CAPE MUST BE BRITISH.

Dr. Parkin and Solicitor-General on Transvaal War.

An Immense Meeting in Massey Hail -Col Denison and the Future of the Empire-We Must be Prepared With 50,000 or 100,000 Men.

Mr. Fitzpatrick and the Loyalty of Fren Canadians — Mr. A. E. Kemp Depleres Extremist Statements-Miss Clara Butt Sings National Anthem-Great Enthusiasm.

(Toronto Globe, 10th.) In Massey hall last evening persons gathered, under the au of the Canadian club, to hear the South African question discussed. It was one of the most representative and cultured audiences that has ever been brought together in this city. Every walk of life was represented there; and most significant of all was the endorsation which the leaders of the intellectual and religious life in Teronto gave the proceedings by their presence. Prominent citizens were on platform, but hundreds more sat in the body of the hall. The ladies were as numerous as the gentlemen, and they were equally as enthusiastic. It was a meeting assembled for dis-cussion, but it was apparent from the beginning that all were of one mind. From start to finish it was a great imperial demonstration, and not a dissentient note was heard.

The speech of the evening was made by Dr. G. R. Parkin. He spoke for over an hour, and his address was an eloquent statement in favor of imperial unity and a vindication of the justice of the British cause in South Africa. It was cheered to the eche. It was quite evident that Mr. Fitzpatrick's hearers had read his recen patriotic speech in Quebec and that the sentiments there expressed found an echo in all hearts. His remarks last night, given with a Celtic fire and eloquence which carried the audience storm, were in strong support of the struggle for equal rights in South

Africa. Dr. Parkin, on coming forward, was received with loud cheers. After a preliminary remarks he said: 'We are living in a world that is throbbing with the impulse of powerful forces. It is a time of great national upheaval and evolution. The old nations are dying; new nations are being born. The death throes of the one and the birth throes of the other ctric waves a over the world. The changes are alt two swift at times for the mind to follow. The mighty nation to the south of us, for instance, within a single year has changed the policy of a century, has reversed its whole course, has taken a new place among the nations of the world, and has changed the whole appearance of the world. And this is but a type of what is going on in every quarter of the globe. Our own nation, planted in the on every continent of the globe, with its great centre still showing no signs of decay—(hear, hear)—boasting of the grand traditions of a great past, and in its extremities bound with hope and youth and expansive energy, fills a place absolutely unique among all the nations in this wonderful worldmovement of which I speak. stands today face to face with all the great problems of the world, and with every problem which touches every other nation in every continent. In Australia, in Canada, New Zealand and South Africa, developing great self-governing nations. In India, with paternal skill and wisdom, governing 300 millions of people. Inoculating the great continent of Africa from north to south with the elements of civilization. In Europe, fading the armed nations of the old world, and facing them with a resolute front, this is the extraordinary position in which we stand. This is the empire to which we Canadians belong. (Cheers). This is the empire in which we have yet to play our part. It is to rise to the statesmanship of this great empire that Canadians are called upon today, and if we do not rise out of the narrow rarge of our politics to grasp this wider range and wider object, we fail in the supreme duty of this moment, and of this age in the world. (Cheers).

THROBBING IN RESPONSE. 'It is because the heart of Canada is throbbing in response to this great world-movement that you see a fine gathering like this met together to discuss a great world-problem and a great Imperial problem. It is that same feeling which drew together the enormous crowd which lined our streets a few days since when we sent away our sons to the other side of the world to bear their share in the battles of the empire." (Cheers.)

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

In graphic language Dr. Parkin sketched the growth of the British Empire. He enumerated the different their population and resources, and showed how the lines of communication between them were uarded by warships, coaling stations docks and other machinery, rendering it possible for the flow of commerce to be safely carried on. During this branch of his speech he recalled a remark made to him by Lord Rosebery regarding the difficulty of getting public men to grasp the essential necessity of the unity of the empire-that only when compelled to fight for the existence of the empire would that realize what the idea of national unity meant. He also referred to Mr. Bal-four's remark when discussing the South African situation in the Imper-ter. The members of the firm are broial house: "We have with us the conscience of the empire." (Cheers.) Dr. Parkin laid down the fundamental principle that, constructed as the British Empire is, created as it has been by great industrial development in

