DEPARTMENT STORE

EY FLANNEL
Yds. for $1.50
s an All-Wool Flannel,
ches wide, and worth
yard. See how much
e saving by getting it
above prices.

PRINTS
ave a few pieces that
lightly damaged by
The price is also
y damaged.
2c. Print for 8½c.
0c. " " 7½c.

RING PRINTS
w have a large assort-
of these goods from 5½c.
up.
d for Samples.

LANKETS
pair left, $1.50.

G W. NICHOLS,
9 Charlotte Street.

STON PRODUCE MARKET.

Feb 26.—Flour—Spring patent, $3.40
inter patents, $3@3.20; clear and
$2.75@3; cornmeal, bbl, $2.25@2.30;
$1.
—Cut, $4.40@5; ground, $4@4.60;
, $2.75@3.25; rye, 65@70c; corn,
ellow, spot, 52c; ship, 51¼@51½c;
and No 3 spot 50@51½c; oats, clip-
, 39@40c; ship, 38¾@39½c; No 2
ot, 39c; ship, 38¼@38½c; middlings,
19@20 per ton; bran, to ship, winter,
spring, $18.50; ground wheat,
d dog, $20; cotton seed meal, spot,
rive $18.50.
-Canada No. 2, 70c; western, nom-
lt, No 2 rowed Canada, 75@80c;
owed, 70@75c; 2-rowed, 68@70c.
uts and backs, $14.50; lean ends,
fresh, 8½c; sausage, 8c; do meat,
, 9½@10½c; bacon, 10c; tongues,
do beef, $18.50; shoulders, smoked,
ed, 6½c.
ierces, 7½c; pail, 7¾@8¼c; leaf,

ity dressed, 6¼c; country, 5½c.
ured, $9.50@10.50; beef hams, $18;
ds, 7@11½c; fores, 4@5½c.
East, 8@9½c; western, 8@9½c.
, 7@7½c; yearlings, 6@7½c; veal,

—Northern, nominal; western, 12@

s—Northern, 15@18c; western, 12@
wls, northern, 13@15c; western, 9@

-Creamery, best, 25@26c; other 23
ry, best, 20@22c; other, 15@18c; imi-
reamery, 18c; ladle, 14@15c; cheese,
best, 11¼@12c; western, 10@12c.
Hennery, choice, 28c; eastern, 27@
higan, 27@28c; western, 27c; held,
limed, 20@21c.
-Pea, $1.50@2; medium, $1.90@1.95;
yes, $2.15@2.25; red kidney, $2.10@
lgn, $1.75@1.90.
timothy, $2.90@3.15; clover, 9½@11c;
$2.85@4; do recleaned, 14@14½c.
Canada, $1@1.05; northern, $1; west-
@1.15
est, $14.50@15.00; lower grades, $10

-Rye, $10.50@11.50; oat straw, $7@8

es -Maine Hebrons, 63@65c; other,
ine Rose, 65c; other, 60c; Burbank,
ite Star 60c; P E I Chenangoes, 58
rsey Sweets, $2 per bbl.
ye, $1.25; onions, $2.50@3.50 per bbl.
40c; carorts, 40c; squash, $15@18 per

s, 75@85c per bbl.
, $4@5 per box; cukes, 16c each;
as, native, per bushel, $1.75; pars-
0@1.75.
—Baldwins, $3.50; Maine do, $2.50@3;
gs, $2.75@3.25; No 2, $1.75@2.25.
arries, $12@13 per bbl.
es—Florida, choice, $3.50@4; fair to
50@3; Valencias, $4.20; cases, $5.50@
rases, $3.75@4.25; tangerines, $3.50@5;
ns, $2.50@3; evaporated apples, 7@9c.
Mackerel, bloater, northern, $34@35;
$24; No 1, $18@20; No 2, $16 per bbl;
o 3, $15.50; small, nominal; cod, jobs,
orges, $5.50@7; dry bank, large, $5@
dium, $3.75; large pickled bank, $4.75;
, $3.50; herring, Nova Scotia split,
ape Breton, $3; round shore, $3.37;
@12c; No 1, 10@11c; lengthwise, 10@
rdines, ¼ oil, $3@3.20; ¾ mustards,
salmon, canned Oregon, $1.90@1.95;
$1.20@1.25; pickled, northern, $16;
$11.50; frozen, 18@20c; Oregon, 15@
sters, canned, $1.75@1.85; cod, fresh
1¾@2¼c; large, 3@3½c; steak, 5@
addock, fresh shore, 1½@2c; Georges,
halibut, white, 11@12c; gray, 9@10c;
14@15c; herring, frozen, per 100
$1.25; cusk, fresh, 1½@2c; steak, 1¼
hake, fresh, 3@3½c; small, 1@1½c;
fresh, 2@2½c; steak, 3@3½c; smelt,
14@15c; Nova Scotia, 6@7c; extra, 11
obsters, live, 14c; boiled, 16c; clams,
ollops, $1.50; shrimps, $1.25@1.50 per

MARINE MATTERS.

