Wer Sale Wanted etc. 50 cents each

Sample copies cheerfully sent to any dress on application.

The subscription rate is \$1.00 a year but if 75 cents is sent IN ADVANCE the paper will be sent to any address to Canada or United States for one

SUN PRINTING COMPANY.

ALFRED MARKHAM,

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN.N. B., NOVEMBER 17, 1900

THE DOMINION CENSUS.

Preparations are going on for the next Canadian census. Mr. Archibald Blue, lately in the Ontario civil ser vice, has been made chief commissioner, in the place of Mr. George Johnson, the dominion statistician. The new commissioner is introducing certain changes. We may hope that they will not be many and that they will not be such as to confuse and mislead.

A census serves various purposes, but the information secured is chiefly valuable for purposes of comparison. The census is a sort of decennial accounting and stock-taking for the purpose of ascertaining how much has been gained or lost in the decade, in the whole country and every part of it. The accounting includes the numbering of the people, an inquiry into social conditions, the industrial situation, and other matters of common interest. The returns are useful mainly for the purpose of comparing the Canada of today with the Canada of ten, twenty, or thirty years ago, but also as a basis of comparison of Canada with other countries, and of one part of Canada with another. For the last mentioned purpose it is essential that all the census officers shall use the same methods. For the purpose of comparison with other countries it is desirable that our methods should conform as far as possible to the general custom of nations, if there is such a thing. But for the more important purpose of ascertaining what change have taken place in the ten years, and so taking stock of Canadian progress and tendencies, uniformity, with the methods and standards of 1891 should be sought. If we throw away the old half bushel and take a new one of a different size we shall not know whether we have more or less than we had

In 1891 Commissioner Johnson did not follow closely the custom of 1881 in regard to the enumeration of population. He declined to count as Canadians any who had left the country and did not expect to come back. He even excluded all who had been absent for a year and more and had not definitely announced the intention of returning. This was a logical and scientific basis for a de jure census. but it played havoc with the comparison, since the previous enumeration had included thousands who had been absent for many years. Mr. Johnson also adopted a somewhat exact system to prevent the counting of the same person at his father's home and again at some other place in Canada where he might be residing for the time. This also was a correct principle, but its adoption damaged the return for purpose of comparison. The net result of Mr. Johnson's amendments was an apparent loss of some five per cent, or more of the population, and a reduction by so much of the rate of increase in the ten years. Districts which really gained ten or twelve per cent. in population were reported to have gained only half that much, and places which gained five or six per cent. were reported to have remained stationary.

In spite of these misleading conclusions to which the comparison might lead, the change of method was defended by experts on the ground that a basis had been reached for a more exact comparison thereafter.

In the interest of correct conclusions in the future, and of useful historical and social inquiries and comparisons, the census of 1901 should, as far as possible, conform to the standards of 1891. If Mr. Blue desires to obtain additional information he can enlarge his enquiry by using fresh schedules. If he thinks a de facto enumeration should be made, as is done in England. he can make it by ascertaining the number of people who occupy every ceive a fair share of praise from the house on a particular night. But he chief journals of the other party after Haldimand and a former member of should preserve the schedules of the his first defeat. census of 1891, and should make decessor. We cannot tell what any self-respecting back-woods polling

> with mine in the state of Section of the second

pasts of 1891 and one that Mr. Blue ght make by returning to the more ninate basis of 1881. Mr. Blue neasure as many new things as he likes, but in measuring and comparing the things included in the return of 1891 he should use the same half, oushel as was used in that year. It is said that Mr. Blue contemplates

some departures in the industrial returns. For instance, the Montreal Witness says that he does not propose to include in his list of factories any concerns employing less than six hands. If Mr. Blue adopts this course he will leave out of the account groups of important industries concerning which a proper industrial census should give some information. For instance, we would suppose that the cheese industry would not be adequately represented in such a record. There are many lines of manufacture in wood, in which establishments employing less than six hands ought to be taken into the account. There may be a distinction in the mind of the commissioner between a factory and a mill, but if there is not, his system would neglest establishments which produce a good deal of lumber, mills which grind a good deal of flour, shops where many articles of iron, steel and other metals are produced, some tanneries and many small establishments for the production of various articles of clothing. In short, Mr. Blue will exclude from his inquiry a considerable part of the industrial life of the

community. But this departure need not, like other possible changes, vitlate the return for purposes of comparison. The comparison could still be made between like things, and the new tables could make this comparison, not between factories employing over six hands in 1901 and those of all sizes in 1891, but between those employing six hands in 1901 and the same class in 1891. It might be necessary to separate the classes in the old census for purposes of comparison, but returns are there so that it can be done.

