# POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 10, 1900

## ACCIDENTS AT SEA.

Strange Happenings to Ships And Crews.

## MANY STORIES.

Corsets Throw a Vessel Off Her Course--Sailors Stricken Blird Unique Occurrence Revealed by a Suit Beought for Salvage.

et such was the fact.

he second mate reported to the mas-Capt. Allen, that the compass had denly gone wrong, that the needle swinging aimlessly about, three or The Rossiya says: ar points to the left, then as much to e right. It was impossible to steer a urse, and the ship was disabled.

Running to the wneelhouse Capt. Al en found the compass playing games in the same and the quarter master at his wits' end. Two women the standing there, by permission, to be how the ship was steered, and after moment's thought the captain asked hem if they were wearing steel corsets. This they readily admitted, and told him fore the elections were not of great value. Il of its own accord, and the quarteralso how much they admired the ship's machinery. The chief engineer had just been showing them the electric light dynamos. So the whole trouble was exsteel ribs of their corsets into strong magnets, and these, coming near the ship's compas, attracted the needle, the point of which followed their movements like a pet animal. The fair passengers were requested to get below and demagnetize

There are cases on record where whole ship's companies have gone blind. Bandness is an afflict on anywhere, but at sea it is a fatal one. If the officers are band they cannot set the course; if the men are blind they cannot steer the course; if the cook is blind he cannot cook the food. Such was the case of the ship James Simpson. The crew caught the strange disease on the African coast and one by one became blind. After drifting about the ocean for many days the crew re-covered their sight and brought the vessel to port in safety. A well-known case or a ship's company

going blind is that of the slave ship Landbury, which sailed from Bonny, on the west coast of Africa, in 1819, with a crew of 22 men and a cargo of 160 slaves. The disease appeared first among the negroes. One moment a man would be negroes. One home to all words apparently as well as ever and the noxt he would be stone bind with wide-open and very bright eyes. A blind slave was not the article calculated to bring a high price in the market, and the ship being short of water the ca tain concluded t save water and get rid of almost worth less cargo at the same time by throwing the slaves overboard as fast as they be came blind. Seeing that he was likely to lose his whole cargo he stopped that and released he slaves, hoping that fresh air and exercise would prevent the spre of the disease, but by this time all the slaves were blind, and as they were manpair, to throw themselves overboard in pairs. To discourage such a waste of property the captain shot a few of them The crew presently caught the disease an

almost all of them became blind.

It was then that the stricken shi, spoke the Spanish slaver Leon. The captain of the Leon called out that himsen and all his crew were suffering from tota-blindness, and begged for the French-man's help. No help sould be given, and the Spanish ship was never heard of

again.
As to Le Rodeur, she reached the West Indies, stered by one man out of 183 who still had the use of his e.es. He brought the vessel into the harbor o Gaudalupe, and directly afterward wen blind. It is not known whether these people recovered. A curious suit for salvage was brought

in the courts in this city several years ago. A brig bound for this port was struck by a terrible storm in midocean and so shattered that she was kept from going to the bottom only by constant pumping, and it was evident that even this would not keep her affoat long. It her distress a barque was seen bearing down on her, and the crew were wild with joy, as they saw their deliverer from a watery grave approach. To their sur prise, as the barque came near, she hail ed, and a feeble voice from her decks said through the speaking trumpet that the crew of the vessel had been stricken with African coast fever, not enough men being left alive to work the ship to port and those who were alive were very

The captain of the brig asked if there The captain of the brig asked if there was enough strength left on board the barque to get a boat to the brig, as his boats had been smashed. With great difficulty three half-dead scarcerows of sailors managed to launch a boat and pull her to the sinking brig. Then the erew of the br g took charge and soon ferried themselves and their "dunnage" over to the barque, which they manned and brought to New York. When the captain of the lost brig arrived in this port with the barque he immediately libeled her for salvage for bringing her in. The captain of the barque, who was one of her crew who had survived the fever, objected, saying that in reality he had rescued the captain and crew of the brig, and they had merely worked their passage in bringing the barque to port.

passage in bringing the barque to port.
It was a very pretty case, but eventually was settled out of court.
In 1893 the crew of the German barque Wallischn, crossing the Atlantic from Savannah, caught some strange, unknown fish in the gulf stream. The fish were poisonous, and the whole ship's company of 14 men were made helpless with horrible pain and swellings of the body. The captain says that 10 times he signaled to steamers for help without one of them stopping to give aid.

