Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

VALENTINE'S DAY.

THE CURLING RINK is to be opened for skating next week.

TENDERS are invited for fitting up the new office of the Bank of Montreal. See advt.

WANTED.—Salesman; salary from start permanent place. Brown Bros. Co, Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont.

THE FORESTERS' BALL in Newcastle last Thursday evening was a great success, both in the numbers attending and its enjoyable character.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH:—Next Sunday morning the Rev. James Crisp, (Newcastle) will preach; and in the evening the Rev. Fred. W. Harrison.

STREET COMMISSIONER LAWLOR is doing efficient work in trying to make the streets passable. The great snowstorm has made his work unusually heavy, and it is very satisfactory to know that he is equal to the emergency.

PERSONAL:—Hon. Surveyor—General Tweedie is so far on the way to convalescence as to have taken a drive on Monday. It was rather a case of "forcing the pace," however, and he remained in bed next day. He was up again, however, yesterday and intends to have a drive to day, weather permitting.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Hutchison of Douglas town are making a holiday visit to United States cities.

GAZETTED:—Amongst the recent appointments gazetted are:—

Phineas Williston, John H. Sergeant, John D. Creighton, James O Fish, Michael J. Doyle, Robert Clark Boyes, John Stymest and Thomas D. Doolan, to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Northumberland.

THE COBWEB-PARTY in Temperance Hall, Chatham, on Thursday evening last, under the auspices of St. Luke's Methodist Church, was a pronounced success. The management was excellent in every respect, the prizes satisfactory, the refreshments inviting, the music good and the pyroathletics fascinating. About $130 was realised, while $10 would no doubt cover the expenses outside of the generous contributions of the promoters.

Chatham Parish Sunday School Association.

The quarterly meeting of the Chatham Parish Sunday School Association will take place in the basement of St. Luke's church on Thursday evening 14th inst commencing at eight o'clock. An interesting programme has been prepared. All who are interested in Sunday school work are invited to attend. A silver collection will be taken in aid of Sunday school work.

Circuit Courts 1895.

Circuit Courts are to be held as follows:—

Kent, 12th March,—Mr. Justice Tuck.
" 24th Sept.—Mr. Justice Van Wart.
Gloucester, 5th March—Mr. Justice Hanington.
Gloucester, 3rd Sept.—Mr. Justice Van Wart.
Restigouche, 12th March—Mr. Justice Hanington.
Restigouche, 27th Aug.—Mr. Justice Van Wart.
Northumberland, 26th March—Mr. Justice Hanington.
Northumberland, 10th Sept.—Mr. Justice Hanington.

Political.

The Moncton correspondent of the St John Globe says:—"It does look as if Mr. Hawke would be a candidate in Westmorland in the approaching federal elections, as arrangements are being made for him to address a series of meetings in outside counties." The Globe also says:—"Political mass meetings in the Liberal interest have been arranged, and will be addressed by Mr. J. T Hawke, of Moncton, and local speakers, as follows: Chaplo, Restigouche county, Friday, Feb. 22, at 1 p. m. local time; Campbellton, Friday, Feb 22, at 7.30 p. m."

"Tickles."

The World devoted its leading editorial of Saturday to an academic discussion of its recent alleged discovery that the word. Tickle, as applied to the passage between Beaubair's Island and Wilson's Point, is anamolous. It argues that because the word, as so applied, is not in Webster's dictionary or Zell's Cyclopedia, It cannot therefore be properly thus used. We informed the World last week that there were numerous "Tickles" in this province, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland—and referred to that at the western end of Hay Island on the Miramichi as one near home. We also gave the derivation of the word, but the World having been puzzled over the matter at the beginning is determined to remain so. It will learn by and bye, that Webster's Dictionary and Zell's Cyclopedia do not contain the sum of human knowledge.

Squire Doyle's Predecessor.

The appointment of Mr. M. J. Doyle to the magistracy is gazetted, and the fact that he learned the business of harness-maker with the late James T. Griffin (who was also collector of Inland Revenue) and that he occupies the shop and office of the late Mr. Griffin, recalls this story of the magisterial methods of that popular and oft-remembered dispenser of justice.—

Mr. Griffin was the possessor of an unabridged Webster, which was eyed with reverential awe by a belligerent countryman who visited his office one day to "get law" against a neighbor, who he accused of tearing down his fences, injuring his cattle and many other things contrary to the eleventh commandment. After agreeing with the would-be complainant that the neighbor was an unmigated scoundrel and thereby encouraging him to exaggerate the offences alleged to have been committed, Squire Griffin rose, locked the door and sternly commanded his visitor to take off his boots. This being done, he reached for the dictionary and,—after abjuring the man that he must swear that every word he had said was true, and then go and get his wife and children to also come and do likewise, so far as he had said they were witnesses to the offences alleged, and informing him that they would all go to jail if there had been any lying—presented the book for the poor fellow to swear to his story by It is needless to say that he weakened, put on his boots and went home with new ideas of the severities of the law, the even-handed processes of justice and the desirability of getting along peaceably with his neighbor.

