WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 18, 1895.

"CANADA."

Sir Charles Tupper's Lecture at Newcastle,

Under the Auspices of the Tyneside Geographical Society.

The Chair Occupied by Sir Edward Grev.M.P. Late Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

(Newcastle Chronicle, Nov. 22.) Last night Sir Charles Tupper, high sioner in England for the Dominion of Canada, lectured in the Lovaine hall. Newcastle, under the auspices of the Tyneside Geographical society, on "Canada." There was a large attendance. The chair was occupied by Sir Edward Grey, Bart., M.P., late der secretary of state for foreign

The chairman, in introducing the lecturer, said Sir Charles Tupper occupied a high and distinguished position in the British empire. He had for many years stood in a position of great responsibility, not only with regard to Canada, but with regard to the people of this country also. In honoring him they honored not only the cour try he represented, but also a long and distinguished personal record of pub-lic service. In Sir Charles Tupper they had this rare combination that he could speak to them on the subject on which he was to address them, not only with the knowledge of an expert, but with the grasp of a statesman as well. (Applause.) Canada was a great colony, and in its history some of the noblest events and some of the nobles names in our history occurred. needed no words of his to assure Charles Tupper that all of them there and throughout the United Kingdon regarded the great colony of Canada with feelings of attachment, affection, and respect. (Applause.) We lived in a generation in which no one called question the great advantages of an empire such as the British empire was today. At the same time, they ought to bear in mind that a great mpire such as ours was not maintained without sacrifices. The sacrifices were mainly in small things; but no one could have watched the working of the empire without being conscious that, from time to time, different parts of it were called upon to forego certain special advantages which seemed at the moment to be within their grasp out of consideration for the whole or the other parts. To mained that, both in the mother country onies, large views should be taken of small questions, and farighted views should be taken of great questions. (Hear, hear.) That being so, he thought it was all the greater satisfaction that they could see today what he believed to be true: that our today relations with the colonies were never petter nor in a healthier condition than now. (Hear, hear.) He would like to give one or two reasons why he thought they were justified in saying that our relations with our colonwere today in a satisfactory, and he might even say, an improving condition. He thought, first of all, that self-government in the colonies had in Nova Scotia for 30 years past. Silbeen a great success. We no longer thought of interfering in their internal in Mova Scotta for the following worked in British Columbia. He affairs, and they, by experience, had must not forget to mention the great development of the manufacturing inlearned to trust us not to interfere in purely internal affairs. In the dustry which had been witnessed in recent years. Both the capital insecond place, trade between us and our bond between us stronger. In the third had so improved that many of our colonies had been brought into contact and into rivalry with interests which perhaps, some time ago they thought were far remote from themselves. The fourth reason, by which we set still greater store, was that, he thought, in recent years the sentiment of nationality and blood relationship with our nies had grown-grown partly for the reason that it was in the last few generations that it had been brought home to us the great work the English speaking race could do in the world. We had come to see that wherever the English Speaking race was established in the world there not only were the material resources of a country developed, but these two things of which civilization was most order and liberty-took and flourished. (Applause.) Judged by ideal standards, the work we had done in the world might seem imperfect; but, judged by comparatively human standards, we had achieved a large and striking measure of success. We ought not to neglect our oppor tunity of keeping in touch with our Sir Charles Tupper, who was receiv-

ed with applause, delivered his lec-ture, beginning by sketching the hisand conformation of Canada. He said the climate was healthy and invigorating. The prairie regions offered a very great area of land for setent of races from northern western Europe. An area of 5,000 square miles south of 60 degrees north latitude was suitable for the produc tion of all crops grown in England. A great source of climatic amelioration was the prevailing wind from the Pacific warmed in Japan. In many parts the climate of Canada was similar to that of France. In the district near Lake Huron, peaches grew in the open air, and the manufacture of wine and the growing of fruit were amongst most profitable pursuits of the agricultural community. In the season heavy special trains were despatched every morning from the Niagara, dis trict, laden with peaches, grapes, and other fruits. Nova Scotia was famed for its apples, which were exported in large quantities to this country and United States. All the fruits, large and small, which are common to Great Britain, grew abundantly in Canada, while many of those produced here under glass were raised in the open air in the dominion. Horses and near cattle in the Northwest territories and British Columbia lived and throve in the open country throughout the year. found vegetation of all kinds much more advanced in Victoria, British Columbia, in April than in Italy

