POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

HOUSE, SENATE, CABINET.

DISCUSSION OF THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF PORTO RICO.

Senator Pettegrew Wants to Know if Admiral Dewey Recognized the Philippine Government—American Navy Classified—Election in Porto Rico.

Washington, Dec. 12.—At the instance of the secretary of the navy Secretary Hale today introduced a bill providing for the classification of vessels of the navy into four classes, torpedo boats excepted. The bill provides that vessels of more than 5,000 tons displacement shall be first class and provides for a graduation downward. First and second rate vessels are to be commanded by captains and others by officers of lower grade.

Senator Hoar re-introduced his bill of last session for the protection of song birds.

Senator McBride introduced a bill increasing the pay of letter carriers, the highest salary provided being $1,200.

Senator Sullivan a bill for the publication of the pension roll.

Senator Spooner re-introduced his bill of last congress for a public health commission.

Senator Butler re-introduced his bill for a postal savings bank and for the purchase of postal cars.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Whether Admiral Dewey, acting for the United States government, formally or informally recognized the Philippine Republic at Manila is a question which Mr. Pettigrew, of South Dakota, desires the new department to answer. He introduced a resolution today directing the secretary of the navy to supply the senate with information on the subject, but Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, objected to its immediate consideration.

Following this objection Mr. Pettigrew and Mr. Chandler had a sharp tilt over the resolution offered yesterday by the former demanding from the secretary of war an explanation of certain charges against General Merriam in his conduct of the Coeur D'Alene trouble. Politics were injected into the controversy and the personal references made by each senator against the other lent some liveliness to an otherwise quiet session.

Washington, Dec. 12.—There is such a great pressure for time on the part of members on both sides of the house who desire to participate in the currency debate in the house that three night sessions were ordered today. Interest in the debate is not to be judged by the attendance in the galleries, although the members themselves are listening attentively to the speeches.

Only one Democrat thus far has spoken in favor of the bill—Mr. Driggs of New York, who announced today that he had pledged himself before election to support the gold standard and proposed to redeem that pledge. He will be joined by several of his Brooklyn colleagues and probably several others. The features of the debate today were the speeches of Mr Grosvnor, of Ohio, for the bill, and Mr. Cochran, of Missouri, and Mr. Newlands, of Nevada, against it. The other speakers were Messrs. Parker of New Jersey, Wm. Alden Smith of Michigan, Prince of Illinois, Lawrence of Massachusetts, and Powers of Utah, for the bill and Messrs. Shafroth of Colorado, and Sims of Tennessee, against it.

Washington, Dec. 12—The cabinet meeting today was devated almost wholly to a discussion of the political and financial conditions in Porto Rico. The matter was brought up by Secretary Root, who stated that a communication had been received from the governor-general of the island, enclosing petitions describing the situation and asking for action by congress which would determine the islanders' political status and relation to the United States. While the island itself has no public debt, the planters as a rule, it is said, are heavily involved. No money is coming into the country for investment and altogether the situation is not calculated to foster trade or commerce.

The secretary of war shares the views of the governor general and people and is extremely desirous that congress shall take early action to secure to the islanders a stable form of government.

It is undrstood that the president and all the members of the cabinet are in favor of giving to the Porto Ricans a form of government similar to that given to Louisiana at the time of the purchase of that territory from the French in 1803. It is not improbable that the president within the next few weeks will send a message to congress reviewing the situation in Porto Rico and asking that measures be taken to bring about a more satisfactory state of affairs in the island.

San Juan, P. R., Dec. 12.—Governor General Davis has issued an order governing the display of flags in Porto Rico. The Spanish flag is not to be allowed on public buildings. Of late it has been customary for the municipal authorities in the interior towns to display the Spanish and American flags together on the city buildings.

The Republicans have carried Ponce by 1,700 majority. Elections were held in 17 towns. The Republicans hold eight with 1,200 total plurality. Forty-five elections are yet unordered. It will take two months to complete the elections at the present rate. The Republicans claim San Juan by a tremendous majority and assert that there has been a complete, overwhelming federal defeat.