Letter from Mr. Wyse.

CHATHAM, 7TH FEBY., 1895.

DEAR MR. SMITH:—You will kindly correct in your next issue an error made in your last issued to-day, as to my application for the office of collector of rates. The present collector was not in office, or appointed when I made the application.

Truly yours,
WM. WYSE.

Mr. Wyse seems to be a very forgetful person, but he will, doubtless, remember that just before the last municipal election—in 1893—he and one of the present councillors, Mr. Smith, met at the corner of Duke and Cunard Sts. He introduced the subject of Mr. Johnston's appointment to the collectorship, which had only been made a short time before, and deprecated it on the ground—amongst other things—that Messrs. Murray and Flanagan must have been hard up for a collector when they had to get a man from Boston to fill the office. Mr. Wyse also intimated that it was his intention to run for the office of councillor and said he had heard Mr. Smith and Mr. Flanagan were also to be candidates, "but, "said he, "if you and Flanagan will just quietly make the collectorship all right for me, I won't run." Mr. Smith told him not to let that hinder him from running, and that ended the conversation on the occasion. Mr. Wyse, after the election, again intimated to Mr. Smith that he would like to be collector, and, as we stated on 7th inst. that was the only form in which Mr. Smith ever heard of Mr. Wyse's desire not to be a Street Commissioner.

The Doctors are Right.

A Fredericton despatch of 8th inst says:—

The medical staff of the Victoria Hospital, comprising all the physicians of the city, tendered its resignation to the Board of Trustees of that institution this afternoon. The staff, it seems, made application some time ago for the appointment of one of its members to the Board of Trustees, and were at the time heard by the Board in support of the application. The Board then declined to grant the request, assigning as a reason for their decision that there was no vacancy and they deemed it inadvisable to increase the membership. The medical men accepted this excuse for non-compliance with their request gracefully, but when they learned recently that two new appointments had been made to the Board without their having been consulted, they regarded it, in view of the fact that for eight years they had given services gratuitously to the institution, as an act so discourteous as to call for some expression of resentment. They accordingly held a meeting and resolved to communicate their sentiments in the matter to the trustees and to ask if it was their intention to recede from the position they had taken, intimating at the same time that, if they did not, they would feel compelled "to take some definite action to maintain their self-respect." The trustees, upon receipt of this communication, met and resolved that it would be "inexpedient to accede to the request" of the staff. The communication of this decision to the staff resulted in the latter's resignation as above intimated this afternoon, to take effect on the 15th inst. The matter has caused quite a sensation, and is the subject of much discussion. Public sentiment is strongly against the trustees in the matter.

Chatham Board of Trade.

A MARITIME BOARD OF TRADE—THE PEDLAR NUISANCE.—FERRIAGE RATES ON THE MIRAMICHI.—I. C. R. FREIGHT DISCRIMINATION.

The Council of the Chatham Board of Trade met on Monday evening and completed its organization, The President, W. S. Loggie, Esq., occupied the chair.

The Secretary, Mr J. D. B. F. Mackenzie, read a communication from Mr. Cornwall, Secretary of the St. John Board, directing attention to the subject of forming a Board of Trade for the Maritime Provinces, as presented by Mr. Creed, Secretary of the Halifax Board.

The Chatham Council directed the secretary to communicate with the secretary of the Halifax Board, asking for further information as to the proposed Maritime Board, and intimating that any proposals made would be duly considered by the Chatham Board.

The subject of the pedlar nuisance was next discussed. It was stated that a horde of foreigners who had been obliged to leave the province of Quebec by reason of the high license fee exacted from pedlars there, had located themselves in this County, making their headquarters in Chatham, which, being an unincorporated town, gave them opportunity to trade in a manner permitted in no other place of its size in the Maritime Provinces. They had a supply depot here, and while a few of the combination had paid road taxes or some other parts of the usual taxation, simply to evade the license fee chargeable under the Act of Assembly of 1893, others plied the business of their employers—who lived in the province of Quebec—without being either tax-payers or licensed pedlars.

It was, in view of the facts stated, resolved to memorialise the government and legislature to amend the Pedlars' Act so as to require all persons following the business of pedlars to take out licenses, excepting in the counties of which they are residents and rate payers.

It was also pointed out that it is now necessary under the Act to prove more than one actual sale by non-licensed foreign pedlars, and it was decided to ask for an amendment by which the offering of goods for sale will render the unlicensed pedlar liable to fine.

A committee consisting of the President, and Secretary and Messrs. S. U. McCulley, R. A. Murdoch and D G. Smith, was appointed to prepare a memorial to the government in accordance with the views of the council.