Mary G. French of Gloucester put into
rre, Miq., for repairs, having been
d while on the Banks. John Ticker-
e of the crew, belonging in Argyle,
was washed overboard and drowned.
rmuda despatch of the 22nd says: Bark
, Capt. Frost, from Manila for Bos-
s spoken in distress Feb. 18 by str.
st, from Antwerp for New York,
was unable to render assistance.
British ship W. D. Wallet, 1,413 tons,
elfast, which arrived at Mobile Jan.
he first square-rigged vessel that has
ntered Mobile in command of a col-
aptain. She is commanded by Capt.
who has a white crew.
Herbert, Capt. Robinson, arrived at
Monday from Demerara with 150 tons
r in barrels and bags. Port Surgeon
visited the vessel, and Capt. Robin-
ocrted he left Demerara Jan. 27, and
, 3rd Frederick Esterbrooks, seaman,
, a native of Sackville, took sick. As
Capt. Robinson could judge the symp-
were of typhoid or typhus fever.
ooks lingered until the 14th, when he
He was buried the same day. No
of the crew took the disease. Dr.
made an examination, and found the
and crew in good health. As it was
leven days since the man died, Dr.
placed the vessel in quarantine. The
will have her thoroughly fumigated

urt of enquiry was held at Pernam-
o enquire into the burning of the St.
arkentine Heber, while on a voyage
New York to Rio Grande do Sul. After
the evidence the court found the
properly manned, etc. Although Capt.
g is blamed for not seeing his orders
out regarding the closing of the fore
yet throughout the captain displayed
zeal in trying to put the fire out in
rgo, and consequently his certificate
eturned to him. One of the seamen
eprimanded for not reporting to the
that he smelled fire during his watch.
ourt also stated its desire to call at-
to the fact that British vessels owned
nads are permitted to sail with one
d officer, and that in the case of the
the master's certificate is only for the
ise trade.

16 PAGES. # ST. JOHN WEEKLY SUN. 16 PAGES.

VOL. 18. ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1895. NO. 10.

BIG HALIFAX FIRE.

Property Valued at Three Quarters of a Million Destroyed.

Wharves, Freight Sheds and Grain Elevator Reduced to Ashes.

Goods off the Steamers Vancouver, Indian and Corean Lost in the Flames.

Halifax, Feb. 27.—The worst fire Halifax has had for years raged here today and three quarters of a million dollars' worth of property went up in smoke inside of three hours, the burnt area comprising the deep water terminus, the wharves of the Intercolonial railway, all freight sheds, immigrant sheds, immigrant fumigating sheds and apparatus, the grain elevator and adjoining property, twenty cars loaded with freight, a quantity of English freight just landed from the steamers Vancouver, Corean and Indrani.

Ten years ago the dominion government expended half a million dollars in building the immense wharves, covered with great buildings. At the head of the wharf stood the grain elevator, built of southern pine and with a storage capacity of 150,000 bushels. This was the highest building in Halifax. The grain was carried from the elevator to the steamers by a shute an eighth of a mile long.

At ten o'clock this forenoon the northeast corner of the main shed was discovered to be on fire. How it originated no one knows. A quantity of liquors recently landed from Europe was stored there. Before the people in the buildings fully knew there was a fire in progress, the entire shed was enveloped in flames. This shed was about half way down the wharf.

There was a high wind from the northeast. As if by magic, the flames spread both up and down the wharf, and scores of men employed there had to flee for their lives. Forty men on the harbor end of the wharf were cut off by flames and had to be rescued by boats.

The fire department was quickly on the scene and the Dartmouth brigade came across the harbor to render assistance. But they were powerless to save the place. The entire area was doomed to destruction, indeed the heat, flame and smoke was so intense and burning embers fell in such showers, firemen were unable to get near the burning buildings, and they were abandoned to the flames. Meanwhile the fire ran along the grain shute with a roaring, hissing sound, aided by a great draft and high wind behind it. The efforts of the firemen were directed to staying its progress, but their attempts were futile. Soon it reached the elevator and took possession of that structure with extraordinary rapidity.

