THE HERALD.

VOL. V., NO. 52. FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1894. $1.00 PER YEAR.

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been REFITTED AND PAINTED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLE, AN ELEGANT GENTLEMEN'S PARLOR, OFFICE, and BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED DINING ROOM on Ground Floor; PERFECT VENTILATION and SEWERAGE throughout; LARGE and AIRY BEDROOMS; COMMODIOUS BATH ROOMS and CLOSETS on each floor; and is capable of accommodating ONE HUNDRED GUESTS.

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HORSES and CARRIAGES of every style are to be had at the LIVERY STABLE of the Proprietor, immediately adjacent to the Hotel.

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Attorney-at-Law,

SOLICITOR and CONVEYANCER

Offices: Carleton St., East Side,

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H. B. RAINSFORD,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Clerk of the Peace and Division Registrar, Real Estate Agent, Loans Negotiated.

Office: Lower flat of County Court House. Adjoining the office of the Registrar of deeds.

Fredericton Nov. 16th, 1891.

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Barrister, Notary Public, etc.

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March 4, 1893.

WESLEY VANWART,

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Fredericton, May 6th, 1893.

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6.05 A. M.—Week days for Woodstock and points North, via Gibson.

10.55 A. M.—Week days for Fredericton Junction, St. John and points east.

3.20 P. M.—Week days for Fredericton Junction and St. John, Vanceboro, Montreal and the West, via the Short Line.

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100 KEGS Steel and Iron Horse shoes; 150 Boxes Horse Nails, Mooney's Best;
20 Bundles Toe calk Steel;
6 doz. Farrier's Hammers;
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4 doz. Farrier's Knives. And for sale low by

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From Halifax.

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15 Nov.	LAURENTIAN	8 Dec	
29 "	NUMIDIAN	22 "	

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STATE OF NEBRASKA	Nov 9, Dec. 20
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A Garden,
A Village Lot,
A Home in the City
or Village or Country
Or Expecting to Have One,

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PAINT, Varnish, White wash, Kalsomine, Tar, Paste, Paper hangers, Striping, Stenciling, Hearth, Counter and Window brushes. Sash tools, flat and round, Bears hair, Camels hair, Badger hair and Artists' brushes. 1 case Canadian, in White wash and Varnish, Counter, Scrub, Shoe and Horse brushes, also Machine made Window, Scrub and Shoe Brushes. Away down in price, and cheap.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

JOHN E. SANSOM and Robert S. Sansom, of Stanley, in the County of York, Lumber Manufacturers, doing business under the name and style of J. E. & R. S. Sansom, have this day assigned their estate and effects to me, the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of their creditors. The trust deed is at my office, Queen Street, Fredericton, for inspection and signature. By the terms of said deed, persons wishing to participate, must execute the same within ninety days from the date thereof. Fredericton, July 5th, 1894.

FRANK I. MORRISON, Trustee Estate of J. E. & R. S. Sansom

F'ton, July 21, 1894.

Apple Pearers.

Just Received by Rail:

16 BOXES Apple Pearers, Improved Kind, does the business right every time, for sale low by the dozen.

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PORT ARTHUR TAKEN.

Japanese Capture the Great Chinese Stronghold.

The Fighting Lasted Two Days.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A despatch from the Central news correspondent in Shanghai says that the Japanese captured Port Arthur on Wednesday evening of last week. The fighting began on Tuesday. The Chinese made an unusually strong defence, and the fight was severe and incessant for fully thirty-six hours. Both sides are reported to have lost heavily.

Port Arthur is the strongest and most important naval arsenal in north China. It lies at the extremity of the peninsula between the Gulf of Corea and the Gulf of Liau Tong and is almost due north of Che Foo. As a naval base it possesses remarkable natural advantages. The town itself is rather small, having a population of hardly more than 7,000 persons, most of whom moved away some weeks ago. The garrison, when on a peace footing, consisted of about 4,000 men, said to be well drilled and equipped, but when the war broke out the garrison was greatly increased from the pick of the Chinese army.

On the sea front Port Arthur was guarded by a number of powerful forts and batteries along three and a half miles of the coast. Twelve of the coast batteries were mounted with about 40 Krupp rifles, ranging in calibre from six to nine and a half inches. Besides these there was a formidable array of rifled mortars and rapid fire guns.

