WEEKLY SUN ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 9, 1896.

AGAINST M'GAFFIGAN

The Pullman Car Company Came Out On .lop.

Verdict for the Defendant After Half an Hour's Absence-Judge mcLeod's Charge

he Most Remarkable Cases on Record Years of Intense Suffering from Rheumatism-The Whole Body Conted and Out of Shape in Every Limbin Restored to Active Life. m the Newmarket Advertiser.)

suppose there is not a resident market who does not know Mr. Moffatt, who does not know of ars of suffering and who has not of his release from a life of helpand pain through the medium Williams' Pink Pills. Indeed ubt if in the annals of medicine is a more remarkable restorahan has been accomplished in offatt's case, and the deems it ty to mankind to make the facts through the columns of

INCURABLE CURED.

Hospitals Had Failed.

Treatment in Canada's Best

years ago Mr. Moffatt was workthe Newmarket Hat Factory. gh the influence of the damp and possibly some carelessn tard to this health, he was atwith a severe cold which eventettled in his limbs. For some he was an almost constant sufrom rheumatic pains, and spent money in treatment for the but with no result beyond an hal temporary release from Finally to make matters worse attacked with malaria and atic fever. He was then forced o the Toronto general hospital



was found that he was afflicttortticollis (wry neck.) Durfirst six months in the hoswas under the treatment of electrician, but the powers of ity entirely failed, and after a tion of physicians at was advisable to perform an oper-Six weeks later a second opervas performed. The operations successful only in so far as orded temporary relief. d in the hospital from No-1890, till January, 1892, and the modern remedies and apknown to the staff of that ped institution no permancould be obtained. He was vised to go home, partly in the at the change might prove al, but instead he continually rse, and in March, 1892, was preed to take to his bed, and the knew of this condition did eve he had long to live. Ait e every joint in his body was and distorted, and he suffered excrutiating agony. If a nerked across his bedroom it inthe pain as though he was ierced and torn with knives ouched he would scream aloud ony. In this state of hopeless g he remained bedfast for eigh niths. all the while using all of medicines from which reat be hoped for. Then he was der the treatment of a celebratnto specialist but with no bet-It. After this last experiment e determined to try Dr Wil-Pink Pills, at the same time nuing all other treatment. At of three months there was a ticeable improvement in his n, and so much so that his thought he could be lifted outle was still so weak however. was only able to sit up a few as before. When taken back he felt a sudden ttingling sensaoing up from his toes and th his joints and spine. The ning when he awoke the pain fit the body and lodged in the and then for some weeks the tted from place to place in the and then disappeared, and he had a particle of pain since. s time he was taking Dr. Wil-Pink Pills and slowly but sureining his strength. Then an 's chair was procured and he neeled out. Eventually he was wheel himself about. The conuse of the Pink Pills, constanted to his stirength, and then the vas discarded for crutches. and he crutches for a cane. At this (Sept. 1895) Mr. Moffatt had so overed that he was a frequent tor to the columns of the Adand procuring a horse and he was engaged as local refor the paper. The once utteress invalid is now able to go and to get in and out of his without any assistance, and is post of duty whenever called we find that after years of sufand helplessness Dr. Williams' Pills have proved successful 11 other remedies and the dical treatment had utterly fall-With such manyellous cures as) its credit lit is no wonder that liams' Pink Pills is the most ur medicine with all classes out the land, and this case nly justifies the claim put forth chalf that it "cures when other ines fail."

- The Jury's Answers.

When the McGaffigan-Pullman Car Company case was resumed in the circuit court Thursday morning Harry A. Doherty, of the Royal hotel, testified to the arrival of Mrs. Beebe here on the morning of Feb. 29, 1892. This closed the case for the defence. For the plaintiff. Dr. M. Fernald of Orono, Me., testified that on Feb. 28, 1892, at 9 p. m., the thermometer marker 12 degrees above zero , and on the next morning at 7 a. m. it marked 13 degrees above.