Forked tongues of flames shot up into the heavens and dense volumes of smoke rolled across the city. Immense showers of burning embers were carried in all directions. Had it not been that the roofs of the houses were covered with snow, half of Halifax might have soon been in a blaze.

The fire roared like a blast furnace. Almost immediately after the flames took possession of the elevator, the dust in the building caused an explosion. The heat was so great that the firemen could not get very near, and therefore they not only escaped with their lives, but also without serious injury. Many, however, had narrow escapes.

Chief Ryan was burned on the neck. Fireman Harry Burton was badly injured and taken to the hospital.

The Sarmatian hotel and other buildings on the west side of Water street were badly gutted and the people for two adjoining blocks had their furniture packed up and much of it removed in fear of a general conflagration.

By one o'clock the fire was under control and was confined to the railway wharves and buildings. Nearly all the cargo for Halifax landed from the steamers Vancouver from Liverpool, Indrani from Glasgow and Corean from Glasgow and Liverpool was burned. This was valued at $150,000, and largely comprised liquors and dry goods. The principal losers are Barnstead & Sutherland, Smith Bros., Kenny & Co., W. and C. Silver, Cragg Bros., M.O.Crowell, John Tobin & Co., Kelley & Glassey, Frank Courtney, J. A. Leaman & Co., A. M. Bell, A. N. Whitman, I. H. Mathers, Wood Bros., Webster, Smith & Co., Baldwin & Co., George E. Smith & Co. and others.

Fifteen Dominion Atlantic cars loaded with potatoes and five hundred barrels of fish for shipment to the West Indies were also burned. The Corean's goods were mostly destined for Newfoundland and were waiting the arrival of the steamer Grand Lake. These goods were all insured up to reaching their destination. Being lost in transit the insurance companies will lose. Much of the freight discharged from the Vancouver and Indrani destroyed in the shed was destined for western points, which portion was also covered by insurance. There was no insurance on the freight for Halifax people and they will be heavy losers.

The marine insurance ceased as soon as the goods were landed on the wharf. From that moment they were at the risk of the owners, none of whom were insured.

FIRE IN CHICAGO.

A Big Blaze in the Factory District and Some People Injured.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—A fire broke out this afternoon in the five story brick Kaestner building, at 245 South Jefferson street. In the building were the Kaestner Kniting company, the Pioneer Paper company and the Bach & Hertz Feather company. The building was crowded with men and women employes, and the rapid spread of the flames resulted in a panic, in which a heavy loss of life was narrowly averted. About one hundred women and girls, in addition to a large number of men and boys, were at work, and in the stampede some were knocked down and badly bruised. A large number of the women were rescued by the firemen. The burning building stood in the very centre of the factory district.

The following is a list of the losses: Kaestner & Co. ,building, $125,000; Kaestner & Co., manufactured goods and machinery, $300,000; Crane Elevator Co., building, machinery and stock, $80,000; Andrews & Johnson, ventilators, Kaestner building, $10,000; Friedlander & Brady, knitting goods, Kaestner building, $100,000;, Cutler hammer manufacturer, Kaestner building, $80,000; Schultz & Hirsch, mattresses, Kaestner building, $17,000; Schultz & Hirsch, 262 Desplaines street, $10,000; Raymond Brothers, windmills, $50,000; Smith Brothers, saws, $10,000; Pioneer Paper Co., stock, $10,000.

The injured, none of them fatally hurt, are: Etta Goldman, cut and bruised about the head and face; Emma Kusick, cut and bruised about the face; Bessie Palsic, bruised about head; Agnes McIntyre, cut about head.

LEAVES CLEVELAND'S CABINET

Postmaster General Bissell Tenders His Resignation to the President.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 27.—Postmaster General Wilson S. Bissell late this afternoon placed his resignation as a member of the cabinet in the hands of President Cleveland, to be accepted upon the appointment of his successor. Though the rumors of the coming retirement have been rife for some time the official announcement as it was made this evening caused something of a sensation. The fact spread rapidly through the hotels and clubs and the discussion of the chances of congress passing all the appropriation bills gave way to speculation as to who would be the next postmaster general. The statements which have been made that a disagreement between the president and Mr. Bissell caused the resignation was known by almost all in official circles to be without the slightest foundation.

An Associated Press reporter called on the postmaster general and in reply to queries Mr. Bissell said: "I have placed my resignation in the hands of the president. The reason for so doing is that my professional work at home demands my attention and I feel that I cannot longer remain away from it."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Challenge to Evangelist Hunter.