The coast batteries are divided between the eastern and southwestern sides of the harbor entrance, which is again defended by a complete system of submarine mines. Recently a number of torpedoes were laid from the shore station. The last trustworthy reports as to the strength of the garrison place it at 20,000 Chinese troops well armed and provisioned.

Col. Von Hanneken, who was recently promoted to the control of the Chinese navy, superintended the planning and erecting of the guardian forts of Port Arthur.

The East Port of Port Arthur is divided from the West Port by a narrow strip of land called the Tiger's Tail, near the end of which is a strongly garrisoned fort. Breastworks dot the strip and end at the base where Fort Wei Yuen is situated.

Aside from the strength of the forts at Port Arthur, the point is of immense value, owing to the complete equipment of its dry dock. This is one of most modern design and is 385 feet long and 80 feet wide.

It opens into the East Port, which is in reality only a large basin. About this basin are arranged many efficient workshops fitted with valuable engines and machines. The yards about the shops are threaded with railroad tracks and ways for travelling cranes.

On the land side Port Arthur was but weakly defended by a stretch of camps and trenches and earthworks, but these have recently been strengthened.

The approach to Port Arthur is through a channel but 200 yards wide at its narrowest point and hardly more than 300 yards wide elsewhere. The direction of the channel is northward.

Opposite the fort on the Tiger's Tail is one on the mainland, and these command the entrance, which is about 750 yards away.

Port Arthur is the key to the gates of Pekin, and in gaining it the Japanese have placed a firm foot on Chinese soil and made the fact of a hold in Chinese waters even greater, as the dock yard facilities will enable the Japanese to refit their damaged cruisers without recourse to a long journey to their own docks.

Three English officers have said within the last month that the fall of Port Arthur would probably end the war.

In the resultant carnage, China's loss, it is said, exceeds that of Japan, for undisciplined as the Emperor's soldiers were they fought with the desperation of tigers. The attack was so carefully planned that when fire was opened the Japanese troops assailed the city at every point. The fighting was terrible and was only ended when the Chinese, unable to struggle any longer withdrew in retreat to the mountain passes near by, leaving the city at the mercy of their foes. The fall of Port Arthur clears the way to Pekin for Japan.

Whether or not that city will suffer a like fate must depend upon what action China will take within a very few days. Already China has asked for peace on the terms of paying two hundred and fifty million taels or $125,000,000 for it. With Pekin in peril, no one can estimate what figure Japan will place upon peace.

The plans of the Japanese for an advance upon Pekin have succeeded completely. At Moukden an advance through the interior was so hazardous as to be almost impossible. The second army was sent to silence Port Arthur and it has done so. With the great naval station in Japanese hands and with Japan's victorious fleet guarding the place on the waterside, China's fleet is powerless. Japan, on the other hand, has a clear road by land around the Leaoton gulf, thence along the westerly shores of the Pe Chi Li gulf to Tien Tsin. With the Japanese army in pursuit the Chinese must make their last stand in the mountains that are in the path to Tien Tsin. These passes may be held for a long time if the Chinese army can be rallied sufficiently to make a stand. It is not believed here that China will continue the war any longer. Port Arthur is regarded by all European military and naval critics as the key-stone of China's defence, and without which she will be at Japan's mercy.

The capture of Port Arthur took place on Wednesday, it is said. The Japenese force consisted of about thirty thousand men, and when this force arrived off the Regent's Sword Promontory it was divided into two detachments, one of which, aided by part of the Japanese fleet, operated against Talien Wan, while the other directed its movement against Kin Chow, on the western side of the promontory, some miles north of Port Arthur, Talien Wan and Kin Chow were both captured, after which the army combined and the march on Port Arthur was commenced. Several engagements of minor importance took place along the route, but according to the reports the Japanese were invariably successful. The roads leading northward from Port Arthur were supposed to have been mined by the Chinese, and the Japanese commander, therefore, declined to take the risk of marching his troops along them. Consequently, they were compelled to cut roads through the forests to allow of the passage of their artillery, ammunition trains, etc. The march was thus necessarily slow.