The subject of the high rates of ferriage charged between Chatham and the opposite side of the river was discussed, and the view was generally expressed that they had the double effect of lessening the income of the ferryman and injuring the business community. It was shown that because the ferrymen of both Chatham and Newcastle insisted on charging full single rates each way, owners of teams frequently drove around by the Southwest and Northwest bridges, rather than submit to the extortion; and it was also brought out as a singular fact that while prices of everything, including rates of travel had materially and almost constantly decreased, the Miramichi ferrymen adhered to the rates prevailing a half century ago—thus demonstrating that they, at least, did not move forward with the general progress of the country, or assist in its development. It was stated that Mr. Haviland, of the Chatham ferry, had been asked, a few years ago whether, in the event of his subsidy being increased, he would lower his rates, and that he had said he would not. It was, however, suggested that he might be in a more reasonable and businesslike frame of mind now, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Geo. Watt, Wm Wilson and R Flanagan was appointed to interview Mr. Haviland on the subject.

An interesting discussion took place over the question of the policy of discrimination against Chatham and Newcastle pursued in the matter of through freight rates by the Intercolonial Railway. It was shown that the charges per carload from western points of shipment to points on the Miramichi were greater than to either Fredericton, Sackville, Halifax or Pictou. Indeed, Senator Snowball said flour was carried from the west by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer to Liverpool at a lower through rate than to Miramichi.

Several members of the council, after reference was made to the fact that the I. C. R. and C. P. R. people had refused to entertain propositions from the Newcastle Board for more equitable treatment, discussed the subject of bringing flour and other freight from Montreal by water during the navigation season, and the president and secretary were appointed a committee to communicate with the Gulf Ports and other steamship owners to ascertain the terms on which they would bring freight to the Miramichi. They were also instructed to seek the co-operation of the Newcastle Board in the matter.

It appeared, from the statements of merchants present that single shipments of at least 1000 barrels of flour, as well as large quantities of general freight might be given to one of the Gulf Ports boats at certain times as an inducement to call here on downward trips, and it was thought that if the pilotage authorities would, for this special purpose, accept a cut rate, the mercantile community might be made largely independent of the railways for the navigation season; and it was thought that the pilots would be willing to help the movement.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

Notwithstanding the storm of last Sunday the usual men's meeting was held. On next Sunday the Epworth League of St. Luke's Church have charge of the meeting. We learn that the League is preparing an interesting and attractive service.

A meeting of business men was called for last Friday afternoon for the purpose of starting a business men's gymnasium class. Because of the raging storm and consequent small attendance, the class was not formed. A meeting is called for the purpose this forenoon at 11 30 o'clock. All business men are invited to attend.

An interesting members' meeting was held on Monday evening last. Committee reports showed every department of the work to be in a progressive state.

On recommendation of the membership committee it was agreed to give a renewal for one year, if the membership ticket of any member bringing five new members into the association. The General Secretary reported upon the work as a whole, and called particular attention to the daily attendance at the rooms. The report said: "The record shows that the fair attendance of 33 in December had increased to an average of 44 daily visits at the rooms in January. May we not particularly inquire where would this large number of young men spend their evenings if there was no Y. M. C. A.? Is there any resort in our town where we could recommend them to go? Would you advise them to patronize the pool room? Would it be to their best interests to spend their leisure time at either of the clubs? Our work is largely of a preventative character, and its results are hidden in the womb of the future. If we cannot show a large number of men rescued from lives of vice and sin, we may be able to make a yet better showing in the young men kept from degraded lives through our association priveleges and influence. While we have a large number of young men in our rooms every evening, enjoying and benefitting themselves with games, music, reading, gymnastics, etc., I am glad to know that the pool room on the wharf is deserted. This ought to encourage and stimulate us to further enhance the priveleges and pleasure of our association."

Mr. F. G. Marshall, Maritime Secretay, was present, having come up from Moncton, where he has been laboring for some weeks past, to attend the meeting and meet the members. He spoke at considerable length, reciting many interesting facts in connection with the Y. M. C. A. work in the provinces. He eloquently urged the association to press on in the work so well begun. In building up and sustaining a strong Y. M. C. A. here the Chatham men are exerting a helping influence over the whole province, and are building into the lives of young men that which will outlast time and stand through eternity.

Mr. D L Mitchell brought to the notice of the association that many boys who are attending the rooms in the evenings are doing so at the neglect of their school lessons, and that in this way the association might be of harm to the boys, as well as causing annoyance to the school master.

It was stated in reply to Mr. Mitchell, that early in the winter a letter had been sent to the parents of all boys, members of the association, calling their particular attention to the fact that no boys were allowed at the association later than half past eight, and the hour had been recently made half past seven. Parents and teachers knowing this should not allow their boys to use the Y. M. C. A. as a shield for being out late in the evening.

A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the proprietors of the "ADVANCE," and the "World" for the free use of much space of their valuable papers for association items.

Committees for the year were appointed, a full list of which we will publish next week.