It is a pity that Mr. Johnson, who is by far the most competent man in Canada to take this census, was not again placed in charge. He is the only man in the dominion who has conducted a dominion census, and if he undertook it there would be some guarantee of uniformity and consistency. Mr Johnson was an amateur at this business ten years ago. Now he is an expert, and the work is given to another

REGENERATED JOURNALISM.

We hear occasionally from clergyers and other guides knowledge and right living, that the secular press needs to become more refined in its language, and moderate in its tone. This journal of the home confesses that the criticism may be somewhat applicable to its own case as well as others. Hence it has always welcomed into the Canadian newspaper field recruits from the cultivated classes. So when Brother McConnell of the Halifax Chronicle obtained his well-deserved reward in an appointment to the civil service, the Sun rejoiced to see that his successor was taken from the class from which high example might be expected. teacher, a head master, an inspector of schools, has become editor. Behold the result!

In a recent issue of the Chronicle we find certain reflections on the Montreal Star a well known journal which a large number of respectable folk have been in the habit of admitting into their homes without a blush of shame. Now the Chronicle says that the Star is guilty "of incredible public vileness," that it is sent out "to corrupt the minds and morals of the people." It wants to know whether the people of Nova Scotia will "longer permit such a foul, slanderous, indecent sheet to enter their houses at any price or under any pretext," and answers by saying the people will not "run such risk of pollution." The Chronicle insists that the Star shall be forbidden house room "until it learns to forsake the ways of the political pimp and the habits of the partisan thug," and ends the discussion by observing that the Star "is the dirtiest and most disreputable tory organ in Canada."

From the Chronicle's discriminating and judicial discussion of a contemporary's character, we turn to its observations concerning a public man. Mr. Foster has occupied a somewhat conspicuous and reputable position in the house of commons, and in the government. He is thought to have won the respect of leading opponents, and seems to be greatly respected and admired by his comrades, supporters and don, friends. It has been his fortune to re-

It is left for the Chronicle to inform an additional enumeration on the us that "George Useless could hardly ready been made in Brandon and eviexact lines followed by his pre- get himself elected pound-keeper in the increase of population is by section in New Brunswick," and to comparing a return of the people who say that his reply to the Montreal were returned as inhabitants of Can- Star's recent question is "coarse, nasty, ada in a certain year, with a return of silly bwaddle." Mr. Foster is felicitthose who sleep in Canada on a cer- ously represented by the Chronicle as: tain night, Nor would a comparison "This ex-free trade protectionist, this be fair between a return made on the conservative, ex-liberal, this inconsis-

tent. ill-bred. Wil-mannered political adventurer and mo Useless," adds the learned critic. "is a congenital and incureable cad." He is also "a vulgar braggart," and several

Now shall we all follow on in this journalistic line, or continue to pursue our uncultured way?

KRUGER IN FRANCE

Great preparations are going on for the reception of President Kruger at Marseilles, where he is expected to be landed at the end of this week. Some of the more responsible Parisian journals have cautioned the people of France against an anti-British demonstration into which the event is likely to be resolved, and the government will no doubt try to moderate the exuberance of the populace. But the arrangements are made for the triumphant tour of the Boer leader through France, with halts and receptions at all important points on the way to Paris. "It is impossible," says the correspondent of the New York Tribune, "for any one with his eyes open to blink at the fact that Kruger is regarded by the masses of the people as a hero and a martyn" He is lescribed as "the hero of the hour," and to make Kruger a hero and a martyr is to condemn the British for making a martyr of him. So there are said to be signs of a grave international danger in the preparations for

tion? Let the people of Marseilles shout. Let Aix light her bon-fires. Lyons wave her flags, and Dijon make high holiday. Let them canonize the hero of the Transvaal concessions if they please. That does not haul down the British flag in Pretoria, nor restore Boer domination in South Africa. The cause of liberty and justice, as the Editor of the Press British believe, has triumphed, and if the vanguished tyrant can find comfort in the tumultuous greeting of a people that cannot and will not help him, why should he not have it? So long as the people who welcome Kruger do not molest British citizens, do not intervene in the South African question, and confine their demonstrations to their own jurisdiction their conduct is a domestic matter of which the British government should keep itself studiously ignorant. If there is any danger at all