every corner of the world, depending for its security upon the safety of commerce all over the globe, every single part of the empire should hold together if the security and safety of whole is anot to be impair one of the great colonies could with safety to itself or to the empire be allowed to drop off, because if one link in the great chain was broken the whole fabric would be shattered and a pic-ture of ruin presented such as the world had never seen before. The mmerce of the world was carried on steam conditions, and wherever ritish commerce was found there also must they have central points and coaling stations for the protection of that commerce. It had been estimated that there were £2,000,000,000 sterling of British commerce afloat every year, and, in addition to that, Britain did a large proportion of the carrying trade of the world. Britain had, therefore, not only to protect her own commerce. but a considerable share of the commerce of other nations. (Cheers.)

IMPORTANCE OF THE CAPE. Dr. Parkin then guoted the opinions of Sir Charles Dilke, Lord Dufferin and Sir Evelyn Wood to show that as an aid to British maritime power no spot on earth was more important than the Cape, with its twin harbors of Table ent of the military station occupied by the British at the extremity of the African continent was not to be thought of; also that as the Canal would be closed in the event of a great European war, the alternative route around the Cape was of supreme importance to Britain. In the light of these facts, could the audience not see why Mr. Chamberlain declared South Africa could not be allowed to pass from under the British lag, and that two army corps would be sent if necessary to retain it? (Cheers.) Let the British flag disappear from Africa, and in time of war no British ship could call at the Cape for a ton of coal, either for the prosecution of commerce or for the defence of trade. Cape Must be British

Dr. Parkin then hurriedly reviewed the history of South Africa, and the relations between the British and the Dutch, bringing his narrative down to present events. He said that to take the ground that Britain could not interfere in the affairs of the Transvaal was an absolutely impossible national position. No great nation could ever give up by any law or convention the right of protecting its own subjects from injustice and oppression. (Cheers.)
As a matter of fact, he believed that from the moment the Dutch began to refuse the rights of citizenship to the British who had entered the Transvaal, the convention which gave the former their independence was null and void. Dr. Parkin condemned the Jameson raid, holding that relief for the Uitlanders should have come by way of a revolution within, or British intervention. He spoke in glowing terms of Sir Alfred Milner, and recalled the occasion of a debate in the Union at Oxford, when the speaker first met the present high commissioner. Afterwards at Sir Alfred Milner's invitation the speaker attended a breakfast, where several Imperial federationists met to evolve some practical scheme. Twentytwo years later, on the night of a banquet given to him before his departure for the Cape, Sir Alfred Milner delitical matters dated from the night of the debate in the Oxford Union. Dr. Parkin agreed with Lord Recebery that the British Empire was the great-est secular agency for good that existed in the world. He declared that Great Britain could never allow itself to be driven out of South Africa, and expressed the opinion that out of the great crucible of war the British would emerge a great and united people, and that the idea of Imperial unity would be immensely advanced as a result of colonial co-operation. He pleaded for the cessation of racial and religious strife in Canada, and the selection the best available men for public life. He resumed his seat amid the enthusiastic plaudits of the audience.

Children Cry for CASTORIA

HON. MR. LATCHFORD ELECTED.

MONTREAL, Nov. 14.—The by election in Sounth Renfrew, rendered necessary by the appointment of Hon. F. R. Latchford to the portfolio of public works in the Ontario governnent, resulted in the return of Latchford over T. W. McGarry, conserva-tive, by about 250 majority, with several places to hear from, which are not likely to materially affect the re-

DAMAGE TO SHIPPING.

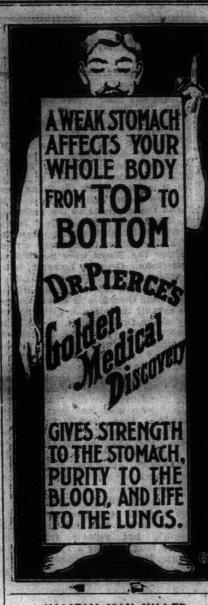
DIGBY, N. S., Nov. 14,-The restoration of communication with Digby Neck brings news of the great damage done to shipping at Tiverton and other ports below. The Mary E. Wharf, owned by Capt. John Mackay, and the Leonard, owned by McAfee & Loomer of St. John, are reported total wrecks at Tiverton. The Alice, owned by J. W. Tidd, went ashore at East Ferry, suffering some damage. The school ers Packet and Linnet, lying at Petit Passage, broke from moorings and drifted out into the bay and have not been heard from. Schooner Yukon dragged ashore at Centreville, and numbers of fishing boats were broken up at different ports. John W. Snow received word that his vessel, the J. S. Kennedy, is a total wreck at

Grand Manan.