Pianos and Organs

of different manufacturers, for sale by Alex Robinson, at lower prices than ever before offered in the county. Call and see styles and get prices.

ALEX. ROBINSON,
Chatham, N. B.

NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICTON Feb. 7 The division was taken on Mr. Powell's amendment yesterday afternoon and it was voted down.

Yeas—Powell, Stockton, Phinney, Shaw, Smith (St. John), Alward, Pitts, Allen, Howe, Pinder, Atkinson, Perley—12.

Nays—Blair, Mitchell, Emmerson, White, Labillois, Dunn, Gogain, Lewis, Harrison, Martin, Russell, Mott, Flewelling, Scovil, Baird, O'Brien, (Northumberland), Robinson, Venoit, McLeod, Wells, Ferris, O'Brien (Charlotte)—23.

On the item of $1,000 for the Law Clerk Mr Pinsney moved an amendment that the amount be $500.

The amendment was lost, the vote being; Yeas—Powell, Stockton, Phinney, Shaw, Smith (St. John), Alward, Pitts, Allen, Howe, Pinder, Perley—11

Nays—Blair, Mitchell, Emmerson, White, Labillois, Dunn, Gogain, Lewis, Harrison, Martin, Russell, Mott, Flewelling, Scovil, Baird, O'Brien (Northumberland), Venoit, McLeod, Lewis, Farris, O'Brien (Charlotte,) —21.

Mr. Dibblee was paired with Dr. Atkinson,

The house remained in committee of supply all night and until a quarter past two o'clock Thursday morning, passing all the items of supply.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell moved that the house further consider supply on Wednesday next. Carried.

Dr. Atkinson to-day made his motion, seconded by Mr. Pinder, for copies of tenders, correspondence, etc., in connection with the Woodstock bridge. It was agreed that Dr. Atkinson should see a copy of the contract for the superstructure, and that a return of any other information not already given, would be furnished.

Mr. Pitts gave notice of inquiry. Has the government or any department thereof been paid the whole of the purchase money from the sale of the horse Harry Wilkes? Is there any balance due, or notes remaining unpaid, and if so, how much and by whom due?

Mr. Mitchell introduced appropriation bills.

Standing committees were nominated as follows:

Contingencies—Venoit in place of Blanchard, Martin in place of Theriault.

Standing rules—Wells in place of Hill, absent from session.

Public accounts—Killam, Flewelling, Dibblee, Shaw, Ferris, Powell, Pinder.

Law practice and procedure—White, Mott, Wells, Emmerson, Powell, Phinney, Stockton.

Corporations—Mitchell, Blair, Labillois, Tweedie, White, Baird, O'Brien (Charlotte), Robinson, Atkinson, Dunn, Harrison, Sivewright, Stockton, Powell, Perley, Allen, Smith (St. John), Phinney, Lewis.

Municipalities—Emmerson, Mitchell, Blair, Mott, O'Brien (Northumberland), Russell, Welsh, Veniot, Ferris, McLeod, Alward, Stockton, Flewelling, Martin, Howe, Pinder, Gogain, Dibblee, Killam, Shaw, Schofield.

Agriculture—Russell, Martin, Baird, Dibblee, Harrison, Robinson, Gogain, Howe, Ferris, Scovil, Killam, Venoit, Shaw, Mott, Lewis, Dunn.

Adjourned.

FREDERICTON Feb. 8th. A number of St. John bills were introduced; also bills by Mr. Allen incorporating the Wilmot Park board in the city of Fredericton.

Mr. Killam—Amending act supplying Moncton with water.

Mr. McLeod—Providing for election of additional councillors in parish of Lancaster.

Mr. White—Providing for removal of dangerous buildings.

Mr. Mitchell submitted returns of indebtness of Northumberland municipality.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 9.—Hon. Mr. Blair introduced bills amending the act in addition to and in amendment of the documentary evidence act of 1893; amending law relating to solemnization of marriages; respecting assignments and preferences of insolvent persons; respecting property of married women; and amending act incorporating the St. John Horticultural Society.

Hon. Mr. Blair committed a bill securing to wives and children the benefit of life insurance—Mr. Killam chairman. Hon. Mr. Blair said he would not now have committed the bill had he noticed that the hon. member for Gloucester (Mr. Sivewright) was absent from his place in the house. (Laughter.) * * * The hon. member for Gloucester (Mr. Sivewright) having now taken his seat, he (Blair) might further explain the bill. (Laughter.) There were two main provisions in it. Under one of these any person may insure his life for the whole term thereof or any definite period for the benefit of his wife and children, or either of them. This was not the section or feature in which the hon. member for Gloucester would be most interested. The provision calculated to specially interest that hon. gentleman was the one under which any man contemplating marriage (laughter) can insure his life for the benefit of his future wife. (Laughter and applause.) He would not say that the government were moved altogether by the rumors regarding the matrimonial intentions of the honorable gentleman in bringing in this measure, but he would say that the honorable member's intentions or rumored intentions, had more than a little to do with the government's committing the bill so early in the session. (Laughter.) The government desired that the honorable member have the full benefit of the provisions of the bill; and in order that there might have to be no retroactive clause inserted, it was hoped to get the measure through without delay and obtain his honor's assent to before the close of the session. (Applause.) He was glad to see that the hon. member, by his smiles, concurred in the bill as a measure in the right direction. (Laughter and applause.) Speaking seriously, Hon. Mr. Blair said he thought members on both sides of the house would agree that some such measure as this was needed to protect wives and children.