it is rather a danger to the government of France than to Britain. The French ministry of today is cautious and conservative. It represents the stable and reserved element of the nation and will not easily be driven to any official act that will be discourteous or unfriendly to Britain. The danger is that the people in the time of excitement may demand some improper and agressive proceeding from its rulers. A political crisis in France is not a rarity, and one may easily be brought about by a refusal of the ministers to respond to the exuberate demands of an excited people. But since these situations are not rare they are the less dreaded. Prime ministers of France do not mind a defeat in the chamber, or a hostile demonstration in the streets. They are accustomed to such things, and Waldeck-Rousseau would probably prefer these experiences to an international dispute brought on by an uncalled for intervention on his part.

THE MACHINE AND THE MA-CHINES.

The operation of the vote stealing machine in Ontario was exposed two years ago in court and a year and a half ago in a committee of parliament. During these two years the dominion government and the provincial government have protected and rewarded the operators of this machine. When the charge was made and the first evidence was produced parliamentary inquiry was offered by the premier, who solemnly promised to see it carried through. It was carried on until the fraud was proved, but was stopped for the session at the point where the culprits might have been convicted. The inquiry was left to be completed at the next session. When the next session came it was fought off as long as possible, and at last the government squarely refused to allow it to be resumed. Sir Wilfrid still admitted that there had been an organized and systematic attempt to steal elections, and this time solemnly agreed to have a full investigation by a commission of judges. He promised that the inquiry would take place immediately and would be thorough.

That investigation was never held and never begun. Moreover, rearly every one of the men who were suspected of the election crimes in 1898 were actively at work assisting the government in the recent election. Some of them were in Lonwhere the late conservative member has been replaced by a government supporter. Some of Sir Charles Tupper's cabinet is defeated. A number of arrests have aldence that the machine was in full operation there is abundant.

The Pritchell machine has been dea happy device for changing the ballot marked by the voter for one marked by the machinist. The :nachine marked ballot was the one which went into pocket of the deputy returning officer. day.

this reason the deputies were freom abroad held the poll in the false me of a resident. One of these con victed substitute West Elgin deputies is reported to have been at London during last week's election :ampaign

In this province during the campaign which has just closed another sort of machine was used. This was a machine made for the purpose of destroying the secrecy of the ballot, and enabling the heeler to see that the elector voted as he was told. The device was useful in various ways. It ed the briber to see that the vote was delivered as agreed upon. It entheir power. It enabled the party managers to trace the votes of govern ment employes and of their friends. The St. John Freeman is the first paper which described this device, and we cannot do better than reprint its account. The scene is laid in Wood-

stock: "Money was no object there on Wednesday, ten dollars being the ordinary sum paid for a Carvill vote. But the liberal managers in that 'own are a thrifty set and wanted to know whether they were getting delivery of goods for which they were paying such a stiff price. The method they took to assure themselves was ingenious in the extreme. Somebody invented a small tin box, the size of a ballot, with a round hole on the face of the cover. This hole was so placed that it corresponded to the vacant space on the the cover. This hole was so place on to corresponded to the vacant space on tallot opposite the name of the liberal callot opposite the name of carbon paper w didate. A small square of carbon paper was put within the box and on top of this similar square of white paper. When the voter received his ballot from the officer in the boath and retired to the private room to mark it, he took this tin box from his resident where it was convenied and simple procket where it was concealed and slipp the ballot in at the bottom. He then ma his mark through the hole on the face of t box. The ballot was thus marked on t this welcome to the fugitive from Pretoria.

It might be so if the British were as impetuous and inflammable as a Parisian mob. But why should England take offence over such a demonstration? Let the people of Marseilles

The Freeman prints the story with out assuming responsibility for its truth, but we clip from the Woodstock Press a letter which establishes the fact that the machine was not only used in Carleton but was made there apparently in considerable quantities. Here is the letter:

As we have heard it stated by liberals that the tin 'machine' used by them at the election last week was made by us, we take this opportunity to emphatically contradict the statement. But a prominent liberal worker came into our shop a few days before the election and asked permission to use some of our tools; which permission we gave him, not knowing what he was using them for your did we know what the please of tin we If necessary we will give the of the man who, we believe, made the chines. We shall consider it necessary pursue the matter further; if any fur ntimation is made that we were in any knowingly responsible to the making of these machines. Yours, etc., HAMILTON BROS.