There the ladpless vessel weathered

severe storms, but in time the supplies of food and water failed, and the barque drifting in midocean, seemed likely soon to be manned only by the dead. So the barque was found by the German liner Spree and Dr. Haenel sent in a boat to help. He found the crew suffering from some horribie disease and enormously swollen, but succeeded in saving the lives of all except one man, the mate, who died in his arms. The Spree sent a supply of food and water, and the barque resumed her voyage.—New York Press.

## THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

Press Comments from Russia and Ger-

St. Petersburg, Nov. 8—The Journal de St. Petersburg, the organ of the foreign office, discusses the United States election in a more friendly tone than any other Russian newspaper. It says:

"The American nation thereby testifies its gravitude for the great very sea younder. An argument against women wearing corsets was afforded recently by the experience of the steamship Castilla. At first it would not seem possible that a woman's corset could jeopardize the safety of a fine large passenger steamer, et such was the fact.

"The American nation thereby testifies its grautitude for the great services render, against a safe module course and not going beyond what the general interests of the country required is approved by public opinion, which explains why there is no important defection among his supporters."

The Bourse Gazette influenced by the finance minister, says:

"The resection was predestined since

"The re-election was predestined since he commercial and industrial nation could

"I'ne result is not without interest to Russia, which has always maintained good elations with America, regardles of par ies. A change in this respect set in with he Spanish war. America is imperialistic, which apparently means: 'What's mine is mine, and what's yours is mine,

t is the victory of a great industry. The reactionary Syjet anticipates closer elations between the United States and Great Britain, "which will give the latter plained. The dynamos had turned the plained. The dynamos had turned the nterests of Europe and particularly of Russia."

The German St. Petersburg Zeitung

"America continues to maintain the Monroe doctrine, while playing the role of a conqueror of other hemispheres. She will extend her colonies to neighboring

Countries."
Berlin, Nov. 8-Some of the German tinue their comments upon the United States. The Lokal Anzeiger says:
"It must not be assumed that President McKinley feels very comfortable in his mperial greatness. The policy of the Washington administration has for some time been hositating, anxious and far from woidance of every risk and, consequently

## GIVE THEM WITH RESERVE.

## Letters of Introduction Should Not B

Lavishly Distributed "I disapprove of letters of introduc-on," sa'd an elder'y New Orleans business nan, "and I won't give one under any reumstances. They are bad form, and border close on downright impertinence that right have I, for example, to thrust perfect stranger on my friend, John mith, of Memphis or Chattanooga, with-act having at least asked Mr. Smith's ermission or ascertained whether the in-roduction would be mutually agreeable? hen, again, such letters always mean ather too little or too much. Most of us ve them as freely as we give good ad-rice, without the least idea of incurring ree, without the least idea of incurring my responsibility—yet a letter of introluction is, or ought to be, an absolute 
dorsement of the bearer, and the respirint would be justified in holding the 
arter strictly accountable for any abuse 
f his hospitality. I believe this view is 
massailable, but I must confess I stopped 
defined bettern of introduction wavelf on criting letters of introduction myself on count of a little contretempts that has nothing to do with the proprieties of the uestion. It happened in this way:

"A certain friend asked me to give a tter to a young Englishman introducing rim to a former business partner of mine w living in Louisville. I didn't want to o it, but lacked moral courage to refuse: I wrote two letters-one the intro nction requested and the other a brief ote to the Louisville man explaining the ircumstances and I didn't really know whether the Englishman was a gentleman r a horse thief. Two days later I got a ogram from my partner saying that he ail and was at a loss to know what to take of it. I had put the two enclosures n the wrong envelopes and had given the linglishman the private note or repudia-

