the Executive Council of New Brunswick. In 1856 he was elected a member of the House of Assembly and successively held the positions of Solicitor General, Speaker and Attorney General. In 1865 he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province, and in 1875 succeeded Hon. Wm. J. Ritchie as Chief Justice. In 1882 the University of New Brunswick conferred upon Judge Allen the degree of LL. D., and in 1889 Her Majesty was pleased to confer upon him the honor of Knighthood.

acts, it is difficult to see how any serious complications can arise in connection with the presence of the Marchand party at Fashoda, though it is possible that it will be utilized by France to support a claim on Great Britain for concessions in some other quarter.

The Quebec Conference. The International Commission now sitting in Quebec is to adjourn, after another week, to meet in Washington next month. If the representations of some newspaper correspondents are to be credited, the commissioners have been making progress of late quite beyond their own expectations, and have succeeded in finding bases of agreement in reference to nearly all the questions which they have in hand. Respecting the Behring Sea sealing question, it is said to be probable that the American Government will purchase the ships and equipment of the Canadian sealers on condition that all Canadian rights to the seal fisheries in Behring Sea be surrendered. This would, no doubt, be a good bargain for the United States, and it might be better for Canada than to have the question continue to be a source of friction between the two countries. But British Columbia may not be willing to have its sealing industry abolished in so summary a fashion, and it is understood that Hon. Joseph Martin, Attorney General of the Province, is about visiting Quebec with the purpose of protesting against such an agreement. It is estimated that as a compensation for Canada's surrender of sealing rights in Behring Sea, there may be a surrender by the United States of the claim to certain disputed territory at the head of the Lynn Canal, which would give by this route a convenient access to the Yukon all the year around over Canadian soil, but whether or not such a proposal has been seriously considered by the commissioners is uncertain. In respect to inland fisheries it is said that the Conference will probably agree to the adoption of uniform laws for the better protection of fish, but as far as the sea fisheries are concerned, there is likely to be little, if any, departure from existing arrangements. In the matter of the alien labor question, which has been the cause of some annoyance, it is stated that the Canadian government will probably adopt laws similar to those of the United States, with a view to checking the importation of objectionable cheap labor from Europe, and that the laws applying in this connection to the native-born citizens of each country will be relaxed. It is understood that the treaty of 1817, prohibiting the building and maintaining of war vessels on the great lakes, beyond one revenue cutter for each government, will be so modified as to permit the lake shipbuilders to compete with Maritime shipbuilders in supplying the government with naval craft. So far as trade relations are concerned, while there may be some slight modifications which the commissioners will agree can be made with mutual benefit to the two countries, there appears to be no ground to expect concessions in this line that will be of any large advantage to Canada.

ment and Parliament of the Dominion. According to returns, which are at least approximately correct, Nova Scotia gives a majority for prohibition of 18,404; New Brunswick, 16,735; P. E. Island, 6,559, making a total for the three provinces of 41,698. The cities of Halifax and St. John have also honorably distinguished themselves among the cities of Canada by giving affirmative majorities. Winnipeg is the only one of the larger cities of the Dominion to share with them this honor. Quebec has gone strongly against prohibition, the Province giving a negative majority of about 36,000. Montreal's negative majority is 11,875, and Quebec City's 6,114. Toronto has reversed its Plebiscite of vote 1894 by giving a negative majority of 3,254. All the cities of Ontario, with the exception of Brantford, have voted against prohibition; most of them by small majorities. This, from a prohibitionist point of view, is one of the most disappointing results of the Plebiscite. Four years ago the cities of Ontario gave an aggregate majority in favor of prohibition of 8,246, now their majority against prohibition is nearly the same. This fact, the large negative majority in Quebec and the comparative smallness of the total vote, constitute the strength of the present situation for the liquor party. On the other hand it is to be noted that the Maritime Provinces have all given large majorities, Ontario and Manitoba and the Territories have given substantial majorities, and British Columbia a small majority, for prohibition. All the provinces of the Dominion but one, therefore, have voted for prohibition, and the total majority, so far as can be now ascertained, will be about 25,000. The result, on the whole, while it certainly does not indicate with the emphasis that could be desired that the country is ripe for the enactment of a general prohibitory law, is not to be regarded as discouraging to temperance reform. It is shown that the prevailing sentiment of the country is favorable to prohibition. There is no other country in the world of the population and importance of Canada where such a result could be obtained. Moreover, the campaign has been educative. Temperance sentiment has been stirred up and the temperance people will be encouraged to advocate their principles and press their demands with greater earnestness.