Robert Coleman then took the stand to give the meteorological observations in St. John in February, 1892, but Mr. McLean objected and Mr. Mullin withlrew the witness. Enoch B. Colwell testified that he was in Boston in February, 1892. He met

the plaintiff on that occasion and drove with him to the station. He came home in the sleeper and saw the plaintiff passing through the car. Witness stopped off at Bangor on his way home. The weather was about as cold that morning as this morning was. This closed the plaintiff's case. Mr. Quigley then cited a number of cases to show that the car through negligence was not properly heated; that the passengers could not possibly remain in it and that the company who wronged a passenger through negligence is liable for all proximate re-

H. H. McLean then addressed the jury for the defendants. He asked that the case should be considered as involving a most important principle, and one which had never been attempted to be established in a court of justice before. The claim of the plaintiff was unparalleled in the annals of litigation. When the case was spoken of on the streets people smiled broadly at it. The suit was brought for the plaintiff having taken cold, something which depended entirely upon a man's physical condition. All the cases cited for the plaintiff were cases of physical caused by accidents. The plaintiff wanted to leave the ordinary principles and impose an extraordinary was all right. liability upon the company. If the plaintiff could succeed in this action, every guest at an hote, which is a common inn, would have a right of was found to be so. action against the proprietor for catching cold in the room in which the fire had gone out. Such a liability would be preposterous. The plaintiff came into court, four years after catching his cold and asked for damages to his business and for the injury to himself. Law was supbeen in the car on that day. posed to be common sense, but the claim was not based upon common sense. He cited cases showing that the been the day of an engagement. damages must be a natural outcome of the injuries received and not remote results. Taking up the question of the car ning of the day in question. applia Miss Buchanan did not fix the date er pany had the best of heating appar-Beebe's attention was first If he went on, without proper care at all. atus, and did all it could to keep the called to the matter about a year af- and took one cold after another the It had been demonstrated car warm. It had terwards at Nasdville, Tenn. He only company would not be liable for the knew that the car in question was the "total result. The real question would "it" have blown a: the Baker off at Boston, a... Ophelia by reason of the letters which be how far the consumption was the system was a good he got from the company. He had direct result of the cold. The plaintiff was me may one who no personal knowledge, he said, that There was no question as to plainappeared to have looked at the ther-It was some other night that all this stated that the car when he went in that was the car. mometer and found it registering 38 legrees. It was remarkable that the plaintiff remembered all the circumstances about the car in 1892, but did not remember that it was 1890 and the temperature of that day. 1892 when he was examined for life insurance While apparently positive now that the temperature of the car had been 38, why did plaintiff not tell the Pullman company that it was that when he wrote them and they replied that it had been 55 degrees. Was it really possible that a man could go to sleep in a car at 38 degrees and sleep there for four hours with only a coat thrown over him? Was it reasonable that Mr. Sherry, the intimate friend of the plaintiff. found the car so cold that he left it and yet did not awaken his friend ? The plaintiff was an extreme man and his case was at stake. Sherry appeared to remember what had passed in conversation between him and jury. the plaintiff. Sherry had also a claim against the company. The others who had been in the car did not complain. They found it comfortable, which it could not have been at 38 degrees. There was the evidence of four passengers and two affidavits this way. The evidence showed that the night was a cold one and that it was difficult to keep up the heat. The error making against himself. heat actually kept up, 55 degrees, was reasonable. People travelling ought to have a proper supply of clothing for their protection. In other countries, for example, England, foot warmers, filled with hot water, were used. No one ever heard of an action because they had not been furnished. have been safe in its character. The medical evidence established the fact that the plaintiff had incipient consumption. He was contradicted by all his witnesses except Sherry. Dr. Berryman had allowed him to go to Bathurst on his urgent representation that it was necessary for him to do so. The plaintiff had said that the doctor had ordered him to Bathurst, great difference. then, in March, for his health ! The plaintiff was seeking not merely damages for a cold caught on a car but for consumption which he had by his own medical testimony contracted before the railway journey. The just should be careful, as the case sought to introduce a novel principle which would place an extraordinary responsibility upon every corporation in country. Besides this, they were being called on to decide whether a car in that condition would necessarily cause a man to catch cold, and also whether consumption was the result of a cold contracted. Feeling that the plaintiff's claim was a bolstered up one, he left the case in the hands of the jury, thanking them for their patience in dealing with a case of such duration. which he would not now determine, Dr. Quigley, Q. C., followed for the plaintiff. The questions involved were | were liable for negligence in default of their contract to carry a passenger. of great public importance. Mr. Mc-The plaintiff had a contract with the Lean stated that no such case had defendants to be carried, and had a ever been brought before. This was right to have that done fairly, properan attempt to laugh the case out of by and well, and not negligently. If court. The real plaintiff was every an, woman and child in the north-n localities. The proposition at ich Mr. McLean sneered, that an -keeper would be liable in such a an, woman and child in the north-