"I suppose he read it, of course," re-

ne ever since," replied the old merchant-I don't know whether he did or not. He presented it without turning a hair, and or sented it without turning a hair, and if he knew the contents he certainly made to sign. At least that is the report of my riend, who was so surprised when he ran as eye over the opistle that he nearly fell at of his chair. All this happened four vears ago, and I haven't written a letter of introduction since. I wouldn't meet hat Englishman again for a \$1,000 bill, beause if I did I wouldn't know whether o shake hands or get ready to fight." -[New Orleans Times-Democrat.

## Two Brothers Stabbed at Oromocto.

Fredericton, Nov. 8—(Special)—A serious affray took place at Oromocto yesterbay when Martin Cogswell, of that place, tabbed and wounded two brothers, Wiliam and Patrick Poor. The trouble arose, t is understood, over an election argu-nent. Cogswell stabbed William Poor in hrough the vest, two shirts and a leather selt, but fortunately it just tore the skir his brother Patrick ran to his assistance. Cogswell made a lunge at Patrick, cutting

### im in the arm. Arctic Explorers Back.

Edinburgh, Nov. 8-The whaler Eclipse rrived at Dundee today from Davis Strait with a party of Arctic scientific explorers, ncluding Messrs. Stein and Warmbath, Americans, and Dr. Kahn, an Austrian, who secured important information as to Ellesnore Land.

Chain Blocks, Axes, Peavies,

> Calks, Lanterns,

> > A very large Cymric clan were the

Walshes, descended from a Welsh chief-tain, Walynus, son of Guyndally, lord of

Companies Capitalized at Four and a Half Millions.

The Stamps of Finland.

Finland is no longer a member of the in

ish postage stamp until a few weeks ag

Hunting Birds With the Camera-

Of the many delightful birds I have had

the good fortune to know, the worm-eating warbier family have afforded me the great-

est pleasure; for they become absolutely fearless of the camera, and they place

legree of trust in one that was as unusua

as it was delightful. Being anxious to se-

cure photographs of the young, I paid fre-

uent visits to the nest, and what a won-

way from their home. First one and then

and I imagined they recognized me, and calized that I meant no harm either to

realized that I meant no tarm either to themselves or to their young, for these had hatched since my last visit. Day by day I came to watch the little fellows, and they grew rapidly, as all young birds do. Finally they were ready to make their first venture into the great world that, should no acci-dent befall them, was to be their feeding

groundy for many years to come. As I coked into the nest the family of fledg-

been scattered by some invisible hand, so nearly simultaneous was their action, and in less time than it takes to tell it each

little mite of down and rust-colored feathers was hidden among the dead, crackling

ers was hidden among the dead, crackling leaves with which the ground was strewn. Though I had tried my best to watch where each bird concealed itself it was some time before I collected them all preparatory to photographing them. Of course the parents were greatly excited—birds always are when their young first leave the rest—and when they saw the entire brood captured by one whom they had considered a friend they seemed to regret having placed so much confidence in me. But only for a very short time did their doubts continue. As soon as I placed the youngsters on a suitable perch they both ceased to utter that lisping note of anxious protes-

o utter that lisping note of anxious protes-ation, and to show that they no longer

had no value in the eyes of stamp collection

off the map of the world.

-[Detroit News-Tribune.

Narrow Cross Cut Saws.

## W. H. THORNE & CO., Ltd. ST. JOHN N. B.

OLD FAMILIES OF IRELAND.

Where the Great Tribes Were
Located.

Where the Great Tribes Were
Located.

Waynus, son or Guyddaily, ford of Camelot, famed in the days of King Arthur. Their ancestor, Philip Grennagh, went from Wales to Ireland with Robert Fitz Stephen in 1169. The Walshes were cheifly located in Cork and Mayo. Their motto was "Transfixed but not killed."