GAME SEASON TWO-THIRDS OVER.

Deer Figures in Maine Show a Gain Over Those in 1898.

The big game season in Maine is now two-thirds past, both for deer and moose, and the figures, while showing a gain in the number of deer killed, indicate that the moose hunters have not had so good luck as in 1898. The deer season begins Oct. 1 and closes Dec. 15. Up to this morning the number of deer brought to Bangor from the hunting regions north and east was 2,301, while for the corresponing perio of 1898 the number was 2,046, showing an increase this year of 255 deer. The number of moose shipped to date is 95, against 106 for the corresponding period of 1898. At the present rate of killing, the total number of deer for the season in this region would be 3,450, against 3,377 in 1898, and the total number of moose 142, against 202 in 1898. It is possible, however, that with a good fall of snow the hunters will have better luck, and the total kill of game of both kinds brought up considerably in excess of the record of last year.

As the total number of deer killed in Maine in a season, there are various estimates, but those best qualified to judge say that 10,000 deer would not be far from the actual number. Of the game transported by rail from the woods, it is estimate that 90 per cent. passes through Bangor, and this would give about 3,800 this year in the whole state. It is also estimated that about one-third of the game actually killed is transported by rail, and that would indicate a total kill, by all persons, in all sections of Maine, of 11,385 deer this year. Jock Darling, a famous hunter, used to say that there were in Maine about 100,000 deer, but the general opinion is that the deer population, could it be accurately taken, would not exceed half that number.—[Bangor correspondent of the Boston Transcript.

A REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

They Elected a Majority of the Aldermen, However—The Democratic Candidate was Knifed—Republicans Made Big Gains in Other Cities.

Boston, Dec. 12.—After a most spirited campaign, the Republicans won a great victory in the municipal election today, Hon. Thomas N. Hart defeating General Patrick A. Collins, the Democratic nominee for mayor, by 1,904 votes. The total vote being: Hart, (Republican) 40,665; Collins, (Democrat) 38,761.

The Democrates, however, still control both branches of the city government, the board of aldermen by a some what increased majority. The city, as usual, voted for license, but the all absorbing question of relaying the street car tracks on Tremont street, which had been taken up when the sub-way was completed, was negatived. The board of aldermen will stand 8 Democrates and 5 Republicans.

The Republican victory was in a great measure due to the "knifeing" of General Collins by the supporters of John R. Murphy, who were severely disappointed at their favorite's defeat in the caucusses. A remarkably heavy Republican vote also materially assisted in overcoming the Democratic plurality of 4,000 in the last city election for mayor in 1897, and the 6,000 at the state election in November.

The election other than the heavy voting was devoid of special incident, there being no excitement at the polls and no arrests.

The elections in Massachusetts cities, outside of Boston, were practically concluded today, North Adams being the exception, when 17 of them were held. Unlike the conditions a week ago the Republicans were generally successful, although non-partizanship was a winner banner in several cities. Only in Newburyport did the social Democrates make any kind of a contest, while in Boston, Lynn and Woburn, ordinarily strong Democratic strongholds, the Republicans scored signal victories.

The day was also a good one for licenses, two cities, Lowel and Salem, changing from no license, and in many instances the license majorities in cities favoring the sale of liquor were increased.

A BAD LAKE WRECK.

Canadian Steamship Niagara, a Lake Erie, Foundered With Sixteen Hands.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 10.—It is now certain that the Canadian steamer Niagara, Captain Henry McGlory, foundered on Tuesday evening last about 8 miles east of Long Point, Lake Erie, with all hands, numbering 16 persons. Tugs sent out from Port Colborne and from Buffalo to search for the missing steamer have returned bringing with them great quantities of wreckage picked up near where the steamer is supposed to have foundered. The wreckage was of such a nature as to prove beyond a doubt that the Niagara had foundered, it having consisted of a part of her deck, portions of the cabin, deck beams, other material and a quantity of shingles, marked "Parry Sound," from which port the Niagara sailed for Buffalo.