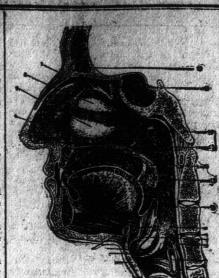
A similar device was operated in Moncion, and a printer is said to have supplied one thousand sheets of paper for the purpose. A block of wood the size of the ballot was used here and the electors who were bought were required to mark their ballots in such a way as to show that they had voted for Emmerson, when they received the price agreed upon.

ballot gives to the poor man?

Saturday evening's Toronto Telegram had a special cable from London giving the names of three Canadian officers, Lt. Elmsley, Lt. Turner and Lt. Cockburn who had been wounded in

Down to noon today this was all that was known, and not a word of it came through the militia department. was left for a Toronto newspaper to get the information from the war office in London.

A week after the battle, five or six scribed on oath by its author. It was days after the publication of the first reports, and three days after the war office had the names of the wounded officers the militia department has not ascertained how many, if any, Canathe box to be counted. The ballot dian non-commissioned officers and marked by the voter went into the men have fallen. St. John Star, Tues-



************* FREE BOOK ON

(WITH NUMEROUS ... ILLUSTRATIONS) Showing how this loathsome disease originates. How treacherously it affects the Head, Throat, Lungs. Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Telling about Dr. Sproule's treatment. If you have Catarrh of the Head or any organ

YOU NEED THIS BOOK

DR. SPROULE, B. A. (formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service) English Specialist in Catarrh, Will Send It To You Free On Request, Address, 7, 9, 10, 11 & 12 Doane St., Boston.

THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

ELECTION. The dissolution of the Prince Edward Island legislature is announced. This house, was elected in July, 1897, and has yet a year and a half to run. But the government, which had a clear two-thirds majority after the elections, has been beaten in so many by-elections that it was left in a minority last winter and was only able to retain power by purchasing the support of a member elected to oppose it, and by cheating Mr. Wise out of his seat. Mr. Farquharson's attorney general was defeated in the by-election following his appointment, more than a year ago. He has remained attorney general without a seat ever since, holding on through one session of the house and for half a year afterward. He ran for the house of commons the other day and was beaten again. Whether he is still attorney general has not been announced. But the situation is

may be derived from the federal elec-

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS.

Three days ago Mr. Pacaud's organ

to come to the help of Premier Parent

in the provincial campaign, as a re-

turn for services rendered last week.

Evidently the appeal was inspired, for

the Quebec legislature is dissolved a

year and a half before its time, and

the local elections are on. Le Soleil

government and the Quebec govern-

ment were practically all one party,

The Toronto Telegram speaks of Mr.

Foster as an aspirant for the conser-

vative leadership. Who may be the

conservative leader will not be known

until he is chosen by those who have

certain that Mr. Foster will not press

his own claims. If he becomes the

leader it will be because the party

wants him and needs him in that

position. Mr. Foster has never thrust

himself forward, and is not likely to

"Every hotel man, brewer, cigar-

maker and liquor merchant in St.

John," according to Mr. L. A. Wilson,

head of the Licensed Victuallers' As-

sociation, "was arrayed against Mr.

Foster," There has not been paid a

higher tribute to Mr. Foster's sincerity

for a long time. Conservatives are

not prohibitionists as a rule, but they

are proud of the man whose principles

even his enemies pay respect to.-Mon-

The election of Mr. McCreary in Sel-

kirk gives Mr. Sifton one supporter in

Manitoba. The representation of the

province will be two government, four

opposition, and one independent. Mr.

Richardson, who is counted here as an

oposition member, is probably the most

determined opponent Mr. Sifton has in

One of the officers whom Lord Rob-

erts and Smith Dorrien mention in the

despatches in connection with the re-

pulse of the Boer rear guard attack

at Komatipoort is Lieutenant Morri-

son. When Mr. Morrison is at home

he is editor of the Ottawa Citizen, the

The Halifax Chronicle says that Mr.

Foster's party has carried one province

out of seven. This statement seems

to be out to the extent of at least two

A. K. STEWART MISSING.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Nov. 14.— There is no trace of Allen K. Stewart, the young man who killed Donald. M. Stewart at Belle River last Thursday night. Strange to

render to the authorities. On Sunday he disappeared and has not yet been located.