BRIAN BORU,

Who Gave All Irish Names Prefixes -- " 'By Mac' or 'O' You'll Surely Know True Irishmen, They Say' -- Genealogies Run Back Into the

and Os) or the Anglo-Norman or the Elizabethan and Cremwellian colonies, has ts coat of arms, though in many cases is entirely unknown to the descendants f the original bearer. The Irish flags and ternational postal union, as by an imperial mblems are of much later date than those Russian ukase the Finnish postage stamp of the Celtic clans, and even the green is withdrawn from use, and the Russian than first adopted by the insurgent Irish postage stamp substituted. While the Finresbyterians as the emblem of hope and he Emerald Isle, is only about 100 years

All the old Irish families, however, had their coats of arms, and, though they do albums. The Finns are, of course, furious against Russia for this additional demonstration of the Bear to blot their country hey served their purpose in their day, n the field of battle showing men where ney were required to charge, and as a protection to the clansmen. Some of the levices on the escutcheons are quaint and treesting. The O'Kelleys' crost is the trangest of all. It is an animal called an enfield, with "the head of a fox, the anne of a horse the chest of an elsewhent." trangest of all. It is an annual on enfield, with "the head of a fox, the nane of a horse, the chest of an elephant, he forelegs of an eagle, the body of a reyhound and the tael of a lion." The motto is "Turris portis mihi Deus," or God is to me a tower of strength." The God is to me a tower of strength." The dutside envelope was then properly addressed and provided with a Russian postage stamp placed by the side of the Finnish. So far no notice has been taken the Russian government of this amusing rest. Some of them were lords of Hy-lathach, now the barony of Inveragh, in Kerry. Others lived in Kilkenny and

Vaterford.

Of the Norman-Irish tribe of Burke, the falway members spell the name Burke, and the Mayo members Bourke. The crest f the Mayo branch, the Bourkes, is a iion seated on a medieval hat, and the tion seated on a medieval hat, and the motto, is "Audaces fortuna juvat" (Forune favors the brave), the name, originally De Brugh or De Burge, signifies "of he town," and they derive it from their neestor, John De Brugh, son of Baldwin, candson of Charles V., son of Charles

ragne.
The O'Connors were kings of Ciarraighe, a territory extending from the strand of frales to the river Shannon. There were other O'Conners of different race, who vere kings of Ireland and Connaught and chiefs of Offaly.

chiefs of Offaly.

The Bradys come from the borderland of Breffney. They gave many distinguished prelates to the church. The Reillys are also descended from kings and lords of Breffney.

O'Dwyer, chief of Hy-Aimrit, possessed extensive territory in the present beautiful. extensive territory in the present baronies of Kilnamanach, county Tipperary. Some

of them were commanders in the Irish brigade in the service of France. The 'Dwyers and O'Ryans have always been chiefs in Tipperary, the Fitzgeralds princes n Ossory, and the O'Brennans chiefs in

Kilkenny.
The O'Briens trace their ancestry back to Brian Boru, who accended the throne n 1001. This monarch made an ordinnee that every family in Ireland should adopt a particular surname. Each family was at liberty to use the name of some uncestor, and generally took the name from some chief of their tribe celebrated for some chief of their tribe celebrated for his valor, wisdom, piety or some other great quality. Some prefixed "Mac," which means son, and others "Hy," "Ua," "Ui," or "O" each of which signifies of r a descendant of. Without "O" or "Mac" the Irish have no names, accordance to the chal Irish verso."

ng to the old Irish verse: By Mack and O you'll surely know True Irishmen, they say; But if they lack both "O" and "Mac," No Irishmen are they.

Cahir Mor was the 109th monarch in Cahir Mor was the 100th monarch in ireland. He was king of Leinster in the beginning of the second century. He divided his great possessions among 30 sons. His posterity formed the principal familes in Leinster; among them were the O'Byrnes, the O'Murphys, O'Kinsellaghs

and O'Gormans.
The O'Flatteys and O'Cahils were the chief of Fianchora. The name Flattey was originally O'Flatthrigh, meaning a chief or

The Powers lived in Decies, the present county Waterford. Their ancestor was Norman de la Poers. Their crest was a

# Among All the Employes.

Despite the fact that the officials of banks, trust companies and savings instiulations of employes as well as from the often futile. It is only when a heavy dealcation is discovered that the alert officials realize, too late, that their hitherto apposed perfect system of espionage comes hieves are instituted forthwith.