Judging from the quantity of wreckage that has been found, the Niagara must have broken up badly in the storm. It is the opinion of lake captains that the boat went down in deep water about eight miles east of Long Point, as none of her spars have been found and if she had gone down in shallow water they would be sticking up.

The storm which destroyed the Niagara was one of the worst that ever raged over Lake Erie. The wind was blowing a gale of 45 miles an hour and it was snowing heavily. Even the largest and strongest boats made for shelter and it is the opinion of vessel men that Captain McGlory attempted to turn his boat around and run under Long Point and in doing so encountered the full force of the storm and his craft went to pieces.

The names of the missing, so far as known, are Captain Henry McClory, master, Port Colborne, Ont.; Archie McDonald, first mate, Toronto; Thomas Mills, first engineer, Toronto; Duncan McCauley, second engineer, Toronto; Mrs. Annie Morrow, stewardess, Marine City; Andrew Leheup, Kingston; James Davey, Kingston.

QUEEN'S COUNTY LIBERAL MEETINGS.

Mr. C. J. Milligan, organizer for the Liberal party in New Brunswick, will visit Queens county this week, holding public meetings and organizing in the several parishes. Hon. L. P. Farris and Senator King will be at a number of the meetings. The meetings will be at 7.30 o'clock on the following evenings:—

Gagetown, Monday, Dec. 18.

Hampstead, Tuesday, Dec. 19.

Armstrong's Corner, Wednesday, Dec. 20.

Welsford Station or Broad River, Thursday, Dec. 21.

MORE ARRESTS.

TWO MEN ADDED TO THE LIST OF COUNTERFEITERS

In the Hands of the Boston Police—This Makes Six of the Gang Believed to Have Floated Spurious Bills in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec.

Boston, Dec. 11—George E. Litchfield, a printer, and Porter M. Bliss, a photographer, both of this city, were arrested today charged with complicity in the recent counterfeit cases in Winthrop, in connection with which one person is in prison and three others are under arrest.

The men taken into custody today appeared before Commissioner Fiske, pleaded not guilty and were held in $5,000 for appearance Friday morning. The arrest of Litchfield and Bliss is the culminating chapter in the Canadian counterfeiting case, which has been under the watchful eye of detectives and the United States authorities in this country for the past two months. George Chisholm, who was arrested in Halifax in October on the charge of passing counterfeit money, giving the names of parties concerned, five in all. William H. Davis and Annie Hubert, the woman who passed as his wife, the principals were arrested in Guthrie, Okla., whither they had flown as soon as they learned that Chisholm had confessed. George Davis, a brother of William H. Davis, is also under arrest. On the arrival of William Davis and Annie Hubert in this city a few days ago they made a full confession to the officers, and it was through their statement that Litchfield and Bliss were arrested. It is said that they did not ask mercy in making their confession.

AMERICA BUILDING WARSHIPS FOR RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Both Japan and Russia have come to America for additions to their fleets of floating fighting machines. The excellence of American shipbuilding has been practically admitted by the two powers, Japan, already has in her naval force two formidable cruisers built here, while a powerful battleship and a cruiser remarkable for her swiftness will shortly sail from this country to join the Czar's floating strength.

Two fast protected cruisers for the Japanese navy have lately been turned out from American yards—the Kasagi, from Cramps' and the Chitose, from the Union Iron Works, San Francisco. In no respect of plan, construction and arrangements are these two vessels excelled by any other vessels of their type and class afloat. As the cruisers are practically duplicates, a description of the Kasagi will give an idea of both vessels.

The contract for the Kasagi was made December 31, 1896, by Toru Hoshi, minister to the United States, on behalf of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan. The cruiser was to have a speed of 22½ knots an hour for four hours' run. The dimensions of the Kasagi are: Length, 374 feet 6 inches; beam, 48 feet 9 inches; draught, 17 feet 9 inches; displacement, 4,900 tons. Her motive power consists of two vertical inverted triple expansion four cylinder engines, calculated to develop under forced draught 17,000 indicated horse power. The vital parts are protectd by a steel back, having a maximum thickness of four and a half inches on the slopes and one and three-quarters inches on the flat.