Sackville, N. B., Feb. 26.

To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir—In yesterday's issue of the Sun is a report of a sermon by the Rev. Mr. Hunter, which, I presume, is correctly reported.

From an infidel's standpoint his remarks concerning infidels are misleading.

Why does he not paint the character of a real infidel and not try to palm off a pretended for a real one? He tells of a young man who pretends to be an infidel tearing up and stamping on his mother's Bible. Very sentimental, I must admit, but pretensions are not real, and the young man who has studied the Bible and come to the conclusion that it is not inspired will respect his mother and her opinions. I have often heard young men make jests at the expense of professing Christians, but they were not infidels, and probably belong to the class that wants a minister to pray for them when dying. The rev. gentleman tells how infidels die. I can tell him that infidels die as they live, true to their convictions. When Cortland Palmer was dying did he call for a preacher? No, but he said to those around him, tell the world how peaceful a Freethinker can die. Did John Tyndall ask for a preacher when dying? Did Charles Bradlaugh? Did Horace Seaver, who for fifty years was editor of the Boston Investigator?

Can Mr. Hunter give one authentic instance of a dying infidel asking for a preacher to pray for him?

The bucket of coal affair is a very nice anecdote, but only proves that a man has to have his senses knocked out before he will pray. I suppose Mr. Hunter is ready to prove that prayer is answered. I will give five hundred dollars to any charity the rev. gentleman will name if he will stop, and at the end of a given time start, my watch by prayer. He is at liberty to get all the help he requires, and if he accepts I will come to St. John and put the money in the mayor's hands.

WILLIAM CLARK.

HAD VANISHED COMPLETELY.

A bright fellow, albeit disposed to take too much, and known by the police, was put in the station house for safe keeping until he had recovered sufficiently to go home on his feet. By noon next day he was all right, and he appeared at the desk to get the articles they had taken from him. "That isn't all," he said, as he put the things in his pocket. "That's all we got," replied the officer. "I think not," he insisted. "Possibly you lost it before you came in," suggested the officer." No, I didn't." "What was it? Tell me, and I'll have the men look for it, and they will return it if they find it." "No, don't trouble yourself," he said with a wan smile. "I guess I don't need it. It was the jag I had. Good-by." And he walked out slowly and much amused.—Detroit Free Press.

KINGS CO. LIBERALS

Nominate Lt. Col. Domville as Their Standard Bearer.

The Colonel Plants Himself Squarely on the Ottawa Platform of June, 1893.

Speeches by G. G. King and Thos. Hetherington of Queens Co., J. V. Ellis and Several Others From St. John.

Hampton, Feb. 28.—The Kings county liberal convention met here at 11 o'clock this morning. There was a large attendance, so much so that several speakers referred to the fact as something phenomenal in local liberal history.

St. John was well to the front, among its delegates being A. E. Macintyre, John F. Ashe, J. V. Ellis, Walter Lantalum, E. H. McAlpine, Dr. Manchester, V. S., J. E. B. McCready, George McAvity, D. E. Berryman, M. D., Andrew Hunter, etc.

John F. Kinnear of Sussex, president of the county association, called the meeting to order, and, seconded by M. H. Parlee, likewise of Sussex, nominated Dr. Taylor of Hampton as chairman. This was adopted by acclamation, and Dr. Taylor, on taking the chair, said that in his twenty-five years' political experience he had not seen the equal of this meeting in numbers and enthusiasm.

Robert Morrison and Fred. L. Fairweather, both of Sussex, were nominated as secretary. The former retiring, Mr. Fairweather was unanimously elected.

The selection of parish delegates was then taken up and resulted as follows:

Cardwell—Asa Spragg, N. P. McManus, Burpee Freeze, Jas. McManus, E. J. McCready, Wm. Hogden, David Murray, Daniel Malone, Thos. Martin, Elias Harmer, Jas. Boyle, John Long.

Greenwich—Ernest Walton, Daniel Bogle, Howard Belyea, Daniel A. Richards, Herman Belyea.

Hammond—Wm. Jamieson, Ambrose McMonagle, John Cunningham, Oscar Seely, Geo. Cripps, R. G. Earle.

Hampton—Allen W. Hicks, Henry Belding, Dr. Taylor, John Clarke, T. A. Peters, W. H. March, Francis Williams, Arthur Wetmore, R. LeB. Tweedie, W. Purdy, Chas. D. Prince, Geo. J. Clarke, Albert Wanamaker, Geo. Beatty, John Morrell, W. F. Howe.