AROUND THE WORLD.

Events of Interest Provincial and General.

R. H. Grinnley, inspector of the bank of B. N. A., has resigned on account of ill health. He was connected with that institution for forty years.

The great event in American football Yale vs Harvard was played Saturday at Springfield, Mass., before 25,000 people, and Yale was victorious, 12 to 4.

M. J. Hogan, who had the contract for the masonry of the Fredericton railway bridge, secured one of the big contracts for the construction of the Trent canal.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen arrived in Montreal from the West Monday evening and took possession for the winter of the residence of the late Sir John C. Abbott.

L. A. Currey, J. G. Forbes and A. A. Stockton, M. P. P., are applicants for the St. John county court judgeship, made vacant by Judge Peter's death, with the chances in favor of Stockton.

Sarah Ethel, the seven-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Brantford, Ontario, died the other night. Deceased while romping around swallowed a button she had in her mouth. It lodged in the windpipe and death resulted therefrom.

The British Queen, a steamer which makes weekly trips between Hartlepool and Hamburg, was abandoned at sea Saturday morning, a fire having broken out which they could not extinguish. The crew and passengers, including a number of immigrants, were saved.

The third week of the Toronto civic boodling enquiry begins with the public interest greatly increased by the knowledge that two aldermen, William E. Stewart and Edward Hewitt have resigned in consequences of revelations during the two preceeding weeks.

T. C. Allen, clerk of the Supreme Court, was engaged most of Saturday forenoon in taxing the bill of costs prepared by L. A. Currey in the celebrated Ellis contempt case. Geo. F. Gregory opposed the taxation on behalf of Mr. Ellis. The bill as presented amounted to $2,716.71, and when taxed was reduced to $1,801.

A comely woman of the unfortunate class, about thirty years of age, was found dead in a frequented thoroughfare, Holland Villa road, Kensington, London, about midnight Saturday. Her throat was cut from ear to ear, and some of the newspapers intimate that it is another crime of the "Jack the Ripper" order.

A special cable from London to the Sun from London says: "The Hon. Edward Blake has soon tired of Irish politics. In the course of a speech to his constituents the other day he hinted at his intention to retire from public life. He announced on Saturday that he would retain his seat only until the general election.

C. H. Wood, of Maxville, Ont., while driving from Apple Hill to Maxville, the other night, was held up about a quarter of a mile from Maxville and robbed of $6000. The robbery was done by two men. Mr. Wood came from Morrisburg, where he drew the amount out of the bank to pay the patrons of his cheese factories, and the men evidently followed him from some point on the way from Morrisburg.

Before T. C. Allen here Saturday in the Beaman case against J. Fraser Gregory, L. A. Currey offered a bond signed by himself and partner, George R. Vincent, as security for the costs in this case, which the defendant had demanded on the ground that the plaintiff resided outside of the province. George F. Gregory objected to this bond on several grounds, but he relied principally on the ground the attorneys in the suit could not be bondsmen. This was over-ruled by the clerk and the bond allowed.

It is admitted by those close to the Queen that her Majesty must remain almost a cripple the rest of her days. It was hoped for weeks that she would recover the use of her limbs after her severe attack of rheumatism in August, but her disability became chronic, and it is believed she never again will be able to walk more than a few steps at a time. It is impossible for her to step up or down, even in or out of her carriage, and an inclined gangway is now provided for the latter purpose. A specially designed chair has been provided for carrying Her Majesty up and down stairs.

Hon. George E. Foster has been in St. John this week, it is alleged, feeling the pulse of the constituency of St. John, where there is lack of unanimity over the Conservative candidates, with the possibility in view that he may take the field there in person. The rearrangement of representation under the last census, cut St. John down from three to two members. Mr. Chesley, M. P., who defeated the regular Conservative nominee at the last by-election, will be in the fight again backed by the north end Conservatives and J. D. Hazen, M. P., will also offer. Then Major A. J. Armstrong will be put forward by the Orangemen as their Conservative candidate. But if Foster runs Armstrong will retire. Some folks say that Judge Skinner, and not Armstrong, will enter the arena.

DID NOT KNOW IN TIME.