The trial trip of the Kasagi was made June 18, 1898, and it was found that she fully met the conditions of the contract. It was, however, in the agreement that she should show the same speed after one year of service. From this country the cruiser went to Newcastle-on-Tyne, where she took on her armament, which had been furnished by the Armstrong works. This consisted of two 8-inch quick firing guns, mounted singly on the middle line, forward and aft, and protected by shields; ten 4.7-inch quick firing rifles, mounted in broadside, with a secondary battery of twelve 12-pounder quick-firers and six 2½ pounder Hotchkiss guns.

From England the Kasagi proceeded through the Suez Canal to Japan. She has since been cruising, and has proved satisfactory in every way. Indeed, Japan made the last payment upon her even before the full year was up, and without a formal trial at the end of the year.

Russia has now building at Cramps' two formidable war ships. The cruiser Variag, nearing completion, is especially notable on account of her great speed Under the terms of the contract with the Cramps, she must make twenty-three knots for twelve hours' trial at sea.

The principal dimensions of the cruiser are: Length over all, 425 feet 1 inch; length between perpendiculars, 400 feet; beam, 52 feet; draught, 19 feet 6 inches; displacement, 6,500 tons. Her appliances, outfit and equipment embody the latest devices and most approved development of modern construction. Her boilers are of the Niclausses type, of 20,000 indicated horse power. She will have steaming radius of 5,000 knots at 10 knot speed. Her armament will consist of twelve 6-inch guns, twelve 75-millimetre and six 47-millimetre guns, all of the rapid fire type She will be provided with six torpedo tubes, two under and four above water.

Although it is only two weeks since the cruiser was launched, her engines have already been lowered into her. The guns which she will carry have been shipped from Russia, and are expected to arrive in a few days.

The Retvizan, named after a famous ship of the Rusian navy of other days, will be one of the most powerful of the battle ships. She and the new Maine which is going up beside her, are to be of the same speed, and generally of the same dimensions. The Retvizan is 386 feet long between perpendiculars, her draught is 23 feet, her beam 72 feet and her displacement 12,750 tons. She is expected to attain a speed of eighteen knots and under the severe Russian tests she must maintain it for twelve consecutive hours. Her main battery will be four 12 inch guns in the turrets, and fourteen 6-inch guns of the rapid fire type.

Even before the civil war Russia recognized the excellence of American shipbuilding, and contracted with the late William H. Webb for the construction of a large wooden steam frigate that was known as the General Admiral. This vessel, which was commanded for years by former Secretary of the Russian Navy Schestakoff, proved to be a valuable addition to the imperial navy.

In 1879 the Russian government contracted with the Cramps company for the converting of three merchant ships into into light cruisers. These ships, on entering the Russian navy, were given the names Asia, Africa and Europe. They are still a part of the navy. The Africa, which was the merchant ship Saratoga, is now used as a training ship for the torpedo service, as is also the Europe. The Asia, which is stationed at Libava, is used as a training ship in summer and as a despatch boat in the fall of the year.

In 1880 the Cramps company built the gunboat Zabyaka, which proved to be a valuable addition to the navy. She is now in the China station, and was at one time the fastest of Russia's vessels in the Pacific. She was so well constructed that she remained in commission nearly twenty years before it was found advisable to change her boilers.—[Boston Herald.

TWO MURDER CASES.

The Minister of Justice is Giving His Attention to Two Unusual Crimes.

Ottawa, Dec. 12.—A couple of murder cases are now before the minister of justice awaiting his report to the governor-in-council. One is that of a servant, Hilda Blake, of Brandon, who murdered her mistress, and another is that of Sabonrin, an Indian, whose crime was committed at Edmonton.

The Blake case is one of a remarkable nature in some respects. The girl was not at first suspected, and it was not for some days that a word or two that fell from her lips which caused her arrest. She at first said that the murder had been committed by a tramp whom she saw running away. Since her incarceration, however, she has entered the plea of guilty and no evidence was taken. Hilda now says that she was asked to commit the deed by a man who wronged her and who said that he would marry her afterwards.