Havelock—O. F. Alward, Samuel Perry, C. B. Keith, Jas. Coates, W. C. McKnight, D. H. Keith, Lewis Perry, Chas. Coates, Jonah Keith, Benj. Perry, John H. Mace, A. T. Stockton, W. S. Manley, Richard Logan, Olfield Mace.

Kars—Miles Jenkins, Edward M. True, Gabriel Vanwart, D. A. Palmer, Geo. Bond, Ira Earle, Abraham Pickett, Robt. F. Merritt, Benj. W. Merritt.

Kingston—John O. Dann, Sterling Earle, Chas. Scribner, S. D. Lyon, Geo. Hennessey, Harvert Williams, Ellsworth Puddington, Joseph Hattley, J. N. Breen, Hedley White.

Norton—Daniel Robertson, S. H. Johnson, Geo. Raymond, John McGuire, W. H. Baxter, W. J. Travis, Thos. Earle, G. J. Burnett, J. E. Fairweather, Cornelius Sullivan.

Rothesay—Jas. D. Logan, Albert M. Saunders, Walter Saunders, Chas. Prince, Chas. Nase, J. W. Slason, Alex. McPee, Wm. McKinley, Hugh McLaughlan, D. D. Robertson, Anthony Dobbins, R. Sherwood, E. Ross.

Springfield—Samuel Burns, Abram W. Hatfield, O. E. Davis, John A. Urquhart, Dr. A. M. Somerville, Martin Freeze, John Kelly, S. L. T. McKnight, Wm. Freeze, Howard Freeze, W. H. Henderson, John Muir, Arthur Gillis, F. E. Sharp, Henry Marvin, Azor Spragg, J. F. Ganong, Miles Kierstead, John Smith, Jas. McCartney.

Studholm—J. H. King, Thos. Ryan, H. S. Parlee, E. T. Beard, John Whalen, Ed. Ellison, Richard Beatty, Chas. L. O'Neill, Richd. Disbrow, Benj. Lester, Ezra Keirstead, Geo W. Gamblin, Geo. R. Keirstead, Geo. H. Keirstead, Samuel Gamblin, John Johnston, Patrick Morgan, Chas. Beattey, Wm. Morgan, Robert Leiper.

Sussex—John M. Kinnear, Jas. Lamb, Fred W. Stockton, Duncan Buchanan, John McLean, jr., Jas. Alton, Jas. Durnian, Jas. Cunning, John Monohan, Henry McLaughlan, Joseph Marshall, Chas. R. Mitchell, Douglas M. Fairweather, Dr. W. H. White, F. E. Arnold, H. R. McMonagle, Cornelius McIntyre, Oran Hayes, E. L. Price, C. W. J. Upham, Jas. Friars, Wm. Lynch, Nelson Jeffries, Robt. Armstrong, Aikin McFarlane.

Upham—Richard DeBoo, Arthur W. DeBoo, R. C. Foster, Geo. B. Read, Robert Lackie.

Waterford—Geo. Myers, Philip McManus, J. H. Myers, Jas. McManus, Chas. A. R. Kelly, Thos. Bell, Geo. Crothers.

Westfield—Jas. A. Lingley, F. W. C. Nase, Chas. T. Hayter, W. H. Lingley, Leander Lingley, Chas. McLean, Wm. McRae, Wm. Cunningham, Chas. Blackman, Wm. McConomy, W. H. Watters, Fred R. Fowler, M. Brown, Joseph Carter, Jas. Whelpley.

On motion of J. M. Kinnear, seconded by Francis Williams, the above named delegates retired to the grand jury room to nominate a candidate.

They speedily agreed on Lt. Col. Domville, the only man mentioned, and the colonel being sent for, put in an appearance and sat himself squarely on the liberal platform. The colonel's action was then reported to the convention, with the recommendation that he be chosen as the party's standard-bearer.

The nomination was instantly ratified and the convention adjourned for dinner.

On reassembling, the chairman, after reading a letter from C. W. Weldon and a telegram from Hon. H. R. Emmerson regretting inability to attend, formally tendered the nomination to Col. Domville.