case was after all a mere trueism in ordinary risks of travel, including the been preferable that details should law. If he took a room in a hotel and risk of taking cold. The car in which by cold injured him an action would the travelled was a day car, in which the risk taken was greater than a the. A simple cold it was called, but steeping car. As to the improvements what else was grippe, in which the which might have been in use, the strength of the victim was sapped? jury must consider the state of knowi-The sneer on the counsel's lips be-edge in February, 1892, and not as an came his client, a soulless corporathe present time. The car appeared tion. Everything that had been won to be the ordinary Pulliman car from such monopolies had been won the Baker heater, such as was then by such men as his friend and client, ordinarily used. So far the car might Mr. McGaffigan, for the benefit of each be considered to have been flitted up

generation of sufferers. The plaintiff claimed that he was rangement had been explained, and it entitled to be carried safely and com- was said was sufficient under ordinfortably in that parlor car without any circumstances. The plaintiff pur-danger to his life or health. He de- chased a ticket to nide from Portland scribed the taking of the trip and to St. John under these conditions. claimed that if the temperature of the The cars must be taken to be adapt car feil to 38 degrees and the plaintiff ed to the circumstances in which w received the chill which he said he lived. For instance, in the days of idid, and the consequences followed stage coaches such conveniences as which had been detailed, then the comthey admitted of would be all that pany was liable for all these conse would be expected. quences. He also referred to the con-

The Pulliman Co. were not obliged versation between the plaintiff and to sell tickets to every one, but only Conductor Piper as to the inhumanity to first class passengers. This, he of allowing him to remain there in the thought, imputed that they agreed to cold. There could be no doubt but give somewhat better accommodation that the car heater had blown off at than a first class car could give. This Boston before the car left, and that he would not lay down as a matter of the conductor knew it. The evidence law, for the real test was the ordinthe conductor knew it. The evidence usaw, for the real test was the ordin-that Beebe and Bome were in the car on the evening of the day named was not correct. McGaffigan was right that he was the only person left in the car. Bome said there might be from broke down afterwards. Did the apfive to twenty persons there. But Pi- paratus not work after it left Boston per said he came into the car and ask- through breaking down or through ed Beebe as to the heat of the car. If the neglect of the defendants in not Beebe had been there at the time he Tooking after it? On the other hand. must have seen him. Piper was sub- if the heater was working properly ject to the general remarks upon the and there was no negligence in the testimony of employes who had their defendiantis looking after it but positions to keep. through the coldness of the night the He claimed that the statements temperature fell so that it became un-

made by the plaintiff and Sherry as comforttable then the defendants were to the temperature and all about the not liable. car were absolutely true and that the The defendants were not insurers an

evidence of Piper on these matters all events; that is, that they did not was false. The latter explained the contract that a man carried by them fall of the temperature to the extreme should not take cold. A man neces cold windy night. This could not be sarily took greater risk in travelling true, as scientific evidence had been than in staying at home; and a greatadduced showing that it was not such er risk in travelling by night than by a night as described. ' Defendant's day. witnesses admitted that if the ther- It was argued by the defendance

mometer should fail to 38 there must that the plaintiff only got a ticket to be comething wrong with the heater. mide in, not to sleep in, and that plain-But the best evidence of all was that tiff must have known it was a day they broke the train up at Portland car. The plaintiff put it that the de and changed the car there. Why fendlants knew when they were sellwould the car have been left off if it ing the ticket that the right conveyed by it must be exercised during the