TIPLING CHARGED.

A Presbyterian Minister Accused of Having a Whisky Breath.

Montreal, Dec. 12—At a meeting of the Montreal Presbytery this morning the charges made by Thos. Brady against Rev. Mr. Winfield, pastor of Melville Presbyterian church, of using intoxicating liquor as a beverage was brought up. When the call was extended to Mr. Winfield it was known by the Mellville church authorities that the reverend gentleman was not a total abstainer, but they state that before he accepted their call he had solemnly promised to discontinue the use of liquor. Some time ago Mr. Brady brought the charge against Mr. Winfield, and after consideration the sesion of Melville church ordered Mr. Brady to prove his charges in the Presbytery. This morning it was decided to summon a special session of the Presbytery for Friday to deal with the case. Mr. Brady had 17 witnesses to testify in support of his charges but it is said to be entirely a question of having smelled liquor on Mr. Melville's breath, no one apparently having seen him take it.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Norway Offers Canada a Rubber Goods Market—Austria Wants Lumber.

Ottawa, Dec. 12—The minister of trade and commerce has reported from the Canadian commercial agent in Norway in which he says there is a large call there for imported rubbers. They are not manufactured in the country although a great many are used. Many are had from the United States and he has had a call for information as to Canadian firms who handle these goods at favorable prices.

J. S. Parke, Canadian commercial agent in Australia, in a report received this week at the trade and commerce department, quotes figures to show the remarkable trade which is being developed between Queensland and British Columbia in the supply of raw sugar for Canadian factories. There is, he says, a good opening in Queensland for Canadian lumber.

HOW TO CARE FOR THE WATCH.

A watch should be wound up every day at the same hour

Avoid putting it on a marble slab or near anything excessively cold.

A sudden change of temperatnre, contracting the metal, may sometimes cause the mainspring to break.

The cold also coagulates the oil, and the pivots and wheels work less freely, and affect the rugularity of the timekeeping,

In laying away a watch be sure that it rests upon its case.

If suspended the action of the balance may cause oscillation, which will interfere with its going.

To keep your watch clean, take care that the case fits closely, and see that the watch-pocket is kept free from fluff, which is so often given off by linings.

Avoid sudden jars and falls, for even if it does not seem to affect it at the moment, a watch will resent rough handling by becoming gradually "out of order" without apparent cause. [Philadelphia Times.

IN THE AIR.

She—I would not marry any man on earth.

He—But if you would marry me I wounldn'tbe on earth. I would be in the seventh heaven of happiness.

After the foregoing there was nothing for the lady to do but to fall impetuously into his waiting arms and tell him he was there with his jolly, good and strong.—[Indianapolis Journal.

FILIPINO GUERILLAS.

THE ARMY HAS DISINTEGRATED AND FORMED INTO BANDS

Sworn to Murder, Burn and Destroy—The Intention is to Make the Country a Very Uncomfortable Place—A Filipino Despatch on the Subject.

Manila, Dec. 12, 7.45 p. m.—Col. Smith, with a detachment of the 17th infantry, surrounded and captured in a village near Malasqui, a party of guerillas who had made their headquarters there. The party included the band which assassinated seven officials at Malasqui for friendliness to the Americans.

All are insurgents who became bandits when the disintegration of the Filipino army began. They kept the country around Malasqui in a state of terror for several weeks and committed 25 murders in less than that number of days. When they were caught they were promptly sent to General MacArthur's head quarters at Bayambang by train.

It is expected that they will be speedily tried and either shot or hung as an example.

The whole country north of San Fernando and between San Fernando and Manila, except within the permanent line of troops around the city and the closely patrolled stretches of railway, swarms with similar bands. The people, for the most part, succeeded in dodging General Grant's, Col. Bell's and Col. Hood's troops, who were scouring the country for them. They devote their energies to ambushing commissary wagons and to picking up soldiers who leave their commando. Every day some wagon train is fired upon, or some soldier disappears. General Wheeler's secretary, Mr. Garrett, was disarmed and slashed by a boloman almost within sight of headquarters, his assailant pursuing him almost into the headquarters building.