An Irishman, finding his cash at a low ebb, resolved to adopt "the road" as a professional means of replenishing his exchequer; and having provided himself with a huge horse-pistol, proceeded forthwith to the conventional "lonely common" and lay in wait. The no less conventional "farmer returning from market with a bag of money" of course soon appeared, to whom enter Pat with the regulation highwayman offer of choice, "Your money or your life!" a remark fortified by the simultaneous exhibition of the firearm in the usual way. The farmer, who was a Quaker, essayed to temporize. "I would not have thee stain thy soul with sin, friend; and didst thou rob me of my gold it would be theft; and didst thou kill me it would be murder. But hold! A bargain is no sin, but a commerce between two honest men. I will give thee this bag of gold for the pistol which thou holdest at my ear." The unsuspecting amateur MacBeth, yielding perhaps to the Quaker's logic and solicitude for his spiritual welfare, made the exchange, without a moment's hesitation. "Now friend," cried the wily Ephraim, leveling the weapon, "Give me back my gold or I'll blow thy brains out!" Blaze away thin, darlint!" said Pat. "Sure, there's niver a dhrop of powther in it." The result was a sold Quaker.

FROM RURAL DISTRICTS.

Interesting and Spicy Gossip from Our Active Correspondents.

GLEANINGS FROM YORK.

Greenbush.

Nov. 19.—The river at this point is open and no ice running, a thing of uncommon occurrence so late in November.

John Young has gone through the barns with his thresher and about made an end of the threshing for this season. His work satisfied every one.

Chipman Phillips is making the necessary preparations—grading the roadway, hauling the timber and other necessary work—for the erection and establishing of a wire ferry between this place and Eel River village, which he purposes having in operation as soon as needed in the spring, which will be of practical benefit to the public.

Our day school is in charge of Miss Currie, of Kingsclear, and is doing well.

Mr. Vogles and Elder Gravinor have each a dwelling house in course of construction.

A visit to and an inspection of the lumber mill of G. W. Brown, situate at the mouth of Grier Creek, reveals a wonderful transformation. The old waterwheels that used to stand motionless so much of the year for want of water, have been removed and a commodious engine room erected, twenty-two feet square. An automatic engine, eighty horse power, drives a rotary, lath machine, edger, turner, cut-off saw and haul up. The engine is supplied with steam from a return tubular boiler of one thousand gallons capacity, which is substantially connected with a furnace of first class masonry. The principal fuel is the sawdust made by the mill which is carried to the furnace by means of spouts and empties into the fire place through a hole top at the discretion of the fireman, and consequently does not go into the river to choke or disgust the fish. The masonry was done by Wm. Simmons, and reflects credit on that gentleman's skill. The output of this mill per day, all things favorable, will be from 15,000 to 20,000 feet lumber, 12,000 laths, 10,000 to 15,000 shingles. The working staff of the mill at present is Arthur Brown, general overseer, book-keeper, etc.; George Olts, engineer, who seems to be master of the situation; James Brothers, of Benton, head sawyer and an expert at the business; Charles E. Grant assists Mr. Brothers at the rotary; Rainsford Way, principal edger, with David Tomplin[illegible]ssistant; Hedley M[illegible]yers and oth[illegible]elve or four[illegible] the outlook for the future a[illegible]ess and success must be encouraging to the proprietor who may consistently look for business because he is now prepared to do the same; indeed he is already sanguine of doing a good business this winter, and so mote it be.

Harvey Station.

Nov. 22.—A very sad case of drowning occurred near the station on Saturday last. Jas. Swan, jr., a young man about twenty-five years of age, was engaged cutting wood in the woods a short distance from his residence. He went to work as usual on Saturday morning, but as he did not return for dinner at noon his wife became anxious about him, and after a while got some of the neighbors to go and see what was the cause of his not coming home. When they reached the scene of his labors they found him lying with his face in a pool of water, and upon examination they found that he was dead. He was subject to fits which were caused by a severe kick from a colt upon the head when a boy. Those fits occurred so seldom that not much attention was paid to them. It is thought that he had been seized with one of those fits while at work and had fallen in the water, and not being able to help himself was drowned. Deceased was a young man of much promise and well liked by all who knew him, and his untimely death has caused much sorrow. He had been married only a short time, and much sorrow is felt for his young widow.