Literary Notice.

The Baptist Missionary Review for September has just come to hand and contains, besides news from several mission fields, a number of articles of interest bearing upon different phases of missionary work. Among them are "Byways in Missions," by Rev. L. W. Kronkhitze; "Self-support and what the Telugus have done toward it," by Rev. John McLaurin, D. D.; "Liberality of Swatow Converts," by Rev. Wm. Ashmore, D. D.; "Village Schools," by Rev. H. Morrow. The Review is published by the Baptist Missionary Review Company, Ltd., and printed at Madras.

The October number of the New Brunswick Magazine (published by W. K. Reynolds, at \$1.50 per annum in advance, single copies 15 cents), fully sustains the interest of the three preceding numbers. Mr. James Hannay has a second interesting paper on "Our First Families." "At Portland Point" is the title of a fourth paper by Rev. W. O. Raymond. Besides these, Mr. W. K. Reynolds has a very interesting article on "The year of the Fever," in which is told the story of the sufferings and death of Irish immigrants to this province in 1847. The famine in Ireland had driven great numbers of the people to emigrate, and in the summer of the year named over 14,000 of these people landed at St. John. Weakened by famine and subject to the most unsanitary conditions on ship board, many of them fell victims to typhus fever. Of 15,000 persons who emigrated for St. John, 800 died on the voyage and 600 died at the quarantine hospital on Partridge Island. Dr. W. S. Harding who is still, at an advanced age, a respected citizen of St. John, ministered to the stricken people. He took the fever, but recovered. Dr. James P. Collins, another young physician of that time, was also attacked by the fever and died.

British and French After his great victory over the forces of the Khalifa and the taking of Omdurman and Khartoum, Sir Herbert Kitchener proceeded up the Nile to Fashoda. This place is about 370 miles southward from Khartoum, and occupies a very unhealthy situation in the midst of tropical marshes of great extent, through which the many branches of the Upper Nile flow to their converging point. In many places the floating weeds form a "sud" of such extent and thickness as to be a serious hindrance to navigation. This country as far back as 1845, it is said, was annexed to Egypt, and was used as a convict station for felons and political prisoners, who in most cases soon succumbed to the deadly influences of the climate. Fashoda was also the centre of a slave trade until a stop was put to it by Gordon. It has since become the centre of a considerable trade of a legitimate character, large quantities of wheat being sent down the Nile. Before General Kitchener left Khartoum a rumor was abroad that a French force was at Fashoda, and some anxiety was felt as to what might happen when the Anglo-Egyptian expedition reached that point. It appears that General Kitchener found that the rumor was correct. A small force, under Major Marchand, a French officer, was at Fashoda. General Kitchener is reported to have notified Major Marchand that the French flag could not be recognized in that territory and offered the French party a passage to Cairo. Major Marchand, however, declined to retire unless so ordered by his government. Accordingly, General Kitchener, having firmly asserted the British claim to the territory, hoisted the British and Egyptian flags over Fashoda, and placing them in the protection of a garrison consisting of the Cameron Highlanders and two Soudanese battalions, returned to Khartoum. As the French Government had spoken of Major Marchand's party as a scientific expedition and had declined to accept any responsibility for its

of Sale.

Eleanor P. Weldon and all other persons concerned in a certain bearing date the 1891, and made before J. Weldon, thereinafter called the Debtor, or P. his wife, of the said and Louisa E Street, rews, in the County of the second part, and records of the City and Libro 38 of Records 545, said mortgage was by said Maria A. to the undersigned here will for the purveys secured by said been in the payment and other moneys be, be sold at public the TWELFTH day of the hour of Eleven at Chubb's Corner, int John, in the City n, in the Province of is and premises men- a said Indenture of mely: "All that cer- of land situate, lying in the County of the City of Saint of New Brunswick, led Portland, hereto- Simon is to one John year of our Lord one and fifty-six, and described as follows: Section of the Indian (Street) and Douglas easterly along Indian- six inches, thence with said Douglas thence easterly and Indian town Road to Douglas Road, and along the western road to the place of with all buildings, persons, privileges and belonging or in any together also with the lands and premises in said mortgage and signed Alexander M. es. August, A. D. 1888. ANDER M. PHILIPS, Agent of Mortgagees.