HILYARDS' NEW MILL. Hilyard Brothers have twenty-five men in the woods getting out lumber for their saw mili, about to be built, some two miles from Rusiagornish station, Sunbury Co. The shipments will be made by rail to St. John. W. A. Ross of Fredericton will build the mill. Messrs. Hilyard expect to have it running inside of three weeks. They ter. The members of the firm are brothers of the well known St. John millmen, and of Postmaster Hilyard of

Plate beef and extra plate advanced 50c, in Boston on Tuesday. The price in Chicago advanced 20c.

Fredericton.



HALIFAX MAN KILLED.

HALIFAX, Nov. 12.-Lieutenant C. C. Wood of the Loyal North Lancashire regiment, who is reported dead from wounds received in a sortie from Kimberley, South Africa, is a native of this city, and a graduate of the Royal Canadian Military College, Kingston, Ont. His father, Captain J. Taylor Wood, was commander of the confederate cruiser Tallahassee, a vesse that performed many daring exploits during the American civil war. Before receiving the command of the Talla hassee, Captain Wood was a lieutenant in the first ironclad warship-a wooden ship sheathed with iron plates. The monitor was introduced shortly after to meet this class of vessel. Wood was a grandson of the late Jefferson Davis and a great-grandson of President Zachary Davis of the United States. Capt. J. Taylor Wood has resided in this city since the close of the civil war, and is chairman of the pilot commission of this port. Wood is the econd Halifax graduate of the Cana dian military college to lose his life in battle. Lieut. Keating of this city was savages on the west coast of Africa. Every year the British war office gives commissions in the British army to two

I. C. R. ROBBERY.

The ticket office at Wellington, a station on the I. C. R. between Truro and Moncton, was entered by burglars on Sunday evening, and the com-plete stock of tickets and stamps stoen. Fortunately there was no cash in the till at the time. The robbery was discovered early on Monday morning, the numbers of the missing tickets noted, and the L. C. R. officials notified. Telegraphic instructions were wired to all conductors to watch for the missing tickets, and to have the holders of them held. It was not long before the culprit was detected, as on Monday morning a ticket bearing one of the missing number was presented to the conductor of the express between Halifax and St. John, very near the station which had been robbed. It was properly stamped and filled in from Wellington to Harbor au Bouche. The conductor said nothing to the man, but notified the authorities, and just before the train arrived at Truro Policeman Dunn of the I. C. R. came on board and arrested the man. who gave his name as James Le Hevre, a pedlar, from Port Hastings, N. S. At first he denied the charge indignantly and threatened to make was searched and the remainder of the tickets found upon him, his nerve failed him and he owned up to the theft. He did not seem to realize the seriousness of his offence, and stated that he took the tickets because he thought they would be useful to him in his travels. Le Hevre, who is a young man of about twentyfive, of French Canadian descent, is now a prisoner in the Truro jail.

ONTARIO NEWS. a

TORONTO, Nov. 14.-As Osgoode hall this morning, judgment was given in the East Elgin provincial election protest case. The judges held that agency in the cases of Taylor and Luten had been proved and declared the election of Brower, conservative, void as a result. Max Frankenburg, proprietor of the Globe Rubber Company of Montreal, was found dead in the berth of a sleeper on the Montreal train when it ease was the probable cause. The provincial health authorities are

indigitant over the threat of Health Officer Gibbs of Detroit to quarantine are up and doing and are preparing to Ontario on account of the prevalence of smallpox at Essex. They say that the disease came from Detroit, and

qui driving park, at an early hour this coop. He went to the window and made out three men. He fired his revolver into the air and one of the men began cursing him. He got into his head they were a bad gang and blazed took a lantern and went out to investigate and found the dead body of John James. The coroner's jury tonight returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

MONCTON.

Death of Oliver Jones, a Most Prominent Citizen.