The Caledonia Society of Restigouche

Co. has elected the following officers:

President, P. W. Hall; vice-president,

shal, A. D. McKendrick.

treal Gazette.

the house.

tal.

certain.

provinces.

tion appropriations.

such that Mr. Farquharson has appealed to the province, hoping, we may suppose, to get the benefit of the Tarte triumph, and such advantage as

nor did we know what the pieces of tin we permitted him to block out were intended for. We had not then seen the liberal "ma-

Woodstock, Nov. 9, 1900. This was part of a general conspir acy, as is shown by the fact that a similar but not identical device was used elsewhere. The Moncton Times

Mr. Parent is bound to get what he for the Tartites. In another part of the province the

result was obtained by the use of carbon paper and a note-book with the leaves cut or folded in a suitable way. In places like Moncton, St. John and Campbellton, where the vote of rail- a right to make the choice. But it is way men was large, this scheme would be particularly effective. It would be useful wherever votes were bought, or where voters were coerced. Government employes were assured over and over again that in this election the ballot would not be secret, and that do so now. they would vote for conservatives at their own peril. In some cases this threat was sufficient. In some the identification scheme would be used. In all cases every possible system of intimidation was employed.

These facts are perhaps worthy of the attention of serious men and women. We make no present suggestion of a punishment or of a remedy. But parliament has by elaborate laws prepared a system of secret voting, by which the elector is supposed to be protected. Is it worth while to have a ballot at all, if the managers of election campaigns, in the interests of governments and of a minister, set hemselves in these criminal ways about the destruction of all that the

A SLOW DEPARTMENT.

What is the matter with the militia department? On and before November 6th, that is a week ago, the Canadian Mounted rifles and artillery, with Generals Knox and Smith-Dorien were engaged with the enemy. The press despatches received on Thursday last mentioned the occurrence. Press despatches received here on Friday gave mewhat fuller particulars, mentioning the Canadian resistance to the rearguard charge, which came within 70 yards of the Canadian line. On Saturday the press despatches gave Lord Roberts' message to the war office from Johannesburg, dated the 8th, and containing the reports of the actions of the 5th, 6th, and 7th from Genera Knox and Smith-Dorien. The latter reported two killed and twelve wounded, but does not make it clear whether these are all Canadians.

the action of the 7th.

say, Stewart was never put under arrest, but some sort of agreement was made that he should come to town yesterday and sur-David Inglis; secretary, D. J. Bruce; treasurer, A. McG. McDonald; .mar-

GEORGE McDAID

Killed While Uncoupling Cars in the I. C. R. Yard.

His Father Killed on the Rail Some Years Ago - A Popular Young Man

George R. McDaid, aged 25 years, one of the I. C. R. shunting hands, met death in a horrible way in the railway yard about 11.15 o'clock 'yesterday fore. roon. He was standing on the rear footboard of the locomotive, ready to draw the coupling pin and disconnect the attached when, it is supposed, his foot slipped and in another instant he had fallen between the engine and the fast following cars. This was about at the foot of Autumn, or formerly Factory, street and almost exactly in the rear of No. 4 engine house.

When the mangled body of the unfortunate man was discovered it was found to be almost cut in two. The track and cinders about were drenched in blood, and some, thoughtful byestander covered the gruesome spot.

With all tenderness the remains were taken to the home of the deceased, who lived with his mother on Gilbert's lane, near the railway crossing. Coronor T. Dyson Walker, for the north end district, was summored and viewed the remains. The undertakers then appealed to Sir Wilfrid and his party took charge.

needless to say, came as a cruel shock to his aged mother, sisters and brothers. The deceased young man's father. James McDaid, was killed at Gilbert's lane crossing some years ago. Among the brothers and sisters of the deceased are Joseph McDaid, the well known baker, Mrs. Robert J. Wilkins said in its appeal that the dominion and Harry V. McDaid, who is employed in the I. C. R. yard.

and so they are. The swing of the late couple of years in the employ of the Quebec victory is still in the air and city fire department as driver of first the hook and ladder truck in No. 1 H. & L. station, and later as driver of No can out of it. These are great days 2 hose reel. As a fireman he was efficient and energetic. He had been in the I. C. R, employ less than a year. Physically the deceased young man was a handsome specimen of robust manhood tall and well built, eminently fitted for railroading, into which he was about entering enthusiastically.

He was a member of Court Log Cabin, Independent Order of Foresters, and a Presbyterian in religion. The sad termination of his life has been the subject of universal regret today. for pretty nearly everybody knew the deceased, and knew him to like him. The young man was unmarried.