The recent looting of the First National Bank of Manhattan to the extent of some a cause of much wonder not only to the general public but to banking officials as well, and surprise has been freely expressed that the discovery that thousands of dollars were being abstracted from the funds of the bank was not made by the officials themselves or the bank examiner.
All those who have a bank account in this borough will be glad to learn of the care exercised by the officials for the protection of the tands.

care exercised by the otherals for the protection of the funds.

Interviews yesterday with some of the presidents of the most prominent institutions of wealth in Brooklyn follow:

Felix Campbell, president of the People's Trust Company, 172 Montague street:

"We have a carefully aranged system of accounts in our company and believe we are quite as safe from defalcation as it is possible to be.

"Besides our system, we have established checks and safeguards in other ways. We have frequent changes of bookkeepersthat is to say, we shift the bookkeepers from one ledger to another frequently. We do not permit the bookkeeper to balance the pass books, but have a special man whose sole work is that. He is independent of the bookkeepers and examines and compares their figures, in the ledgers with his own of the pass books. We have two of our officers enter the We have two of our officers enter the tellers' cage once a month, unannounced,

two large bicycle corporations, the Canada Cycle and Motor Company Limited and the National Cycle and Automobile Company Limited. If the deal is effected the new corporation will practically control the bleycle business in Canada. The Canada Cycle and Motor Company is capitalized at \$2,500,000 and the National et \$2,000,000 and the National et \$2,000,000 and with the leave to the banks of discount. I do not understand how such a defaleation as Alvord's could have occurred under a proper system of accounts and with the

"Of course, no amount of vigilance will absolutely prevent theft, especially if there be collusion, but I believe that watchfulness and good methods, together with rotations." tation of duties where it is practicable will reduce risk of loss from dishones aployes of a financial institution to the

"We have ourselves just passed through

the periodical examination of the State Banking Department, and I was more imtors, it has now at one jump reached to the head of the list, and will probably be ressed than ever with the thoroughne of the department's methods of examina-tion. Every asset of the company was examined and its value fixed by the ex-aminers, the individual ledgers were proved, as well as the general books, and the most valuable in the stamp collector's off the map of the world.

But the Finns are by nature a stubborn peonle, and the method they adopted to still compel the Russian authorities to forward letters with the Finnish postage o department of our business escaped the no department of our business exapted ascentility of the trained experts of the superintendent. We have, beside the monthly examinations spoken of above, semi-annual examinations made by a committee of our board of trustees, and there is the semi-annual examinations made by a committee of our board of trustees, and there is the semi-annual examinations made by a committee of our board of trustees, and there is no year officient. mittee of our board of trustees, and there examinations we believe are very efficient, because our board particularly is composed of business men who have risen to eminence in their own lines and have acquired an experience which well fits them as overseers and judges of our condition.

"We do not believe in and have no secret fund from which to pay losses if we should have them, but all our liabilities and assets appear on our books and in our statements, publicly made, as well as in those made to the department."

Thomas T. Barr, president of the Nassau National Bank, 26 Court street: "We change our clerks and bookkeepers fre-

change our clerks and bookkeepers frequently and employ the best known safeguards. We have examinations made of the bank without giving notice beforehand. tice beforehand of such examinations of our employes and the bank books of our