rate to be lower than those given by the statistics of any other country. pose of the bugbear about the climate of Canada, which was so often a substers and oysters of the finest descrip-The yield of the fisheries last year was greater than that of France, notwithstanding the enormous bounties paid by that country. The commercial marine of Canada gave employment to some 60,000 hardy sailors. The agricultural capabilities of Canada were very great. Nothing was so essential to the progress and pros-

perity of such a country as a soil suitable to the production of wheat. Tried by that standard, Canada occupied no mean position. It was but yesterday since Manitoba and the great Northwestern Territories was the home of men little better than savages; and yet, in the present year, nearly as much wheat had been raised in that region as in the whole of the United Kingdom. The whole of the wheat grown on the prairies of mitoba and the Northwest was known as "No. 1 hard." It took the gold medal in the competition at the Millers' exhibition in London, a few years ago, and again, last year, at the World's Fair at San sco. The total wheat product this year was estimated at 57,143,000 oushels. In addition to wheat, Manitoba had this year produced a large quantity of oats and a vast amount of barley, in all 61,336,402 bushels of grain. The census of 1881 gave the total product of grain as about 2,557,-545 bushels. The average yield of wheat per acre in the United Kingdom was 25 bushels, whereas in Manitoba it was 28 bushels. When they remembered the decrease of land under wheat in this country, and when it was remembered that the consump tion of this country would demand the importation of 200 millions of bushels

of wheat this year, it must be a source of unqualified satisfaction to know that the figures he had given showed beyond question that a great British dominion, within a few days' ourney, was capable of such development as to be able at no distant date to furnish all that the demands of the mother country required. (Applause). No better confirmation of this statement could be found than in that contained in the reports of the delegation of practical British tenant farmers who had visited Canada from time to time in recent years and reported upon its resources. The large imports of Canadian horses to this country were increasing. The import of Canadian cattle to this country rose from 53 head in 1874 to 107,689 head in 1891, and this was still increasing, in spite of certain restrictions The progress of the dairy interest also spoke volumes. The forests of Canada ow stood pre-eminent, extending in an almost unbroken line for 2,000 miles. The export of timber and lumber last year was more than 26 millions of dollars. British Columbia had, no doubt, the largest untouched forests on the globe. The mineral wealth of Can-ada was very great. Coal was found in several parts, and the output, which had vasily increased of late years, was four millions of tons last year. Vancouver supplied ne best ore, rivalling the best Swedish, was found in the dominion. Gold had furnished a steady productive industry

of the products were continually on the increase. The progress of Canada seemed to have been overshadowed by the great republic on its border; but when it was recollected that Canada had but 90,000 souls when the American colonies revolted, and that those colonies then contained 3,500,000 people, it would be seen that the relative increase of Canada since that time had been much greater than that of the United States. (Hear, hear). had built 16.154 public schools, 14 universities, 41 colleges, and over 300 high schools, and expended annually about 12 million dollars to prepare a milli boys and girls for citizenship. All the schools were free to all pupils, and were supported by direct taxation and grants from the public funds. The confederation gave a great impetus to railways, the mileage of which had

vested, the wages paid, and the value

and 417,000,000 dollars had been spent since the union on the deepening of republican committee assembled to-canals. Th: effect of the development day after spiriting balleting lasting of internal means of communication two hours. was seen in the immense extension of trade. The trade of Canada rose from speeches over the contending cities, 131,275,520 dollars in 1868—the date of the doors being open to the various confederation—to 240,999,689 dollars in contesting delegations. This conclud-1894. The exports during the same ed, the committee began its afternoon period rose from 57,501,983 dollars to session behing closed doors. An eager 117,524,949 dollars. 87 per cent. of the crowd choked up the corridors leading trade of Canada was with Great Bri- to the committee room and awaited tain, and about the same percentage the announcements of the result.