One of the Pioneer Residents of the Railway Town, And a Man of Pluck and

MONCTON, Nov. 15 .- Oliver Jones, ne of the city's wealthiest men, died at his home at 5.30 this morning after

a serious illness, aged 78 years. One morning some time ago Mr. Jones went down town to the office of his son, A. H. Jones, and in the afternoon went out for a drive. That night he was stricken with hemorrhage of the brain, followed by paralysis, and had been confined to his bed ever since. Dra McCully and White were in constant attendance. At times Mr. Jones was rational and conversed with friends who called to see him, but for the last forty-eight hours he was un-conscious and passed peaceably away. Deceased was married three times. His first wife was Miss Steeves. One of the children, Dr. L. J. Jones, National City, Cal., survives. His second wife was Miss Simpson, of whose chil dren only one is living, Emily Allison Trites, wife of John S. Trites. His last wife. Miss Beer of Charlottetown survives him Ry his last wife eleven children were born, of whom five sur vive, three sons and two daughters They are Andrew H., Gurney R. and Middleton B., Bessie J. and Charlotte Oliver Jones. One brother, Malcolm

The rise and progress of Moncton is inseparably associated with the name and the business career of Oliver Jones, who had been a resident of the place for sixty years. He was a native of Westmorland county, having beer born in Petitcodiac in 1821. He first visited Monoton in 1829, remaining there with his sister, Mrs. Bennett, for a year. There were then but nine houses in the place. In 1839, being then eighteen years old, he made the place his permanent home, and through the long period that has since elapsed he has been a leading figure in the life of the growing community.

"The late Judge Botsford and I," said Mr. Jones to a Sun reporter a few years ago, "went shooting wild pigeons many a time over the ground now covered by the tracks and shops of the railway." That very ground became the property of Mr. Jones in 1848, along with a large part of the present townssite, and he lived to see and to aid the development which has transformed the haunts of pigeon and partridge into a flourishing centre of in

"The Bend" was a straggling village when Mr. Jones settled there, only a few houses and stores then existing. What are now pleasant street, with handsome dwellings, were then part of chased a piece of property containing four acres, lying between Main street and the river, and including the old "Monkton Hotel," which still stands. and also a store and landing place. The price was \$1,000. The purchase was made from Mr. (the late Judge) Botsford, who was agent for Cruikshank & Walker, the former owners. Mr. Jones was then unmarried, and associated with him in the conduct of the hotel the late James Dunlap, to whom in a short time he sold the property. The "Monkton Hotel" was then a favorite hostelry, and known through

Mr. Jones next engaged in speculation in real estate and the buying and selling of cattle. In 1841 he constructed on his property the first wharf ever built at Monoton. It cost \$400 and was regarded at the time as a wonderful structure. In 1848 Mr. Jones purchased from the late John Trites 800 acres of land, including, as already stated, the site of the present railway works and a large portion of what is now the middle and west end of the town. It cost him £2,250, or \$9,000, and people regarded the purchase as a losing speculation. But the owner sold off a thousand dollars wonth of hay the first year-a season of good crops that followed several bad ones. On the site of his present beautiful residence Jones erected a dwelling Mr. himself. As years passed for the shrewdness and accuracy of his things hot for his accesers. But when forecast in acquiring this property became manifest. But, even then, when be set a crew of men at work about 1860, and opened up the present High-field, Bonacoord, High and other streets through his property, people thought he was throwing money away. The opening of the streets, however, drained and improved the land, and in time he was amply rewarded. Most of this large property was profitably sold. Over thirty-five years ago Mr. Jones established the soap factory afterwards conducted by the late W. S. Torrie. He was the chief promoter of the Westmorland Bank, and, with the late Patrick King, drove to St. John for the \$30,000 in gold with which to establish In 1851-2, and for some years thereafter, he was engaged in shipbuilding, being associated in the enterprise with the late Lieut, Gov. Chandler. They built in 18 months three 1,200 ton ships and 3 vessels of 500 or 600 tons each.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETINGS.

arrived here this morning. Heart dis- Conservatives of Canaan Organize and Form a Geo. E. Foster Club.

The conservatives of Queens county

put up a stiff fight when the proper On Saturday night at Canaan, parish that Gibbs declares in that city that of Brunswick, a large and enthusiasit is only chicken-pox.