The colonel, in stepping forward to accept the honor, was greeted with hearty applause. (His speech, in anticipation of the convention's action, had been printed for distribution throughout the parishes in circular form, face to face with the liberal platform of June, 1893.) He expressed the great pleasure it gave him to meet such a large an influential gathering of the electors of Kings, and to see the places of many old friends who had taken part in his campaigns as far back as 1872 filled by their sons, who were as ready as their sires to do battle in the cause of Canada's political emancipation. He said he stood before the people on the liberal platform as an advocate of the freest possible trade with all the world, and from the freetraders' point he vigorously denounced protection in all its moods and tenses. He believed the liberal platform was sound in its fiscal policy, was calculated to advance the best interests of Canada by, among other things, setting free its commerce and opening the American market to our farmers. He asserted that no matter what a man's political views were ,this platform, which was based on the "free trade revenue tariff of old England," must commend itself to his best judgment. He would, however, add to the liberal platform one plank, and that was to open up the trade and develop the resources of the maritime provinces. More public money must be spent here. "We were," he said, "as much entitled to consideration as Hudson's Bay and other Arctic regions beyond the pale of civilization, some of which he had personally visited." He said he thought the conservatives had not given the prohibition convention of the 14th inst. "a fair shake," and pledged himself, if elected, to do the square thing for temeprance in the commons, or else resign his seat. He had been driven from parliament by the ruling powers because, as the Sun then put it, "he was a bucker"—that is, not a pliant tool of the Ottawa conservatives. Col. Domville fiercely attacked the public display in connection with Sir John Thompson's funeral, and said the draping of the St. John railway station on that occasion was a job to feed the dry goods men and the boys who stacked up the stuff. As an advanced reformer, he would cut down the governors, the judges and the governor general, on which points he thought Mr. Ellis and Mr. King could surely back him up. In conclusion, Col. Domville said: "I shall go to Ottawa, if elected, prepared to give Mr. Laurier my most loyal and unswerving support." (Cheers.)

G. G. King of Quens county, who was present by invitation was given a fine reception. He said he first saw the light of day in Kings, and had lived close by its border line ever since. He expressed the delight it gave him to face such a great meeting of liberals, scored the government for not announcing the date of the next general election, asserted that because of the finance minister's enormous deficits it was afraid to meet the present parliament, and endorsed Col. Domville's assertion that it was powerless to increase the revenue without raising the duty on tea and sugar (a voice—and tobacco.) He warned the electors to beware of Dr. Pugsley's seductive plea that the country was prosperous, and affirmed that if New Brunswick suffered less depression than the rest of Canada it was due to our lumber being placed on the free list by the United States congress, no thanks to the conservative party. He charged the Sun with making ridiculous statements about the cotton manufacturing industry, and said it would be a good day for the people when the present protection was withdrawn. If they could not live under a liberal 15 per cent. revenue tariff, for revenue only, let them go to the wall. Mr. King cordially welcomed Col. Domville to the liberal fold and predicted that at the coming elections the provinces by the sea would show up strong against the government.

J. V. Ellis, who was received with rousing cheers, said he had come to show his sympathy with the party in Kings, and not to make a speech. He predicted a general liberal uprising all over Canada. The national policy had made no converts, save one or two big cotton mill owners, but it had lost many old conservative supporters. Mr. Ellis dilated on the increase of Canada's debt since 1878 at some length, and after paying a warm tribute to Mr. Laurier as a statesman and patriot asked the people of Kings to take off their coats and elect Col. Domville as the successor to the missing minister of finance.

Speeches were also made by J. E. B. McCready, on invitation of the chair, and by E.H.McAlpine,Dr.Berryman and Thos. Hetherington, ex-M. P. P., in response to calls from the gathering, which dispersed after votes of thanks to the chairman and secretary, and cheers for Col. Domville, Mr. Laurier and the Queen.

LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL CANVASSING.

It is said of Lady Randolph Churchill that at one time when her husband was running for a big office in England, when the premiership seemed almost within easy reach,, she was canvassing, as Englishwomen frequently do for their husbands and brothers, and had just begun an attack on a little village, through which she drove in her carriage, winning votes by the score by her sweet words and irresistible smiles. One fat butcher was obdurate; he must have a condition fulfilled if he gave up his vote to a tory, and his vote was a vote like another. Lady Randolph Churchill was determined to gain that vote or die, so she demanded to know the condition on which he would vote for her husband. "A kiss from your ladyship," said the butcher, grinning at the pretty woman. Lady Randolph was nonplussed for a moment, hesitated, and then said, "Well, you may have it," and stood bravely while he gleefully saluted her rosy cheek.

BENEFITS OF A MEAT DIET.