increased from 2,000 to 16,000 m'les,

with the United States. Taking the imports for the 27 years since the fixing the date. The committee federation they found a yearly aver-

United States. It must not be forgotten that arge portion of the imports from the United States consisted of raw material. In recent years the imports from England had increased, and those from the United States decreased. It was a gratifying fact that during the financial crisis which for some years so seriously affected the United States, and under which hundreds of banks and financial institutions succ un! net a single bank in Canada had failed from a similar cause. One of the evidences of the progress and prosperity of Canada was shown by the deposits of the savings of the people, which had risen from 33,653,594 dollars in 1868 to 270,000,000 in 1894. It must be borne in mind that these figures were not swollen by deposits in the Canadian banks by the English people. The amount paid in wages had increased from 1881 to 1891 to the extent of 40,000,000 dollars. Sir Charles Tupper then rea

the report of the British consul at Chicago as to the exhibits of the dom-

lmion at the Chicago exhibition, and

showed that the opinion entertained

of the multifarious exhibits from Can-

ada was a very high one. As a result

The census of 1881 showed the death, there had been made many enquiries ing to find that a large number of pe the statistics of any other country.

These facts, he thought, ought to distance facts, he they been shout the climate taking up land in Manktoba and the Northwest, where the authorities gave 160 acres of good land, ready for the ject of misrepresentation. The coast 160 acres of good land, ready for the plough, to every emigrant of 18 years line exceeded 10,000 miles, both on the plough, to every emigrant of 18 years line exceeded 10,000 miles, both on the Atlantic and Pacific. The finest fish of age and over. Having spoken of Abounded in the waters, including lobsters and overers of the finest descrip-sters and over the finest description of the military matters of the dominion, sters and over the finest description of the military matters of the dominion, sters and over the finest fish of age and over the finest fish of the finest fish over the finest fish of the first fish of the finest fish of the first fish of the first fish of the fish of which did not cost the old country a single dollar, was as much a portion of the British empire as any part of the United Knigdom, and said that the protection of the flag of England was of inestimable value to Canada. (Ap-

plause.) Sir Charles then haid thrown upon the screen photographic views of places of interest in the dominion.

Mr. Cruddas, M. P., moved a vote of thanks to Sir Charles Tupper for

admirable and interesting lecture he had given. He said the lecturer had focused in his lecture an amount of information which would give them subject matter for a great deal of study. To have the information which Sir Chlarles had given them was especially interesting at the present time when men's minds were more than or-dinarily turned towards our relations with the dependencies of the British empire. He for one, and he believed the majority of the people of the counwished that the bonds which unitry, wished that the bonds which uni-ted Great Britain to the Broader Britain should go on being tightened, and he was sure the more they knew of each other, and the more they knew of the men and the institutions of the countries with which we were connect-

stand the interests which we had in each other and feel our inter-dependence. (Hear, hear.) Principal Gurney seconded the mo-