A number of our young men have gone to the Tobique to work in the woods.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Piercy, who have been spending a few weeks visiting among their many relatives and friends in this place, have taken their departure for their home in Commox, B. C.

Scotch Settlement.

Nov. 19.—We are enjoying our Indian summer now, and it is very pleasant after the winter-like weather which we have had.

Our farmers have to keep a close lookout for the safety of their sheep lately, as the dogs have been making havoc with some flocks. They have killed one for J. Fred. Clark and attacked one of John Sharp's, but were frightened away before killing it. It was so badly torn, however, that it had to be killed.

Richard Reid, of Springfield, passed through this place last week on his way to Fredericton with a fine load of pork. He had one, about fourteen months old, which weighed 475 lbs.

Miss Maggie Clayton has returned home from her visit to Fredericton.

Mrs. S. Ingraham, of Queensbury, has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Alfred Christy.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard Clark are receiving congratulations on the advent of a young son.

Mrs. David Haines is at present visiting friends at Haynesville.

Keswick Ridge,

Nov. 17.—Owing to the recent severe storm, the roads are anything but pleasant for pedestrians, and only those travel who are compelled to do so.

The third of the series of monthly socials was held at the residence of Charles Pickard. A pleasant time was reported by all.

The many friends here of Chas. Parsons, of Fredericton, were shocked to hear of his death. He was well liked by the travelling public.

N. Estey's house is progressing rapidly, and will be a good addition to the large number of fine dwellings Keswick Ridge boasts of.

Miss Bessie S. Colter has returned from Ontario, where she has been visiting her uncle.

SUNBURY NEWS.

Lakeville Corner.

Nov. 2[illegible]—The past few days have been very much like spring. The snow that fell a few days ago has mostly all disappeared and some farmers are beginning to plough.

Amos P. Thompson has sold his farm and stock, and has gone to British Columbia.

A. S. Randall purchased a valuable horse from Mr. Thompson, one that will get over the road in due season.

The many friends of John McKay will be glad to hear he is moving back to Lakeville again.

Mr. and Mr. C. S. Bridges have returned from their wedding tour from St. John and were greeted with a chivari.

Miss Kate Ferguson paid a flying visit to Clark's Corner.

Miss Williamson, the school t[illegible]cher of this place, spent Sunday at her home in Fredericton.

THE NEWS IN QUEENS.

Gaspereaux Station.

Nov. 21.—The whooping cough is very prevalent in this vicinity.

Hugh Monahan has a party of men in the woods chopping cordwood for St. John market.

Hoyt and Hoyt are our largest lumbermen; they expect to do much larger business this year than last.

McLeod Brothers are doing a fine business yarding lumber to be put in St. John market.

Wm. Odgen and son are again employed in putting a large quantity of logs in the stream.

Miss Annie Hoyt has gone to Bangor to visit friends. We join in wishing her a pleasant time.

BANK ROBBERY AND SUICIDE.

New York Shoe and Leather Bank Loses $354,000.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank at Broadway and Chambers street, New York, has been robbed of $354,000 by Samuel C. Seely, one of its book-keepers, and Frederick Baker, a depositor. Seeley fled a week ago Saturday, leaving a confession in his lawyer's hands. It is supposed that he fled by steamship.

Baker was drowned Saturday afternoon at his country home at Sand's Point There is of course a strong suggestion of suicide. Baker, who was a supposedly wealthy and respectable lawyer in New York, past sixty years of age, had told his accomplice before the latter's flight that he was too old to run away himself and would stay and face the music. It is alleged by Seely that Baker got all but $11,000 of the stolen $354,000.

The stealing might have gone on for an indefinite time had not the bank officers decided to institute a new system of bookkeeping. The new system was to be put in operation on Thursday last, and Seely knew it. The business of the bank was moving on in the usual routine on Friday, Nov. 22, when Seely asked for a day's leave of absence. He was tired of living in Brooklyn, he said, and wanted to go out and look for a country home. His request was granted, and on Saturday another bookkeeper was put at his work.