The policy of these ruffians is to make the country uninhabitable for Americans and to frighten natives into refraining from giving any assistance to the Americans, as well as to compel the inhabitants to support the insurrection.

Frequently they raid and lute towns. The brother of the president of Imus went outside the town the other day to harvest some rice. He was captured by his compatriots, accused of being a spy and executed.

Only a small portion of the insurgent arms have been surrendered and the problem of suppressing this guerilla warfare is anything but an easy solution.

Some of the Americans favor the issuance of a proclamation declaring all natives found with arms to be bandits, punishable as criminals, instead of being treated as prisoners of war.

Information has been received at headquarters that 500 Spanish prisoners have been shipped from Vigan to Manila, and that 1,500 others have been assembled in Vigan, including General Pena. Probadly these are Spaniards released by General Young's troops in the Benguet district, where they were concentrated by the insurgents.

London. Dec. 12.—Reuter's Telegram Company has received the following despatch from Hong Kong:—

"The insurgent government (so called) of the Philippines will be changed to a dictatorship, to continue hostilities against the Americans exclusively by the methods of guerilla warfare.

The Filipino army is being split up into small bands, the troops taking an oath before separation that they will fight until their country's rights are recognized.

"A force of Uuited States marines who landed at Vigan, South Ilocos province, from the battleship Oregon, was defeated by the Filipinos under General Finie (Tino?) on December 4.

"The Manila newspapers, despite the censorship admit that General Lawton is missing."

TEMPLE OF HONOR.

Semi-Annual Session in Fredericton—Reports on the Standing of the Order.

Fredericton, Dec. 11.—The 33rd semi-annual session of the Grand Temple of Honor and Temperance of New Brunswick met in York Temple Hall, York street, Fredericton, at 9 p. m. this evening. Grand Worthy Templar J. V. Ellis presided. After the opening exercises by the grand worthy chaplain the Grand Temple was declared open and ready for business.

The following grand officers were present: Representatives J. V. Ellis, G. W. T.; H. C. Reed, G. W. V. T.; W. C. Simpson, G. W. R.; C. A. Everett, G. W. treas.; and these appointed pro tem Representatives D. McNally, G. W. Chap.; W. H. McDonald, G. W. G.; J. L. Eagles, G. W. usher.

The credential committee reported that Victoria Temple was entitled to 35 representatives, Alexander 27, Tilley, 7, Aberdeen 9, St. James 6, York 4, Eastern Star Council 14, and Riverside 7, making a total of 109 eligible to seats in Grand Temple.

The grand usher reported the following representatives in waiting to be inducted into the Grand Temple degree: Bros. C. T. Maxwell, of Victoria, and H. Pollock, of York Temple, who were initiated.

Grand Templar Ellis then read his report which treated of the work done by the Grand Temple for the last term, and in particular the state of the several departments under his supervision. As a whole the order had decreased very little, but the social temple had disbanded after a struggle for four years to maintain its existence. He was much pleased to meet with the represntatives to discuss matters and interchange thoughts and opinions of the great work we have in hand. Incidentally he spoke of his visit to the supreme council last August and of the important work done for the benefit of the order. Some changes were made in the social department which will enable it to do more successful work. He reminded the members that the success of the temperance cause does not depend upon supreme or grand bodies but largely on the individual members of the subordinate departments. The entire membership is, he said, about 3,500 to 4,000, of which New Brunswick contains one-tenth. The official figures would be given by the grand recorder and would show that, nglecting the social temple loss, we stand as usual. He had visited all the departments except Tilley Temple, which was not in session at the date appointed, and felt that the spirit and enthusiasm shown by the members at these visits would produce at least some good effect. He then gave the purport of the dputies' reports, which showed that their departments were in a good state except Tilley Temple, which had not had regular meetings, but intended to make a new start and earnestly requested the brothers to help them by visitation. In particular Aberdeen Temple and section and Alexandra section had made gains while St. James had been compelled to suspend about a dozen Their financial standing was in a fairly good state.