ed by ties, the more should we under-

tion, which was carried with acclama-Sir Charles Tupper, in replying, said more than 55 years ago he had the pleasure of paying a visit to New-He was at that time a student at the University of Edinburgh, and went away from Newcastle with the impression that it was a very important place, and one that was destined to attain a greater position than it then occupied. He had been glad since to learn that that impression was not incorrect, and that they had made, between that period and the almost colonial strides (Laughter and applause.) It was a very great pleasure for him to be able to respond to the invitation to deliver address upon Canada in Newcastle and he took the opportunity of saying that the pleasure was very much en-hanced by Sir Edward Grey having done him the honor to preside over the meeting. He would fail in duty to his country and to his own feelings if he did not take that opportunity of saying how much the Dominion of Canada had been indebted to Sir Edward Grey when in office. He always found Sir Edward ready in his official capacity to render every possible aid and assistance that Canada claimed at his hands. Having devoted years of his life to public affairs, he (Sir Charles Tupper) had been animated beyond all and above all by the importance of doing whatever in to promote the unity of the empire. (Hear hear.) He believed no one would question that this great empire owed much to its prestige, and that by the fact of having been able to were adapted for European coloniza-tion. England had made herself the envy of the world by being able to envy of the world by British empire: and he believed that the room for the expansion of this great empire in those great outlying portions was practically illimitable. He regarded it, therefore, as the first duty of every loyal subject of the crown, to do all, whether it se much or little, that lay in his power to promote that connection between the colonies and the mother country which, while adding to the greatness of the empire, he regarded as also absolutely and indispensably necessary for the progress and prosperity of the colon-

in the future. (Applause.) ST. LOUIS WINS.

The National Republican Convention Will be Held in That City in June.

Washington, Dec. 10.-The republican national convention will be held in St. Louis on June 16th next. This was the decision reached by the national

The morning was spent in hearing The first important question was

ported a resolution favoring June 16. age of 44,633 dollars' worth from Great This was amended in favor of August Britain, and 44,857 dollars from the By a practically unanimous vote the date was fixen at June 16. Then came the main contest between the cities There was much excitement as the ballots proceeded. The committeemen from the interested sections hurried about seeking to effect combinations St. Louis gained steadily on each hallot. San Francisco sought to meet this by drawing the votes of Chicago but without avail. The first serious break occurred when David Martin of Pennsylvania led the Pittsburg forces towards St. Louis. On the fourth and last formal ballot, San Francisco's forces broke for the first time, Michigan, Wyoming and Connecticut going to St. Louis. That settled it and gave St. Loius the convention, the vote

McLean's and only gen-uine Worm uine Worm Syrup. Beware Vegetable spuriou WormSyrup or spu

standing: St. Louis, 29; San Francisco

You cram these words into mine ears against the stomach of

AFTER BAYARD.

United States House Discusses the Ambassador.

He is Called to Book for Speeches He Delivered in England.

Representative McCall Says He Has Reflected on the Country's Policy.

Washington, Dec. 10.-When the nouse met today Representative Mc-Call of Massachusetts created a slight stir by asking for the immediate consideration of a resolution, which after eciting extracts from two speeches lelivered by United States Ambassador Bayard, one in England, and one at Edinburgh, Scotland, in which Mr. Bayard was declared to have reflected on the domestic policy of the United States, called on the president to report to the house whether he had taken any steps to ascertain if the stories of those speeches and if true what steps, if any, had been taken to recall or censure said Bayard.

As the reading concluded Mr. Allen called out: "Yours truly," and the house laughed.

Mr. McCreary immediately objected, and the brief sensation was about to subside when Mr. McCall's colleague, Mr. Barrett, exploded a veritable bomb by rising to a question of privi-lege and sending to the clerk's desk a resolution for the impeach Bayard. The resolution recited Mr. Bayard's statement in his Edin burg speech referred to in Mr. Mc-Call's resolution, in which the United States ambassador to the court of St. James declared that the protective system was state socialism. Those utterances, the resolution declared, were reflections on the policy and were in manifest disregard of the proprieties and calculated to injure our national reputation, and the resolution directed the foreign affairs committee to examine the utterances in that speech and draft and report on the articles of impeachment to the

Mr. Crisp was on his feet as soon as the reading of the resolution was concluded, and raised the point of order that the resolution did not constitute a question of privilege. He debated question briefly, citing a decision of Speaker Carlisle's in 1888.