Seely had had charge of ledger A to K. The accounts, of course, had to be gone over every day. Seely's substitute soon reported to President Crane that he could not make them balance. He was told to try again, for Seely's reputation was so good that no suspicion was aroused in the officers' minds at first. But the confusion of the accounts could not be untangled, and when, on Monday morning Seely did not appear at the bank, the officers went to work at once on his books and found them hopelessly confounded. The money had been taken fraudulently from the bank soon became apparent, but how the books had been muddled was a puzzle, so elaborate the system of falsification had been.

Frederick R. Baker, the alleged accomplice of Seely, was drowned in Little Neck Bay, R. I., Saturday afternoon. Baker lived near that place on what is known as the Kinelow Farm, with his family, consisting of two sons and a daughter. Saturday the sons went duck shooting on Little Neck Bay. Their father followed in a second boat. He rowed along leisurely. Suddenly his sons saw him reel and fall overboard. With all possible speed they reached the scene of the accident, only to find the body had disappeared. Hurriedly reaching the shore, they secured assistance, and with drags succeeded after an hour's search in finding the body. It took a good deal of time to discover just what Seely had been doing because the accounts had been so badly mixed up in the course of his dishonest transactions. Seely had not stolen money directly, but by the co-operation of a depositor who drew out the money by cheques, and the money was drawn in comparatively small sums which ranged from $200 to $500. To enable the depositor to get the money on cheques, Seely had continued to falsify accounts, taking from the balance of this and that depositor $500 or $2000 at a time and adding to the balance of the thieving depositor. Seely worked about 100 accounts in that manner, and he continued to make the false entries in the ledgers year after year, borrowing from the balanced account. As he managed to keep all the accounts balanced in that way, his forgeries were not discovered by the bank examiners.

THE DELINEATOR FOR JANUARY,

Which is called the Holiday Number, offers a table of contents that is extremely attractive and promises well for the New Year. The fashions are illustrated and described in the usual satisfactory manner, and there is a special article appropriate for the season on Misses' and Girls' Party Dresses. In the College Series a new departure is made, and the description of life at the Co-Educational Institution is begun, the first article being on Cornell, from the pen of Florence M. Hodder, '91. A very readable paper by Alice McKenna treats of women in Telephone Exchanges, and the Hygiene of the Eyes and Ears is the subject of an able contribution by A. B. Longstreet. A second instalment on Dressing Dolls appears in the Uses of Crepe and Tissue Papers, and in Venetian Iron Work are shown some very pretty and original designs for photograph easels to be made at home. The spirit of the time is reflected in the Display of the Shops, and Among the Holiday Books; and there is an exceedingly pretty "Good Night" Drill for children. Seasonable cooking is made more valuable to the house keeper by the addition of lists showing what fish, flesh, fowl and vegetables are to be procured in the markets. There is advice on How to Serve Bananas, and a continuation of the articles on the Home. There are also Around The Tea-Table and Floral Work, and New Designs in Knitting, Netting, Tatting, Crocheting, Lace-Making, etc.

Subscription price of the Delineator, $1 a year, or 15c per single copy. Address orders to "The Delineator Publishing Co. of Toronto, Ltd."

THE BABY AND THE WOMAN

Their Bodies Passed by the Glendevon in Midocean.

Nothing to Show what kept the Bodies Afloat—Sixty Miles Apart.

"Oct. 31. lat. 49° 51′ N.; long. 35° 57′ W.; passed the body of a child at 4 p. m. Nov. 1, lat. 48° 11′ N.; long. 36° 59′ W.; passed the body of a woman at 10.30 a. m."

That is the log of the steamship Glendevon says about two memorable incidents of her last voyage to this country.

Glendevon set out from Boston, England, on Oct. 22, bound for New York with a cargo of linseed. Hardly had she got out of Pentland Firth when she met with bad weather. For days she battled against head winds and furious seas, at times barely able to make any progress. For nine days after leaving the Firth the barometer did not rise above 29, and for three days it remained at 28.10. Capt. Hodge, while he had encountered no really violent gales, knew that he must be on the edge of a cyclonic storm, and he kept well to the north, thinking to skirt the hurricane and avoid the worst of it.