He spoke of the propagation committee's work in striving to arouse the membership to their duty. He advised that absent members be interviewed; that all strain to resuscitate dormant departments and to institute others. Unceasing, faithful attention to the duties they undertook in joining the order was what was required of every templar. He thanked the officers of the Grand Temple for their assistance in his various visitations and the grand worthy recorder for his attention and promptness in the discharge of any duties he had been called upon to perform. He urged all to be influenced by the fraternal spirit upon which the Temple of Honor rests.

Membership.

Grand Recorder Simpson reported for this jurisdiction: 6 temples—Victoria, 63 members, Alexandra 120, Tilley 25, Aberdeen 100, St. James 24, York 27; Total 359. 3 sections—J. T. of H. and T., Victoria 105, Alexandra 92, Aberdeen 49; Total 246. 2 Councils—Eastern Star 30, Riverside 32; total 62. This showed a loss of 28 members.

Subordinate Finances.

June, 1899, Balance	$178.08
Receipts during term	339.52
	$517.60
Expended	406.94
	$110.66

Grand Temple Finances

Received during term and paid to grand treasurer	$53.36
Orders drawn	86.87

Grand Worthy Treasury C. A. Everett reported receipts of $111.25, expenditures of $86.87 and balance of $24.38. There was $17.35 due grand temple. The financial reports were reported correct by the audit committee.

The committee on the state of the order reported on the G. W. Templar's and G. W. Recorder's reports to the grand temple, approving the suggestions made in relation to attention being given to the junior department and to the action of the propagation committee in regard to the resuscitation of dormant departments; and to measures for increasing interest in temple matters, also the action taken by the executive in communicating with outside districts for the purpose of raising new departments and in all matters relating to the genera l interests of the order.

Action on the report of the committe on constitutions was deferred till the annual meeting. Thanks were extended the C. P. R. for courtesies to the grand temple and the session adjourned.

His Eyes Opened.

CANNING, Queens county, Dec. 10, '99.

To St. John DAILY TELEGRAPH:—

DEAR SIR—If you will allow me a few lines of your valuable space I would like to say that I attended a political meeting held in the hall at Lower Newcastle on Friday night. Being interested in the political issues of the day I went to learn something. I had heard the Conservative side of the story and, being inclined to that side of politics, I made up my mind to hear the other side of the questions at issue.

After listening attentively to the remarks of the speakers, Messrs. C. J. Milligan and Dr. H. B. Hay, the former being a stranger, but the latter being a gentleman in whom I have confidence have concluded that the Liberal government policy is "all right," and if I am spared to cast another vote I shall support A. G Blair, L. P. Farris and Dr. Hay, if any such men offer as a candidate.

Respectfully yours,
A DISBELIEVER IN RELIGIOUS STRIFE.

Important Timber Decision.

OTTAWA, Dec. 11—A. White, assistant crown timber lands agent of the Ontario government, Toronto, has given an important decision in the case of O'Neil and Ferguson, contractors, against the Stanthny Lumber Company. This case was for the payment of some laborers employed by the contractors and who were called out by bushrangers to stop a fire in some limits used by the lumber company. The laborers had been at work on the Parry Sound line, and when the fire occurred they were ordered out to help stop the fire. The contractors allowed the men to go, but held that as the work was done on the land of the lumber company, at the instance of officials of the crown timber department, that they had a right to get paid for the services of the men. The case was referred to Mr. White, and he gave decision for $653 for the contractors.

Deals From Parrsboro.

PARRSBORO, Dec. 9—The deal season has closed for 1899, and notwithstanding the small cut last winter there was shipped 30,552,665 feet of deal from this port. This shipment was carried in nine steamers, eight barques and one ship.

RECAPITULATION OF SHIPPERS.

	Vessels	Tons.	Quantity.
W M McKay	12	17,426	20,650,695
Geo McKean	6	8 780	9,901,970
	18	26,206	30,552,665

The inventor of a collar clasp enjoys $20,000 royalty a year as the reward of his endeavor.