Mr. Barrett, in reply, cited a decision of the same speaker in the on the morning of the 24th. It develsame congress in the case of a resolution looking to the impeachment of Marshal Lot Wright for acts done in the elections at Cincinnati, in which he held that the resolution was privi-

Speaker Reed overruled the point of order, and Mr. Barrett took the floor

to make his argument in favor of the adoption of his resolution. A hush fell upon the house. It was the first exciting incident of the session. Mr. Barrett spoke clearly and but briefly. He contended that Mr. Bayard's utterances, from a public servant, reflected upon our doowed much to its prestige, and that mestic policy, and were intended to its importance was greatly increased aggrandize his party, not his country. He drew a striking parallel between monopolize, as it had done, those great | the case of Mr. Bayard and that of portions of the globe's surface which were adapted for European colonization was rejected by the senate because as for some years. Collingwood says secretary of state he had given to wind blew tops off the waves in the Great Britain secret instructions to be a consider a great like danger seize upon Australasia, upon Canada deal with the British foreign office in and South Africa as portions of the a manner calculated to increase the prestige of his party in this country. The latter was thoroughly discussed in the senate at the time of Mr. Van-Buren's rejection, and Mr. Barrett quoted the strong words of Daniel Webster denouncing VanBuren's conduct on that occasion for being "the representative of his party instead of his country." Mr. Barrett was given several rounds of applause by the re-

> "It is true that Martin VanBuren's omination was rejected by the senate," said Mr. Cooper, interrupting the Massachusetts representatives, "but is it not also true that in 1836 the people of the United States vindicated Mr. VanBuren by electing him president of the United States, and I give you notice now," he added, shaking his finger at the republican side, "that Mr. Bayard may be vindicated in the

same manner."

Ex-Speaker Crisp replied to Mr. Barrett in rather an ironical tone. The purpose of the resolution, he said, was evidently to give the gentlemen on the other side something to air their views on protection. He did not think he said, that any gentleman elected to a seat on the floor of the house believed that this resolution contained grounds for impeachment. "I acquit the gentleman from Massachusetts,' said Mr. Crisp, "of such a thought.
My respect for his intelligence requires that I should do so." Mr. Crisp then quoted Mr. Bayard's words about protection and state socialism to the accompaniment of democratic plaudits, which were renewed with great force when he declared: "If you impeach Mr. Bayard for those words you must impeach a majority of the

American people." Mr. Crisp said it was an old plan of the republicans to avoid responsibility. The gentleman from Massachusetts knew there was nothing in his resolution of impeachment. simply a peculiar method adopted by him to get his protection ideas before the people. The resolution ought to be referred to the committee on judiciary and not to foreign affairs. He gave notice of his intention to move

to so refer it.

Mr. Wheeler asked why the republicans, if they were so solicitous for the conduct of foreign representatives abroad, had received Robert C. Schneck, the United States minister to Great Britain, who had been guilty of cheating the English with worth

ess mining stock.

The republicans smiled, but no one deigned to make a reply. After a little further debate the first vote of the session on a motion of Mr. Crisp to refer the resolution to the judiciary, was taken the motion being defeated on a rising vote of 80 to 206. The republican programme is to eliminate from the resolution the refer ence to impeachment and then to send

resolution to the committee

foreign affairs. It was adopted finally after striking out the words directing the foreign affairs committee to report by impeachment or otherwise.

NOVEMBER STORMS.

Published on the Canadian Meteorological Service Monthly Weather Chart.

While the past month was not characterized by a large number of gales either on the lakes or Atlantic coast, there were two storms which will go on record among the severe storms the origin of the first of these, which was felt most severely in eastern Canada, may be traced to a feeble decression which had travelled over the Northwest Territories and began to develop greater energy after reaching the Ohio valley, the centre passed a little south of Lake Ontario and thence along the St. Lawrnce. Over the maritime provinces it was joined by another disturbance which had moved southward between the Atlantic coast and Bermuda, and a very important storm resulted, the barometer at Anticosti on the morning of the 21st falling to 28.64 inches. On the lakes there was a fresh to strong gale from northeast, shifting to northwest, attended by snow, or rain turning to snow, and throughout eastern Canada a very heavy gale from the south and yest.