ON THE MILLSTREAM.

MILLSTREAM, Kings Co., Nov. 12. -Michael Guilfovle of this place and Miss Mary J. Fenton of Sussex were united in marriage by Rev. Fr. Savage in St. Francis' church on Oct. 31st. The groom was supported by Peter J. Fenton, while the bride was attended by Miss Alice Ryan. After the ceremony a wedding collation was served at Fairweather's hotel, where a large number partook of the sumptuous repast. The happy couple have taken up their abode here, followed by the best wishes of many friends.

Edward Barrett, a resident of this place for thirty years, has moved with his family to Sussex, where he will in future live. Mr. Barrett will be greatly missed.

An oyster supper and concert was held at Head of Millstream on Nov. 13th. The attendance being large. good sum was realized, which will go towards repairing the hall.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER

TORONTO, Nov. 15 .- The following letter appears in the Mail and Empire

chief conservative journal at the capi-"Sir.-The determination of S Charles Tupper to retire from actual The government went into the fight politics is to be regretted by all true with a majority of representatives Canadians. In the event of his refusfrom every province except New al to reconsider the matter, let us hope that his magnificent services will be Brunswick. It comes out with a marewarded by a seat in the house of jority against the government in Onlords, whence he may aid in the contario. Prince Edward Island and Manisummation of many schemes advanced toba, with British Columbia still unby him to promote the welfare of Can-

> S. WHITE, Windsor. Nov. 12.

GEO. H. LOVITT DEAD. YARMOUTH, N. S., Nov. 14.-George

Hunter Lovitt died this afternoon of kidney disease. He was a son of the late Andrew and a cousin of Senator Lovitt. He was 72 years of age. He leaves three sons, Hank, in California; Irvine A and Erastus H., in Yarmouth; and Jane, wife of Lawrence Burrill of the firm of Wm. Burrill & Co. He was one of the richest men in Nova Scotia, and leaves an estate worth at least three-markers of a miller

The untimely death of Mr. McDaid.

George McDaid had hundreds of

today:--

ada and the empire.

Yours, etc.

duarters of a million.

Mr. Lovitt built and owned the following vessels outright, and was partially interested in many more: Bark George Bell, ship George Bell, barks Kate Sancton, Abbie Thomas, Blanche Thomas, Mary Lawton, ships Vancouver, Vandieman, Vanlyck, Vanduars, Vanlod and the barkentine Vanreen. He leaves a widow, formerly Marget Olive, a daughter of Isaac Olive of Carleton, N. B. The funeral will be on Saturday afternoon.

Around

Together With from Corres

Exch When ordering to WEEKLY SUN to the NAME of the which the paper that of the office it sent. Remember! The Office must be se request THE SUN PRI WEEKLY SUN, eh

Miss Elpie Loggi position of organ church, Chatham. Among recent vi of the Dominion

lation of all paper Maritime Province please make a no

were a caribou a All the saw mill river except Sno

The cargo of s Norfolk for Manila Janeiro 11th, has surveyors recomm Dr. W. H. Morse

L Londe, both of were wedded at th Menominee, Octob The new Presby Anthony's cemete I., was opened or

appropriate service Bishop Kingdon dates in St. Georg on Monday night. large congregation

Father Boucher

is not in very go

shortly for Water

extended vacation phone. Among the gentl in the at-home of Balaclava Lodge in Vancouver, B. (Brydone Jack, for

A Nova Scotia St. Stephen on 1 choice apples at or There were lots of 1 fruit had previo the shops for \$2.25

crockery and chir Sydney, and acco Post their store the finest in their Im Charlottetow was subscribed to

Bowman Bros., A

of this city, have

ment fund as a res a half canvass b mittee. J. A. Patterson completed the pur ens Lumber Comp River. The price

over \$15,000.

C H Ferguson. Ferguson, of Fer John, came up to day to see Howard departure for Texa It is said 40 carg been shipped so

Cornwallis to Cub

demand now for s

forward what stil to that island. C. A. Duff-Mille New Brunswick, vited guests at th the Chancellor of the Liverpool Cha

Oct. 25th.

Co., Maine, captui at Loon Bay last which the warden used for hunting They were owned Calais celebrate ley's great victory

Saturday night.

light procession,

and a general illu Stephen brass band

occasion.

Game Warden

Our fi ing was so big stock

great variet

3-piece S 2-piece St Children's Children's Boys' Pan

Wool taken in ex