KINGSTON, Nov. 15.—Charles Fralick, who keeps a hotel at the CataraCorey presided. The meeting was addressed at some length by L. P. D. morning heard somebody in his hen. Tilley and Horton Hetherington, who were accorded a splendid reception. After the speeches the organization was completed, the following officers being elected: Jason Corey, president; R. W. Carpenter, vice-president; R. away. After the men had gone he H. Corey, secretary; delegates to the county convention, Coun. Joseph Beach and A. B. Clark; alternates, Hanford Ryder, Albert Alward, Jarvis

Corey, David K. Beach and G. Clarke.

A George E. Foster club was then

organized, a majority of those present enrolling, in fact, the list of the club members represents an actual major-ity of the voters in the parish. On Monday evening Messrs, Tilley and Hetherington held a meeting at Cody's, which was largely attended, considering the fierce storm. Both meetings closed with cheers for the

LOBSTER REGULATIONS,

OTTAWA, Nov. 13.—The lobster fisheries regulations for the season of 1900 have been drawn up at the marine department. They are based upon the recommendations of the lobster commission. The close season along the Bay of Fundy coast and diacent islands from the Maine beundary along New Brunswick, around Cape Sable, and as far as Halifax, is from May 31 to Dec. 14, inclusive. The close season along Nova Scotia coast from Halifax to a point between Martin Point and Michaud Point, C. B. and including Chedabucto and St. Peter's Bay and adjacent islands and Gut of Canso as far as a line from that point to Inverness county lighthouse opposite, is from July 1 to March following, inclusive; along Cape Breton coast from Red Point to Cape North and around to Cape St. Lawrence, also along the coast and waters of the Magdalen Islands, including Bird Rocks and Bryon Island, and along the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence from the Bay of Blan? Salmon westward to the head of the tide, the close season is from August 1 to April 30, inclusive. The season along North-umberland Straits is not yet fixed. In all other parts the close season is from July 1 to April 19, inclusive. Along the North-umberland Straits is not yet fixed. In all other parts the close season is from July 1 to April 19, inclusive. Along the Bay of Fundy coast and cround Nova, Scotifa as far as Halifax the limit is nine inches. Risewhere the limit will be eight inches. The taking of berried or soft shell lobsters must not be set within a distance of less than one nundred yards from any salmon net. Mutilated or broken up lobsters may not be sold to canners excepting for domestic consumption. Lobsters purposely mutiliated or broken up, or cooked or broken up to cooked or broken up or cooked or broken up to cooked or broken up lobsters may not be sold to canners excepting for domestic consumption. Lobsters purposely mutiliated or broken up, or cooked or broken up net. Mutilated or broken up tobsters may not be sold to canners excepting for domestic consumption. Lobsters purposely mutilated or broken up, or cooked or broken lobster meat shall be liable to seizure and confiscation unless possessed for domestic purposes, the proof of which will devolve on the possessor.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Preliminary Examination of the Men Arrested at Amherst for Dealing in Bogus Money

AMHERST, N. S., Nov. 15 .- The preiminary examination today of Angus Chisholm, I. C. R. baggage man, of Truro; Neil Barclay, assistant station master at Maccan; John Doyle of Westchester, and Arthur Stewart, James Barolay, Wilson Myers and Thomas Little of Wentworth, arrested by Detective Skeffington for having in their possession forged two-dollar do-minion bills of the issue of July 2nd 1897, resulted in all being comm for trial. The evidence showed that Chisholm was brim over in the matter of circulating these bills, he evidently acting for a man named Davis of Boston. On Sept. 1st Chisholm met Doyle at Westchester station, broached the matter to him, and asked him if he could get a few men to raise some money to buy plates to make some two-dollar Canadian money. Later on, Chisholm say Doyle again, this a swampy wilderness. Mr. Jones pur- time showing Doyle a sample of the noney printed on the back only. Doyle

told him he had spoken to three or four persons. On Sunday, Sept. 10th, by appointment Chisholm went to Westchester again, and was driven by Dovle to James Barclay's, at Went worth, where with the others, on the Sunday morning, under an apple tree, they talked the matter over. Chisholm then produced two bills one printed on the back, the other or the face, also one apparently good bill. The understanding then was that they would think the matter over, which they did, deciding not to run

the risk. James Barclay went to Truro to tell Chisholm their decision, but the prospect of untold wealth came uppermost, and when Barclay returned they raised four hundred dollars to buy one thousand dollars of the printed counterfelt bills and arranged for Wilson Myers to go with Chisholm to Boston for the counterfeit money. Myers's return, Doyle got \$450 and James Barolay \$500, of which he gave Neil Barclay \$200. The money did not come up to the guarantee, and did not pass well, which resulted in the affa leaking out and the arrests, as stated. Chisholm has already served a term in the penitentiary for a similar of-

HAVE A COMPLAINT.