Halifax reports this as "the heav iest gale for years, the squalls were terrific, three small schooners dragge their anchors and went ashore, and another small schooner, the Reaper, missed the channel and went ash on the sand and was broken up by the heavy seas."

Canso, N. S .- "This storm was very heavy and blew a perfect hurricane. Tignish, P. E. I .- "This was a terrific gale."

Souris, P. E. I.—"It blew a hurricane strongest gale this season."

Liscomb, N. S.—"Heavy gale with

Pictou, N. S .- "Strongest gale since

Yarmouth, N. S .- "The seas broke from the ground right ocross the harbor at the entrance and no vessel could have entered at the time No tice of the approach of this stort was given in the harbor master's bulleti on the morning of the 19th, and the same afternoon storm signals were oisted in the maritime provinces and St. Lawrence. The gale did not begin until the following day. It was also as successfully warned in the lake region.

The second storm, which was felt most severely on the lakes, was first noticed as a shallow depression near the Texan coast of the Gulf of Mexico oped very quickly on the 25th, and a night was situated near St. Louis, Mo During that night it continued to develop very rapidly, and, at the time, its rate of travel increased, Next morning, the 26th inst., it was centred near Parry Sound as a severe storm, barometer reduced to sea level, inches. Afterwards, as it passed down the St. Lawrence, it quickly of less importance, and its accompanyas a rule heavy. In the lake region however, it occasioned one of the great est gales on record, and much struction of property is reported from nearly all places. Goderich recorded 67 miles an hour and 61 miles for 24 consecutive hours. Port Stanley ane nometer gave 72 miles an hour, and our for some years. Collingwood says bay, and carried spray like dense showers. Burlington says this was the worst storm at this port for some years. A scow lying in the piers parted her lines and was swept out into Iloilo, in the Phillipine Islands. the lake; trees along the beach blown Presqu' Isle anenometer redown. corded at times at the rate of 72 miles out of the port would be almost helpless in the wind. Midland says the greatest storm in many years; the new og-station on Double Top Rock had ts windows broken and also damaged by waves. The rock stands 22 feet above water. The anenometer at Toronto Island recorded in gusts at the rate of 72 miles an hour, and an hourly warned at 10.15 a. m. on the 25th, and the great gale set in about 24 hours afterwards.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

BRITISH LUMBER MARKET.

English papers of Nov. 30th report lemand good and supplies decreasing | plete the trip to Liverpool. at leading ports, with prices firm. Speaking of trade at Liverpool the imber Trades Journal says:

"Though there was not a single ves-

el discharging in either the Brocklebank, Canada, or Carriers' dock at the bload at the gradericoln, re-end of the present week, it was quite nouncing the death at Chicago of her apparent that some vessels had only mother, Mrs. W. A. Clark, formerly a ust completed their unloading. The resident of Fredericton. Mrs. Clark emoval of these was proceeding moved to Chicago about five apace, and numerous gangs of men ago and resided with her son there. were busily employed in loading carts She was 82 years of age and leaves and wagons with spruce deals. These family consisting of two sons and two were hurriedly despatched to the daughters. The sons are Stephen, who various railway depots and to the wharves of the carriers by water. The upward movement in the spruce maret still continues to manifest itself, and some of the merchants' stocks Mrs. Clark's remains are to be brought will soon begin to wear a depleted apperance and their specifications a agged look. We hear of a large cargo of West Bay spruce deals having leen sold at £6 10s. per standard, clean c. i. f. terms; and another cargo with a proportion of rotary-cut deals in it, at half a crown less. Of three steamers recently chartered to load at St. John, N. B., we learn that one goes to the Bristol channel, one to Fleetwood, and one may possibly come to this port. So these are pretty widely distributed. Upon the point of distribution of these goods the Man-chester ship canal below the bridges, e., below Runcorn, has been largely used by the importers of the Canada dock, Liverpool, to what an extent has been shown in an interesting lethas been shown in an interesting let-lish company, which is now sending ter to the Manchester Guardian. We him to the antipodes, at an annual reproduce this communication else-where owing to its importance. Fleet-would envy. This is but another inwood and Preston also have been largely adopted as distributing points wick boys win abroad. for the same reason, that is, because no tonnage dues are charged.'