After the passage of several sections, progress was reported with leave to sit again.

Mr. Mitchell committed appropriation bills which were agreed to.

Adjourned.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 11.—Dr. Stockton gave notice of motion for copies of all correspondence with the Dominion government with respect to the reservation by the lieutenant governor for signification of the governor general's pleasure as to an act to declare the rights of the crown in certain public lands and property.

Dr. Stockton introduced a bill amending the New Brunswick Elections act of 1889.

Answering Mr. Pitts' inquiry, has the government been paid the whole of the purchase money for the sale of the horse Harry Wilkes, Hon. Mr. Mitchell said the purchase money had been paid. There was no balance now due.

Dr. Stockton asked when the money was paid?

Hon. Mr. Blair said it had been paid at least some time before one of the opposition speakers had stated the other day that it had not been paid at all.

Dr. Stockton—Well, I would like to know when it was paid?

Hon. Mr. Blair—If you have any inquiry to make for information not covered by the motion it will receive due attention.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell read a letter from Dr. Steeves tending to show that statements made by Dr. Atkinson reflecting upon him, as Superintendent of the lunatic asylum, were conceived in ill will and for political purposes.

Dr. Stockton read a letter from Hon. Mr. Connell making statements contradictory to those of government members that Mr. Connell had attended a certain meeting of government just before the session of 1894.

Hon. Messrs. Mitchell, Emmerson, Labillois, White and Blair, however, proved that Mr. Connell had either a very poor memory or was unduly desirous of assisting the opposition.

Mr. Killam committed a bill amending the act for supplying the city of Moncton with water, Mr. Mott in the chair.

Progress was reported with leave.

Mr. Blair recommitted a bill securing to wives and children the benefit of life insurance, Mr. Killam in the chair. There was some little discussion over section 23 and it was finally agreed that that section should stand over.

Progress was reported with leave.

Adjourned.

To create an appetite, and give tone to the digestive apparatus, use Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

News and Notes.

China's peace envoys are now fully empowered to treat and will remain in Japan. Both countries are anxious to conclude the war. Japan does not mean to leave China a loophole for backing out.

The Southern Pine Trust is the name given to a syndicate of dealers in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and other Southern States, now in process of formation, the object of which is to control the market for pine in all the Southern states.

In the St. John city court the other day, judgment was given in favor of the Murphy Gold Cure Institute against Martin Spears for amount of treatment and board with costs. Defendant claimed that the desire for drink returned after six weeks, and, therefore, he thought he was not cured. The plea was held invalid by the court. This was regarded as a test case by a number of Murphy graduates who refused to pay on the same plea.

Sir William Harcourt replied in the house of commons last Thursday to the inquiry as to whether any provision would be made by the government for the relief of Lady Thompson and the junior members of the family of the late Sir John Thompson. He said there was every reason to believe the people of Canada would make provision for Lady Thompson and her children in recognition of the eminent service which deceased statesman had rendered to them.

The New York Herald has fairly startled the literary world by a munificent offer to American novelists and poets in which a free field and no favor are the predominating features. This offer consists in four distinct prizes, amounting in the aggregate to $16,000 The first one, $10,000, will be given for the best serial story of between 50,000 and 75,000 words by an American writer, whether professional or amateur. Next there is a prize of $3,000 for the best novelette of between 15,000 and 25,000 words: and then a prize of $2,000 for the best short story of between 6,000 and 10,000 words; and finally, a prize of $1,000 for the best epic poem based on some event of American history that has occurred since the beginning of the war of the revolution.

S. S. La Gascogne, of the French Line, eight days overdue, dropped anchor at New York bar on Monday night. All were well on board. Her delay was due to a broken piston rod and to the terrific gales which have swept the North Atlantic for the past week or more and brought disaster to many a staunch craft. From the time they left Havre on Jan. 26 until Sunday they spoke no trans-Atlantic steamer and saw only a four-masted schooner. There was general rejoicing in New York on Monday evening over the safe arrival of the steamer.