knowledge of the men whose work it is to keep such accounts. This is done in quent visits to the nest, and what a won-derfully concealed nest it was, tucked away in a small depression and hidden by the roots of an oak septing. It would forever have remained undiscovered by me had I not, by lucky chance, observed one of the parent birds visiting it. Only at first did the owenrs object to my intruding, and by various methods did they try to coax me order to prevent any collusion of a bank "Whenever the state bank examiner visits us we always make it a point to ask him if he can suggest any new ideas as to how the funds of the bank may be still further safeguarded and we are always ready and eager to adopt any feasible suggestion to this end. All of our employes are boinded in two first class surjustice and watch is both even the away from their hole. This one that can the other would feigh broken wings, and half rolling, half scrambling they would make their way down the steep hillside in the hope of luring me away. Then finding ty companies and watch is kept over the men by the companies that are on their bond. If it is found that any of our clerks are living beyound their incomes we are immediately notified and the man's place is at once filled by some other clerk, that I was not to be taken in even by such an artful device, they endeavored to accom-plish their object by scolding at me. In less than two hours they quieted down and as it would not be safe to have such a imply looked on in silence. The next time visited the nest they made no objection,

man around."

B. H. Huntington, president of the Dime Savings Bank, 32 Court street:
"The conditions existing in saving banks are different from those in banks of deare different from those in banks of de-posit. We have a system here of double checking, all of the moneys received and handled here being handled by two men and two different clerks make the neces-sary entries in the books of the bank. "The cash bookkeeping departments are separate. Our books are balanced daily, the entries in them being checked by men other than the clerks who made them. Every day a report is made to me showing the balance on hand and the change in the bank's assets, by reason of withdrawals or additional deposits, from the day before.

"The balance sheet is prepared for me by our head bookkeeper and the cash account of our chasier must balance with the bookkeeper's statement. We also have an excellent system in use in checking up the bank books of depositors when the cash account of the chast in the cash account of the cash accou they come in. This checking is done by other than the bookkeepers who make the original entries. ' "Leaving the matter of personal honesty

out of the question, we believe that we have the best system to guard against possible dishonesty that is in vogue. The system was originated by this bank. Every clerk in our employ is bonded by

a surety company."

George H. Southard, president of the Franklin Trust Company, 164 Montague street: "We have an excellent checking system in this bank in that the work of each department is divided among our clerks, no one man being ever allowed to always do one line of work. Some one of feared me they hopped about on the camera while I was arranging it.—[World's Civil service examinations will be held in top room of post office, St. John; pre-iminary, 13th; qualifying, 14th and 15th November.

## Frequent Changes of Duties Fall and Winter Clothing For Men and Boys.

Our stock is complete and embraces the most attractive, stylish and serviceable garments to be found in this city. We have no hesitation in recommending our clothing,

and will guarantee it to give good satisfaction. Before purchasing your Clothing, it will be to your advantage to see our stock, and get our prices.

MEN'S SUITS, some as low as \$3.50. others as high as \$15.00 OVERCOATS,

A large assortment to choose from.

## Herderson, Hunt & McLaughlin, SUCCESSORS TO FRASER, FRASER & CO.,

Opposite Royal Hotel. 40 ct 42 King St., St. John, N. B.

## "The Vacant Chair Banquet."

the officers of the bank scrutinizes all deposits and withdrawals and the accounts of our cashier must tally with those of To the Editor of The Telegraph: the secretary at the close of each day's business. In my opinion nine hundred and ninety-nine men in a thousand are honest and all that a bank can do is to take cognizance of this fact and be vigilities the effort to apprehend the one ant in the effort to apprehend the one dishonest man in the whole thousand."

Thomas F. Miller, president of the Brooklyn Trust Company, 179 Montague street: "It is inexplicable to me how the First National of Manhattan could have been lected by its note teller of the enbeen looted by its note teller of the enbeen looted by its note teller of the enormous sum of \$700,000. Here, in our
bank, we have a checking system that
we think excellent as a protection against
dishonesty and every possible precaution
is taken to guard the bank's funds.
Edward Merritt, president of the Long
Island Trust Company, 203 Montague
street: "The public has recently been informed of defalcations that have occurred
in the Plizebethport Savings Bank and in the Elizabethport Savings Bank and the First National of Manhattan, but no mention has been made of the thousand of banks whose standing is high in the financial world and whose employes have and are faithfully performing their work. All health of the financial world are faithfully performing their work. proper system of accounts and with the observance of checks and safeguards of the character such as we have.