HAYWARD HANGED.

The Murderer of Elizabeth Ging Executed at Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 10 .- Before dawn tomorrow Harry Hayward will be hanged at the jail in this city for the murder of Katherine Ging. fore dark tonight morbid crowds had assembled in the vicinity of the jail. There is nothing to see except the grey walls, but the occasional opening of the heavy doors to admit some of the officials, but they lingered in waiting for the tragic event. At midnight the hrong numbered several hundred. Harry Hayward's swell dinner, the

'last supper," as he profanely expressed it, was served according to his desire, shortly after 10 o'clock, and he partook of it with apparent relish. Rev. Father Timothy arrived shortly after, not on the summons of the condemned man, but in case at the last moment a desire should be expressed by the hitherto unrepentant man for a spiritual advisor. During the evening Hayward held a

lengthy conversation with his attendants, and laughed and joked on the subject of his approaching execution. As Captain Sanborg was covering the windows of the jail, looking into the alley, Harry noticed him and shouted: "That's right; blow out the gaping crowd. There will be no visitors after five o'clock in the morning. People wishing to see me will have to call at the morgue, as I change my quarters," and laughed as he said it.

To the newspaper men he said: "I would like to see the account of how this thing came out and about my actions on the scaffold," and again he laughed as if he were going to a picnic instead of his death.

Minneapolis, Dec. 1, 2.10 a. m.-Hayward was hanged at 2.05 this morn-He made a statement of five ing. minutes' duration, and while not making a confession said he hoped God would forgive him for all the harm he had ever done.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 11.-At the simple burial service over the remains of Harry Hayward, who was executed here today, this afternoon at Lake Wood cemetery, closed the most tragic incident. The ceremony was held in the little chapel at the cemetery and was attended by a very few friends of the family, Adry in-After the words of scripture and

prayer, Mrs. Hayward desired to place some flowers on the casket and supported by her son, Dr. Thaddeus and her husband, advanced to do so. She walked around the coffin, strewing carnations as she did so. When she had arrived at the right-hand side the bier, in response to a signal from her, Thaddeus and her husband

loosened their support of her and she stood alone. She raised her clenched hands and broke forth in a low moaning tone: "Poor, dear Harry; poor dear Harry; my baby boy; my dear boy; God has forgiven him; God has forgiven him; poor, dear Harry; poor, dear Harry; be brave, mother, be brave and strong;; the chains bind, but they can't chain my soul. I come

The woman then fainted.

IT WAS "JOE" McDONALD.

(Pictou Advocate.) Angus Smith, pilot, received a few days ago a letter from Captain Hedley DcDougall of the ship Esther Roy, in identity of the mate Joseph McDonald, murdered upon the said ship on the 22nd of April last, while in the port of McDougall wrote from Liverpool, Eng., and gave full particulars concerning the murder. The mate had a quarrel an hour. The agent says this was the greatest gale of the season, and ships cerning some work, during which the latter drew his knife and stabbed Mcate man expired shortly afterwards. Upon the arrival of the ship at Hong Kong, McKenna was tried and con-victed upon the charge of murder and sentenced to two years in prison with hard labor. The crew, the captain stated, were all bad fellows, and velocity of 59 miles. This storm was did all they could to clear the man

when on trial. The murdered man was a brother of Mrs. Angus Smith, and of the late Capt. Michael McDonald of the s. s. Cape Breton. Capt. McDougall spoke highly of him, as a man of good habits and principles, and a first-class seaman. He joined the Esther Roy in Newcastle, N.S.W., on Jan. 10th last, and intended coming to Pictou to visit his sister, had he been spared to com-

DIED IN THE WEST

Mrs. Benjamin Atherton, proprietress of the Royal hotel, Fredericton, reresides at St. Paul, and George, a resident of Chicago. The daughters are Mrs. Atherton of Fredericton and Mrs. Amos Thompson of British Columbia. to St. John for burial, and will be accompanied by her son Stephen. Atherton will go out to Fredericton Junction tomorrow, and join her bro ther, and proceed to St. John to at-

GONE TO AUSTRALIA.