In old countries the lower orders, as a rule, have but a low vitality. It may be true to say that the vital volition is weak. Let the learned settle the definition. The fact is easily accounted for. During generations upon generations the majority of European agricultural populations lived upon vegetable food, like the majority of eastern Asiatics, and with the same result. Hard labor produces hard muscles, but vegetable food yields a low vital tension, so to say. Soldiers know it well enough. The pale-faced city clerk who eats meat twice a day will outfight and outlast and outstarve the burly laborer whose big thews and sinews are mostly compounded of potatoes, corn and water. —Marion Crawford in the Century.

IN CULTURED BOSTON.

A Sad Case Brought to Light by a Policeman.

One Old Man Dead and Another in an Unconscious Condition.

Cold and Starvation the Cause—Both Had Money Hoarded Away.

Boston, Feb. 28.—A startling discovery was made by the south end police at 6.30 o'clock tonight in the rear of the basement of the old building No. 134 West Eight street, where one old man was found dead from cold and starvation and another dying from the same cause

Patrolman J. O. Neil of division six was informed by Neil Collins and M. Donovan, occupants of the main house, No. 134 West 8th street, that two old men who lived together in the basement had not been seen since Tuesday.

Officer O'Neil proceeded to the basemen door and broke it open. After procuring a light the officer investigated and found the two apparently lifeless bodies on a bed. One of the men found was Jos. Saunders, about sixty years old, who was dead, and the other, Emmanuel Smith, was unconscious, but breat hing regularly.

Dr. Young, a nearby physician, was called in and he stated that Saunders had in all probability died from cold and starvation.

Smith, who had been sick for two months without medical aid and proper nourishment, was taken to the City hospital, where it was found that he could not live. Smith is about seventy years old and like Saunders was totally blind. Both were well known characters in South Boston and went around the neighborhood reseating cane bottomed chairs. The quarters where they lived were foul smelling and dirty, unfit for a human being to occupy. No one lived with them and they saved all the money they earned, except the little they spent for the scanty food they ate. The neighbors say they had no fire on the cold days.

Officer O'Neil during his search of the house found $50 in bank notes under the old mattress beneath the dead man, and in another place a bank book crediting Smith with depositing $224 in the South Boston Savings' ank.

The men were without known relatives. The case is probably without precedent in the police records of this city.

TEMPERANCE LEG SLATION.

Brandy Drops Prohibited in Maine—To Maintain Keeley Cures.

Augusta, Feb. 27.—In the house the anti-brandy-drops bill was up for discussion. Mr. Winslow of Portland said that he didn't object to anyone taking brandy for the stomach's sake if they wanted it, but didn't want to see children fed with intoxicants by means of brandy drops.

Mr. Barrett of Canaan opposed the prohibition of brandy-drops, and in the course of his remarks suggested that someone be placed behind a door in the hotels of this city to see how many men, "at present residents of Augusta," went in and out "to get their brandy straight or with sugar in it." The bill however passed.

The temperance committee voted "ought to pass" on the bill to require counties to maintain Keeley cures in connection with the county jail for the treatment of all committed drunkards.

THE FAMOUS TARTE IN TOWN.

Laurier's Organizer Consults with Messrs. Weldon. Ellis. Domville and McLean.

J. Israel Tarte, M. P., from L'Islet, Quebec, arrived here on the 27th ult. from Montreal. As Mr. Tarte is Mr. Laurier's chief organizer, there was considerable speculation as to the object of his visit.

Mr. Tarte himself declares that he is down here on strictly private business, but no one can be expected to swallow any such story. One thing is certain, Mr. Tarte did not have much time to himself. He was in consultation with, or in tow of, some of the leading liberals of St. John from the time of his arrival till after midnight. The first to call upon him at the Royal were John V. Ellis and Col. Domville, who waited on him together. Then came Chas. W. Weldon. This party had a long talk.

During the afternoon Mr. Tarte, escorted by Mr. Ellis, went down to the Messrs. McAvity's establishment.

About 6 o'clock Mr. Tarte was busily engaged in conversation with Messrs. Weldon and Ellis, H. H. McLean and Geo. G. King of Queens county. He spent the evening with some of the liberal leaders, Col. Tucker and Major McLean and others.

When Mr. Tarte reached the hotel at 12.30 this morning a Sun reporter was there to receive him. The reporter was not long in communicating the object of his call, but Mr. Tarte seemed very unwilling to communicate the object of his visit to St. John. He laughed and said, "I am here on strictly private business, nothing more." The reporter did not press his inquiries any further.

If private business brought Mr. Tarte here, the newspapers have no right to expect him to tell what that business is, but Mr. Tarte's manner as he answered the question left a doubt in the reporter's mind as to whether the private business of Mr. Laurier's organizer was not of a political nature.