Two weeks ago the Glendevon was making about eight knots in a very heavy sea, but a favorable wind. The forestaysail was set, but Capt. Hodge, expecting that the wind would veer around at any minute, gave orders to prepare to take it in. He was busily engaged on the bridge at the time, and boatswain Blow was forward at the extreme bow preparatory to taking in the sail. As he was working there he saw a wave larger than the others slowly approaching the ship—a perfect mountain of water, whose crest towered high above the decks. Blow stopped to watch it come on.

"I was standing there looking at it," said he when telling the story, "when suddenly I saw on the very crest a child's body.

"My God!" I cried, "there's a baby."

"For a minute it hung right over the ship's bows, on the crest of the wave, and I thought sure that it was going to be cast aboard, but when the wave broke it was washed alongside, missing the ship by less than six inches. But I had had plenty of time to observe it closely, and if I should ever see it in life I'd know it immediately. The child was a girl, about three years old. She wore a black frock, and about her shoulders was a little white shawl, pinned closely about the throat. Her hair was brown, and, soaked through as it was, floated in long curls in the water. She lay partly on her side and partly on her back, giving me a good view of her face. Her cheeks were as red as if she were alive, her eyes were open, and her little mouth was parted in a sort of smile. There was nothing repulsive about her, for she could not have been in the water more than a day. In a minute she had been swept away, lost forever.

It was a lucky thing, he said, that the baby was not washed on board, as nothing could have happened, which, according to sailor superstitions, would have caused worse luck.

But the Glendevon was not yet done with strange sights. The next morning found her about sixty miles from the spot where the baby had been seen. While the mate and boatswain were at work there was washed past the ship, so close to it that it could almost have been touched with a hand, the body of a woman, evidently between 35 and 40 years of age. She was of dark complexion, and had long black hair. She wore a brown skirt and a black short waist that had evidently been fastened by a belt, but which hung loose at the waist. There was no life belt on the body. The men walked aft as the steamer passed the body and were able to see it very well. The body could not have been in the water any longer than the baby had, as there was not the slightest signs of decomposition on the face or on the hands.

After seeing these bodies, Capt. Hodge kept a sharp lookout for more or some wreckage. The ship had passed nothing which would indicate a wreck except a few boxes floating on the sea. About noon, while he was on the bridge, he saw about a ship's length away, a dark object on the crest of a wave. He got his glass on it as quickly as possible, but it disappeared before he could make out what it was. He is sure that it was the body of a man. But this he is not sure of, as he had not time enough to see it closely. Speaking of the matter he said:

"This is the most remarkable experience I ever had in all my seafaring life; nor have I ever heard of anything like it. The fact that these bodies were floating on the water without any means of support, is most curious, and I cannot explain it. They were not lashed to anything, nor had they life belts on, yet at the same time they could not have been in the water more than twenty-four hours, for the baby's cheeks were red, they tell me, and the little thing looked as if it were alive. Besides, there are no life belts made that a baby could wear; it would slip right through one. That blundering Board of Trade fills a steamer up with life belts, but, in spite of the fact that thousands of children are carried every year, no provision is made for their safety. And so the queer fact remains unsolved, for bodies, you know, never come to the surface before the end of nine or ten days, at the least, when they are lifted up by the gases that have generated in them.

"I wish that baby had been washed on board, for then we could have given it a decent burial, anyway, and perhaps could have found some marks on its clothing or body that would lead some time to its identification, and thus clear up the fate of some vessel. It is so pathetic to think of that little girl floating away on the ocean. I have seen drowned men, and plenty of them, without being moved, but I was never so affected by anything as I was by the story about that child. The mystery will probably never be cleared up. We were on the northern edge of that great storm, and they are all that's left of some ship that went down in it, for, although they were sixty miles apart, I think it is quite likely that they are from the same vessel, and if that was the body of a man I saw, he was, undoubtedly, a victim of the same wreck."

MISS SHENTON'S DEATH.

The death of Miss Emma Shenton, daughter of the Rev. Job Shenton, which occurred at St. John Saturday, removes from this sphere of life a bright and promising young lady. She had been in ill health for over a year, but she bore up with greatest fortitude never once complaining. She was a popular vocalist and was ever using her talents in aid of benevolent purposes. The deceased young lady had a large circle of friends in Fredericton who very sincerely mourn her early death.