St. Phillip's African Methodist church, St. John, had an exciting meeting, one night last week. Presiding Elder Kersey, came down from Woodstock to hear from the congregation respecting the retention or dismissal of Pastor Henderson whose extradition was recently sought by the state of New Jersey on a charge of procuring abortion. Henderson was not extradited because the offence is not an extraditable one, but the question arose whether he was a fit man to remain pastor of the flock of St. Phillip's. The presiding Elder spoke warmly for Henderson, impressing on the people the duty and necessity of forgiveness. Henderson claimed that he had been cleared by the United States courts, and school master Richardson undertook to read letters to the contrary. Elder Kersey ruled the letters out, but they were read amid great confusion and uproar. After an indescribable tumult the vote was taken, resulting in a tie, which the elder decided in favor of Henderson.

A pathetic story comes from Russia about the last present received by the dowager empress from the late Czar. Last summer the Czar and empress visited a great shop in St. Petersburg to buy jewels for their son's future bride. The empress greatly admired a beautiful bracelet, and told the Czar that she wished to possess it. On their return one of the serious attacks to which he was subject came upon him and the empress forgot the bracelet. The Czar died, and to the empress in the early days of her widowhood came Nov. 14, the first birthday she must pass alone. On her other birthdays the Czar had been wont to place a bouquet in the morning room of the empress. Inside the flowers was always folded some rich, rare gift, chosen months beforehand. The empress had avoided the room as too full of painful memories, but this morning, the morning of his wedding day, Nicholas requested his mother to go there as a favor to him. The first thing she saw was the boquet in the usual place, and inside a case, fastened and sealed by the Czar's own hands. It contained the bracelet. He had ordered it the same day that the empress saw it, and on his deathbed had given instructions for the birthday gift, bidding his son to be near to comfort her when she received it.

All sufferers from blood disorders can use Ayer's Sarsaparilla with assurance of cure.

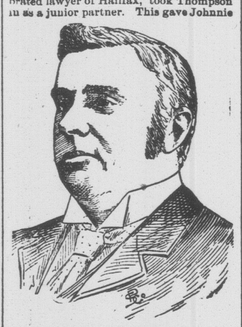
AS A LAWYER.

RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN S. D. THOMPSON, K.C.M.G., P.C., Q.C., M.P.

The Late Premier as Viewed from a Professional Standpoint—The Cases Which Brought Him Into Prominence—An Able and Fair Review of His Career.

Sir John Thompson's life has many lessons for the young lawyers of Canada. He was a self-made man; by hard work and unsparing application he won his way upward. In every position which he occupied he did his work faithfully. It is the object of this sketch to show why and how he succeeded. He was born in Halifax on the 10th of Nov., 1844. His parents were not wealthy, and so he did not receive a finished education. He attended the common school and free Church Academy, and at the age of 17 he entered on the study of law in the office of Henry Prior, in Halifax. The Hon. Robert Sedgewick, of the supreme court (who was a student then), remembered Thompson at that time attending the Law Students' Literary and Debating Club, and says he remembers him as a slight, delicate youth, very bashful and diffident, and but seldom taking part in the debates or programmes, and not little noticed by the other students. In July, 1865, Johnnie Thompson, as he was then known, was called to the Bar, and began the practice of law, but he failed to draw clients around him, and, having learned shorthand writing when a student, turned his attention to reporting for the Legislature. He was thus employed during the following four years.

In 1869, Mr. Joseph Coombes, then a celebrated lawyer of Halifax, took Thompson in as a junior partner. This gave Johnnie



SIR JOHN S. D. THOMPSON.

Thompson his great opening. He seized it, and from that time he worked incessantly until the time of his tragic death. While he was with Coombes he did the office work and prepared the briefs—working late and early, filling his mind with legal knowledge, until it became a vast store-house, from which he was afterwards able to draw on with such telling effect.

When he first started taking council work, he did so in the Equity Court, but soon practised in all the courts, taking a great deal of jury work. In 1874 we find him for the first time, in the case of Wylde et al. vs. The Union Marine Insurance Co., appearing in the Supreme Court of that province. He acted as junior counsel to Mr. Weatherbe, now Judge of that court. Mr. Rigby, Q.C., acted for the plaintiffs. A few months after that he acted as counsel in the case of Parker vs. Fairbanks, in the same court, with Mr. Rigby, Q.C., against him; evidently he had taken his own measure in the previous case, for we now find him acting alone, and though he lost the case, Judge Wilkins, who delivered the judgment, complimented him in the following words; "I cannot but help admiring the manner in which Mr. Thompson marshalled the evidence to have it appear that the weight of evidence did not show that the defendant interfered with the flow of the stream." Shortly after this he was retained as counsel with McDonald, Q.C., in the case of Woodworth vs. Troop et al. This was the most celebrated case of its time. The action was begun in 1874, and passed through the various courts until it was finally argued in the Supreme Court of that province in 1876. Party feeling ran high over it, and the whole province took sides. In this case Thompson first displayed that wonderful knowledge of the rights, duties and prerogatives of Parliament which afterwards in the House of Commons was the admiration of his friends and the wonder of his opponents. Thompson's argument won this case and settled the power of the Provincial Legislature to punish for contempt. His argument was a surprise to his best friends, and he leaped into public favor at once. After that, he was in the majority of cases of importance in the Supreme Court, and his success was unbroken until he retired from practice to adorn the Bench before whom he had so often triumphed.