Crew of a Wrecked Gloucester Fisherman Complain of Their Treatment by U. S. Consul at Queenstown.

BOSTON, Nov. 15 .- The crew of the Gloucester schooner Ettel B. Jacobs, the famous fisherman which was lost in Dunnane Bay, Abbey Island, west coast of Ireland, Oct. 25, were landed here today from the Conarder Ultonia, from Liverpool.

The crew tell a story of very hard luck on the rocks of Abbey Island. and complain of the treatment of U.S. Consul Sweeney at Queenstown, who they say, refused to furnish transport-ation for them from the mainland near where they were wrecked to Queenstown. They had to sell everything they could spare, including a dory saved from the wreck, to buy transportation to Queenstown. The owner of the schooner, Captain Solomon Jacobs of Gloucester, says he will make complaint of the action of Consul Sweeney to the consular department at Washington.

The schooner was fishing for mackerel outside the three mile limit off the coast of Ireland, and encountered heavy seas, which drove it on the rocks, the crew barely reaching shore. Although they think that Consul Sweeney was negligent, they admit that he furnished them with trans-portation to Boston from Queenstown.

N. B. MAN IN TROUBLE.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Nov. 15 .- San ford M. Sherwood, station agent of the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R. at Kingston, was arrested here today on a warrant charging him with embezzlement of \$150 from the compary.

It is said that while the amount charged is \$150, there is a larger shortage. Sherwood is a native of New Bruns-

wick, and has a wife and family.



Snowy whiteness Mirts come from the use of Surprise pep on the wash—never yellow or reaked, always clean and white. Surprise Soap has peculiar qualities for Laundry purposes—good for SURPRISE is the name of the Soap.

LIKEWISE NEW BRUNSWICK.

(Montreal Star.) "They seem to create their Q. C.'s in Ontario by battallons." Such is the comment the Daily Chronicle makes in a goesipy note upon the recent very numerous additions to the list of Queen's Counsel in the premier province. In view of the number of these additions, Canada can hardly be surprised to find English journals commenting upon them and quoting the remark attributed to a Canadian wit. that "in Ontario a Q. C. is commoner than a client."

LEAVING THE SHOPS.

Under the present management of the I. C. R. shops, many of the best men are leaving, says the Moncton Times. A dozen or more have already voluntarily thrown up their positions, disgusted by the spectacle of men who went into the shops as laborers, elevated over the heads of competent mechanics. One of the latest to go is Clarence Carvell, machinist, who has secured a good position at Fort William. He leaves today for the West.

In France advertising posters must bear revenue stamps varying in value according to the size of the poster. A man who affixed a 15-centime stamp on a poster which should have had only a six-centime stamp has just been fined \$25 for the offence.

PROFESSIONAL

DR. J. H. MORRISON.

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE. Eye. Ear, Nose and Throat Only. 168 GERMAIN STREET.

Henry W. Robertson, LL.B. BARRISTER, &C.

102 Prince William Street,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 26, 1895, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful, to the exclusion of all others, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

Dr. J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne 13 THE GRFAT SPECIFIC FOR

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA. CAUTION,—Genuine Chlorodyne. Every bottle of this well known remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA BRONCHITIS, DIARRHOEA, etc., bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor—

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 1%d., 2s. 9d.,

J.T. DAVENPORT 33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

To People Kings and Queens Counties I have restarted since late fire at corner Main and Adelaide streets a drug store. Since then, through the trigent requests of many of my old customers, have opened a branch store on Bridge street (south side, opposite Capt. Keast's). Both stores have every convenience for carrying on business. Have pure drugs; prescriptions carefully prepared. Every variety patent medicines on hand. Your patronage solicited. All orders promptly attended to.

Yours very respectfully,

E. J. MAHONY.

GREAT

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very Wednesday via Chicago, and Sait Lake to California. Southern Route leaves Chicago every Tuesday via Kansan City, Pt. Worth and El Paso to Los Angeles and San Francisco.

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JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., CI 1427



Quarte

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