R. M. Raymond, son of Isaac Raymond of Central Norton, Kings Co., has achieved success as a mining engineer, and is now en route to southwestern Australia, to take charge of a large gold mine for a strong English syndicate. Mr. R. was for some time at Great Falls, Montana, but when the slump in silver took place, he went to Arizona at the instance of the Engstance of the success that New Bruns-

THE WEEKLY SUN, \$1.00 a year.

It is Dependant Upon

come of Turkish Qu Said Pasha Took Refuge in Bri

to Get Rid of Palace Int

THE PEACE OF EU

New York, Dec. 11.— A-speech received by the Ch ald from a correspondent Persia, says: News receive states that 10,000 refugees ing the city from 200 vil have been destroyed in of Van. The Turks are pering the relief work co Dr. Grace Kibmall, and hi associates. Misionary wo sarily suspended for the I schools are closed.

Information comes from the missionaries living t danger and that they are chance to escape to a pla Great pressure is being the Red Cross society the work of relief in A Christian Herald today Clara A. Barton president rican branch at Washing to contribute \$25,000 for Red Cross assumed the of the work in that coun (Copyrighted 1895 by the

Press.)

Constantinople, Dec. Bulgaria, Dec. 11.—The which have constituted sensational interest, na fuge of Kustchuk Said grand vizier, in the Brit and the refusal of the Su the firmans for the pass guard-ship demanded by are practically relegated through their settlement turn of Said to his own by the final granting o the Sultan. How these incidents were in indicated by the fact tha condition of the public abated by their closing game of diplomacy is s much as before. The int nection of the peace of the fate of the Turkish to be forgotten nor is sight of, that this peace as it has been for the years, upon the accord powers as to the metho of the occasion which cised upon the sick ma How great a labor and cessary to the maintenar cord has been indicated drawn-out conduct of th incident, the Sultan refu cede a single step volunta ing the powers to their o to patch up their compli ies and conflicts of inter-

agreement could be read in a demand upon the St The outrages upon Christians seem to be the back-ground, except stitute the technical caus the powers base their ac national law for the larger quesions.

The visit of M. Nelidoff and his prolonged audie as was exclusively cable sociated Press, seems t in his mind at least tha tion of the guard-ship, powers are in accord. that unless the firmans ships were granted, the nt a nultimatum M. Nelidoff then appea behalf of the Czar to cessity of such a step | firmans. This from Ru convinced the Sultan

of delay was up. Said Pash wrote Sir a letter of thanks, in that after 43 years in vice and five in the po vizier, his health was was unable again to a of grand vizier. He the fact the Sultan had special palace post, compelled him to declin tended to pass only o British enrhassy, and the country with his fa to the grand vizier wish to do so; but twice sent Tewfick Pas of foreign affairs and the council, to assure the high esteem and o

fidelity to himself and and hoping that he his intention to leave Said Pasha persiste tion, as he was unwil intollerable palace int the fact, the Sultan s teen times, giving him

Finally at Said Pas leave the country was and as he felt bound to preciation of his sove assurances, he return house, the Sultan cons his wish to be unemp ficial post and to enjo and liberty.

Sir Phillip Currie ha government. It is st ever, that Said Pasha palace intrigues. London, Dec. 11.-Constantinople "The porte is absolu ministers, who live da the palace, where supreme."

A despatch to the I

Constantinople report palace officials and th erations of the chief British embassy, who London, Dec. 12.—T a despatch from Con says: "It is reported. sworn the Kran Pasha's life, and gave of money down and per month. The sulta had a fit of generos he suspected and Kimil Pasha a rosary has announced his creasing his salary to

is the general opinion

has acted foolishly,

sider he is playing