Another celebrated case that was of great importance to the province, and in which constitutional issues were involved, was the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Co. vs. the Western Counties Railway Co. The questions here were:

(1) Did the British Parliament have power to pass and did it pass, by the British North America Act, to Canada, a perfect and exclusive title in this railway?

(2) Had it the power to pass and did it pass full legislative power over this railway?

By this time he was one of the recognized leaders of the Nova Scotia bar; if not the leader, certainly the leader of the Conservative lawyers. When the Fisheries Commission sat at Halifax under the Washington treaty, it was but natural that the United States Government should retain him as one of their counsel, as two or three of the leading Liberal counsel of Halifax had been retained by the Canadian Government. There can be no doubt that in the close study necessarily given to the whole fishery question at that time, and the inner knowledge he must have obtained of the United States position was of great value to him, and through him, to Canada on more than one occasion since: notably when representing the Government of Canada at Washington in conjunction with Sir Charles Tupper in 1888, and when representing Great Britain and Canada at Paris on the Behring Sea award in 1893.

It has been freely stated that when associated with the world's greatest jurists at Paris, he not only commanded their respect but won their admiration, and we can now understand how the work done and knowledge obtained in 1876 must have made him easily the peer of any judge on the Behring Sea award. It was stated in our newspapers at the time that Sir John was noticed taking a nap a couple of times during the long weary arguments of counsel for the United States. We can well understand that listening to the same old arguments which he himself had tried to work off seventeen years before against Canada made him weary enough to take a nap. He must have smiled often to himself as he noticed the serious way his associates listened to the sophistical arguments of Mr. Carter. He could have slept half the time and then know more about the case than any of his associates.

He was urged upon to enter the legislature, and, much against his will, consented, and was elected for Antigonish in a by-election in December, 1877. On the Goyernment being returned in the following October, 1878, he was appointed Attorney-General, and discharged the duties of his office with conspicuous ability and satisfaction. At the same time he carried on his practice at the head of the largest law firm in the province, and neglected no briefs. In his dual capacity as Attorney-General and working head of a large practice, he first displayed that tireless energy and wonderful capacity for work that never ceased until he literally consumed himself. He assumed the Premiership of Nova Scotia in 1882, but was defeated a few months afterwards, and retired to the Supreme Court, which was more congenial to him than politics. No judge in his province ever possessed in the same markedegree the gift of orderly, easy, and accurate expression of his views. He always endeavored to get at the truth, at the very heart of a case, and he was not willing even to deceive himself; he was always great enough to find the truth, and strong enough to pronounce judgment even against his own desires. He had no whims, no fancies. He had a clear, logical mind, and in its presence the obscure became luminous, and the most complex and intricate legal proposition became simple. He knew that even great ideas should be expressed in the simplest manner possible—hence his judgments were models.

When he entered the Federal Arena, the great race and religious storm swept this country, and yet he stood unmoved, patient, just, and candid amid it all, and within six months he probably won the greatest personal triumph of his life in the debate on the execution of Louis Riel. The Hon. Edward Blake, on that memorable occasion, arraigned the Government as it had never been arraigned before, and it was felt that no man on the Government side could reply to the greatest forensic orator Canada ever produced, and one who, in the opinion of the writer, may to-day be fairly ranked among the world's greatest forensic orators. Few, if any, in that House believed that the Hon. John Thompson could make an effective, let alone a crushing reply. The supporters of the Government anxiously sent Mr. Thompson as he stood up, but there was nothing in the air or manner of the quiet little gentleman from down by the sea, to give them hope or confidence, and a look of doubt and fear passed over their countenances. On the other side, the Opposition, as they surveyed the quiet, unassuming Minister of Justice, felt that they had nothing to dread from him. But the indefatigable work for years as lawyer, Attorney-General, and Judge, and months spent on Woodworth vs. Troop, when he had masticated the rights, duties, and prerogatives of the British Parliament for centuries, were now to stand him in good stead. And as he proceeded in his argument and exposed or brushed aside, one after another, the sophistries of Mr. Blake, and drew from his great store-house of accumulated knowledge, fact after fact and argument after argument, he must have felt that his years of toil and midnight oil had not been spent in vain. All Canada knows the result of that debate. His party went wild over him, and he woke up the next morning to find himself famous. It is honorable to the Ontario Bar to know that one of the most sincere admirers Mr. Thompson had when he closed his speech, was the Hon. Edward Blake. This feeling was reciprocated by Sir John Thompson, who, in conversation with the writer a couple of years ago, said that Mr. Blake possessed the greatest legal mind he ever met, and expressed the opinion that Mr. Blake was very much misunderstood. The writer gathered the impression that there was a kindred feeling between the two men.