Questioned as to the outlook in the upper provinces, Mr. Tarte said: The conservatives will be badly beaten in Quebec. Mr. Laurier will carry that province by a large majority. Why, in a dozen constituencies the liberal standard bearers will be former conservatives. Conservatives are coming over to us in large numbers. I can't say much with regard to Ontario. I have not visited that province."

Mr. Tarte then started to go upstairs to his room, and the reporter asked him what his plans were for today.

"I don't know where I am going," was the reply, and this, despite the fact that he had asked in the reporter's hearing what time the train left for Fredericton. Mr. Tarte goes up to the provincial capital this morning.

The Sun's Montreal correspondent telegraphed last night as follows: "A missionary in the person of the famous J. Israel Tarte has gone to Fredericton, N. B. It is said that the member for L'Islet bears an important message from Hon. Wilfred Laurier to Premier Blair."

THE ELBE DISASTER.

The Coroner's Enquiry Reopened at Lowestoft.

Lowestoft, Feb. 26.—The coroner's inquest on the remains of Friedrich Ernst of Madgeburg, Prussia, one of the drowned passengers of the North German Lloyd steamer Elbe, whose body was landed here by the fishing smack Verona on February 4th, was reopened this morning. The North German Lloyd Steamship company, the owners of the British steamer Crathie, of Aberdeen, which sunk the Elbe; the German government, Capt. Gordon of the Crathie, and the board of trade were represented during the proceedings by counsel. Captain Donner of the German navy was present in order to watch the inquest on behalf of the German government, and Captain Wilson of the board of trade assisted the coroner in the examination of witnesses, who included nautical experts, the pilots of the Elbe, and Miss Anna Boecker, the only female passenger saved, the crew of the Crathie and others.

The coroner's inquest into the circumstances attending the loss of the Rotterdam against the owners of the Elbe was restricted to the facts which occurred after the collision. This is owing to the suit which is pending at Crathie. Miss Boecker and the pilot from Bremen re-told their stories. Greenham, the English pilot, upon cross-examination said that rockets were fired and blue lights were burned on the Elbe. He saw the lights burned by the steamship which collided with them about an hour after the Elbe sank. In his opinion if the Crathie had kept a good lookout it would have been possible for her to have seen the papers he was burning, although he only had a number of old letters to burn. Continuing, Greenham said that before the collision the Elbe sounded her steam signals until steam gave out. He also said that the engines of the Elbe were reversed after the collision. Capt. Gordon of the Crathie repeated the statement which he made at Rotterdam, saying that he feared that his own vessel would sink after the collision and ordered his lifeboats to be lowered. He also said that he saw the other vessel, now definitely ascertained to be the Elbe, quite forty-five minutes after the Crathie had become separated from her, and asserted that he rollowed her until her lights vanished.

EMERALD MINING.

Few people who are familiar with emeralds in their cut and mounted state have any idea of the difficulties experienced by those who would traverse that part of the Andes where lie the celebrated mines of Muzo. The scenery is of an extraordinary beauty, but in two days' riding the traveller is obliged to follow some most dangerous mountain passes, and to make his way over precipices where a single false step would dash him to destruction.

The emerald mines lie in a basin surrounded by high mountains in the form of a circle. These mines are now the property of the government of Columbia, which rents them to a company employing five or six overseers and about one hundred native workmen.

The means used for working them are very primitive, but they yield every year a large amount of precious stones, whic hare immediately shipped to Europe.

The band of rock containing the precious crystals is more than a thousand feet high, formed of black shale veined with pyrites of iron. Very few emeralds are found in the black stone, but by cutting down the face of the immense precipice veins of white stone are uncovered; this is known as calcite, a crystalized form of carbonate of lime. The emeralds are sometimes embedded, and sometimes found in hollow cavities, and the work of cutting down the side of the rock is done by natives, mostly with a crowbar.

A piece of rock a yard wide is selected running the whole length of the mine on the top; this is cut down a few yards, and then another level of the same is begun again at the top, until the whole breast of the rock appears to be a monster staircase, the broken rubbish having been thrown down to the bottom of the precipice.

On the bank opposite the spot where the emeralds are taken out, a stream of water is kept running by means of sluices in a reservoir, and as the sluices are opened every fifteen minutes the water is allowed to rush down the rocks with great force, the torrent clearing away all the broken stone thrown down by the miners since the last discharge.

The Chinese make candles of a vegetable wax, the product of the candle-berry tree.