All banking institutions are, of vitations were then sent to a number of the generative work. All banking institutions are, of vitations were then sent to a number of the generative work. course, safeguarded against dishonesty, but whatever method is employed none has ever been found to be infall/ble."

Franklin Bailey, vice-president of the lusbands and fathers of the lusbands and father is even better to audit the habits of the clerks employed. This we do. Take the therewith.

case of Seeley, who mulcted the Shoe and Leather Bank of Manhattan of so many thousands of dollars. If the bank office als had investigated his private life and learned of his expensive habits such a loss would never have occurred. "Where a clerk is bonded with a surety company, he is watched and some To the Editor of The Telegraph:

times information is brought to the officers as to the extravagant tastes and habits of an employe which had become questionable and in time to allow the bank to right what might be a possible "We have an auditing department of

five men and use every precaution known of for our protection, but when you consider the opportunities you must admit

Charles T. Young, president of the National City Bank, 350 Fulton street: "We safeguard the bank in every way known, change our bookkeepers frequently and every one of the employes is bonded."

Augustus Kurth, vice-president of the Germania Savings Bank, 375 Fulton street: "We keep a watch over all of our employes in addition to the vigilant watch maintained over them by the surety companies which are on their bonds. We make it our business to find out how every man in our employ lives, what his habits are and his associates. We also have a checking system in vogue The receiving teller takes the money, a clerk enters it and another clerk recounts the cash, still another clerk entering the amount of the deposits in the ledger. Then the entries are compared with the slips showing what moneys have been received at the close of the day's busi-

received at the close of the day's business. Every clerk is bonded by a surety company in the sum of \$10,000."

Moses May, vice-president of the Williamsburgh Trust Company, 361 Fuston street and corner Kent avenue and Broadway, Williamsburgh: "Our bookkeepers are changed very often and the bank's effects investigate the private life, and habits of every employe. All of our employes are bonded by a surety company, danket bond of \$100,000 covering them all and for which bond the bank pays."

J. Bebbington, the Fredericton florist, has a beautiful display of potted plants on sale in D. Burke's auction rooms. The assortment includes Chinese and Swiss primroses. Inspection is invited.

upon the occasion of that entertainment.

As nearly as can be ascertained a committee was appointed by the ladies interested in this matter to issue the invita man requested one lady to adjourn with her to another room; the others were al-lowed to remain there two hours waiting the former's return, after which they were It is a well known fact, that hardly one of the leading merchants were included in he above named and quite naturally de

These same ladies knew well where to

when subscriptions were required.
ONE WHO WAS NOT HONORED.

## Partizan Alderman.

Sir: Now that the dominion elections are disposed of, it might be in order for the gentlemen of the Liberal party to interpretary and the second betaken if occasion demanded.

There are a number of prominent city officials who have made themselves most bnoxious to the Liberal party during the last campaign, among them more particu-larly Mayor Daniel, Aldermen White, Colwell, Baxter and others, who have not only put forth strenuous efforts as against the interest of the party but have made assertions in language not at all called for Would therefore suggest that the cases of these gentlemen be kept in mind, and upon the occasion of their next offering for election meet out to them a little of the

AN OLD LIBERAL.

## The Rising Officially Dead

sort to during the past three or four

Madrid. Nov. 8 .- At a cabinet council held today under the presidency of the Queen Regent, General Azcarraga, the premier, said there was now no Carlist under arms in Spain and that the rising had failed completely. In order, however, to destroy the entire Carlist organization in the country, he said, the suspension of the constitutional guaran-tees would be maintained. General Azcarraga also anounced that a Spanish-American convention had been signed in Washington by which the islands of Cayayen and Cibutu, in the Philippine archipelago, had been ceded for \$100,000.

A SAW FACTORY BURNED.

Loss Estimated at Seventy-five Thousand Dollars.

St. Catherines, Ont., Nov. 7.—The Willam Chaplin saw factory was destroyed by are last night. The loss is about \$75,000 with usurance of \$25,000.