He had the faculty in an eminent degree of clothing in clear and concise language the most difficult and involved propositions of law; he could make questions so clear that they no longer appeared to have ever been difficult. This wonderful faculty was not for many years appreciated by his legal opponents. Case after case he won, and year after year he continued to be successful before the Courts. Yet to his opponents he did not appear to win by his ability—they put his success down to luck in always holding a brief on the easy side of the case. There never appeared to be any room to doubt the result; his side of the question was so right and simple it won on its merits, as it appeared to opposing counsel. He had a clear, logical mind, and so expressed everything in the simplest manner. He could influence others without effort, and consequently they never felt his personality, and never felt they were being influenced by him. He was an orator simple, sincere and lucid. There is all the difference in the world between an orator and an elocutionist. An orator convinces people, and an elocutionist entertains and wins personal admiration. An orator places the idea above form. Undoubtedly Thompson's oratory was not calculated to win the cheap applause of a campaign crowd, who are convinced only for the moment. Before a deliberate body he had no peer.

Sir John Thompson was not of a class, he had no predecessors, and will have no successors.

I cannot close this sketch without giving a short chronological account of his wonderful career.

Born 10th November,	1844
Entered Law	1861
Called to the Bar	1865
Elected Alderman of the City of Halifax	1871-72
Chairman of the Board of Education	1873
Counsel for United States	1876
Elected M.P.P.	1877
Attorney-General	1878
Prime Minister	1882
Judge of the Supreme Court of N. S.	1882
Minister of Justice of Canada	1885
Honor of Knighthood conferred on him	1888
Member of the Ontario Bar	1890
Premier of Canada	1892
Privy Councillor of England	1894

No record in Canadian history equals this, not even that of Sir John Macdonald.

And the memory of Sir John Thompson's tragic death at Windsor Castle on the 12th of December last, will be the strongest, tenderest tie in binding all British hearts together and holding all parts of the Empire beneath the Union Jack.—Richard Armstrong, in the Barrister.

An Enormous Circulation.

The Salvation Army publishes 28 War Crys, printed in 14 different languages, whose united circulation is 15,000,000 copies a year.

WORK OF A DANCER.

There is No Play About the Work of a Professional Performer.

Did you ever think, as you watched a nimble girl glide around the stage on her toes or go through a series of seemingly impossible feats, that she is offering the result of years of hard work and daily practice?

A man will watch a performer in a novelty dance and allow his applause to be guided by the things that he had for supper or the previous condition of his liver. He forgets, or does not think, that the performer before him has practiced three hours a day for 10 years, perhaps, and means to go on doing the same thing as long as she remains before the people in a professional capacity. It never occurs to him, unless he be of the thoughtful, investigating kind, that the girl who smiles and dances

ONE OF THE PENALTIES OF TOE-DANCING.

back of the footlights may have a great toe that is twice the size that it ought to be. The work used to be a source of pain to her, but that time has long passed, and now a callous lump deadens the hurt that came every time she placed the weight of her body upon that usually unruly and weak part of her anatomy.

The good old style of step dancers is not prominent now. Since Carmencita, Otero, Loie Fuller and the Midway artists entered the field the performers of the Lizzie and Lucy Daly sort have not been much in evidence. It is serpentine one day, Spanish the next, and then we are entertained by "novelty" creations that are as numerous as the dancers that now infest the earth.

The new branch of the theatrical business known as the continuous plan has made the work of the dancer much harder than it ever was before. There was a performer last week who went on at 2.30 in the afternoon, 6.30 and 9 in the evening. This girl reached the theatre shortly before 2 o'clock, made no for her act, and did not leave until nearly 10 o'clock at night.

Young women who are fortunate enough to secure engagements in such organizations as "A Gaiety Girl" and "A Trip to Chinatown" have no need to complain about the hours they have. Only on matinee days do they appear more than once.

The few steps that Decima Moore, a London success, executes every night, taken with half a dozen cute runs from the stage, wear out a pair of her dainty brown slippers every week.

The dancers who use their toes have to get their shoes re covered every other day. The body of the shoe is longer than the foot by at least three-quarters of an inch.

BEFORE AND AFTER USING.

the space between having a bunch of cotton in it. The "boeing" on a rough stage floor spoils the pink satin at the outset, and in the course of three or four minutes this fabric breaks. Dancers have found that the quickest way out of the difficulty is to change the covering after each performance.

The four leading dancers of A Gaiety Girl Company are, by the way, the best of the sort that have been seen together in a long time. The three dancers in the carnival novelty, in the closing scene had the three highest, most honest kicks of the season, not to mention the new figures presented. A member of this trio sustained herself on one toe, while she whirled twice around, kicking above her head from each of the four sides, and never once touching the active foot to the