Mr. McLean here interrupted that night time and that plaintiff could not this was the practice at this station, be expected to keep awake during and on reference to the evidence it ithe night time. If plaintiff had consumption at the

He contended there was no audible time that did not relieve the defendevidence to contradict McGaffigan. and from their obligation to carry The evidence of Miss Greenwald him properly; on the other hand if the would also be wrong, as she swore exposure affected him just because she fixed the date by her first engage- he had that weakness then the com ment in Bangor. This was on the pany would not be Mable. He had 28th. Therefore she could not have the right to the care and attention that would belong to a passenger in Mr. McLean objected that the 28th ordinary health.

was a Sunday and that could not have If entitled to damages they would be these, the direct and immediate His honor pointed out that accord- consequence of cold. That seemed ing to the plaintiff's evidence there simple yet it was a difficult question were two ladies in the car on the mor- He did not think it would be competent for the plaintiff to neglect the

avor to recover from that cold

ave been given. His honor then dealt with the medicall evidence, saying that the damages recoverable, if at all, must be the direct result of the injury sustained If, after taking the cold, from going round to different places, taking more cold and rendering his case more serious then the definitants would not be flable for that.

Three reputable physicians, called for the defendiantis, said that the case was one of incipient consumption. This was contradicted by Dr. Daniel, who had examined the plaintiff before the In February, 1892, the plaintiff ap-

plied for life insurance and was recommended by Dr. Berryman at ordinary rates. This was entitled to great weight. If plaintiff was in such a strate of healith that he could not travel in safety then defendants would not be hable. He must be the ordinary passenger in the ordinary condition. Mr. Mullin asked for a direction as

to the conduction and position in which plaintiff was placed by the conductor in front of doors which he allowed to remain open after car became colder. Mr. McLean claimed that there was no count in the declaration to cover this. The case rested on defects in

His honor decided that under the declaration this could not be taken into consideration nor did the think it. was the duty of the conductor to wake up the passengers. It would, however. be evidence as to whether or not the car had been allowed to become cold through any fault of the defendanits

He left the following questions to the jury, which were answered as follows:

Ist-Was the heating apparatus in proper working condition when the car left Bos-tom? Yes. 2nd-Was the heating apparatus in good condition when the car left Portland? Yes.

condition when the car left Portiland? Yes. 3rd-Did the heating apparatus break down between Portland and Bangor? No. 4th-Was the car fitted with usual heating apparatus for cars of that time, February, signarius for cars of that time, February, 1892? Yes, 6th-Did defendants use due and proper care in heating the car, considering the sea-son of the year? Yes. 6th-It the phanfitt contracted a cold in the car, did the fact of his going to sleep render him more liable to catch cold? Yes, 7th-Was the car comfortable so that a person in good health could travel therein? Yes.

Yes. Sili--Was there any negligence on the part of the defendants so that the car became unsafe and unfit to travel in? No. Sili--Did plainniff contract. cold February, Sili--Did plainniff contract. cold February, Sili--Did plainniff contract. cold February, Sili--What discusses of the negli-gence of the defendants in allowing the heating to break down, or how? No. 10th--What damages did plaintiff suffer: (a) by way of pecuniary loss; (b) by bodily path and suffering? None. 11th--Did the company use the highest simil in heating car that night? Yes. The defendants therefore win

The defendants therefore win.

SENDS IT FREE HE

Physician's Prescription for Cure of Weakness in Men.

ACROSS THE WATER. Annual Dinner of the Canadian

Club at Albion Tavern.

Canadians Detained in Cuba for Being Connected With the Rebellion.

The Duke and Duchess of York Will Not Visit Canada-Jameson Released.

London, Dec. 2 .- The annual dinner guests were Lords Selborne and Litch- a permanent reserve of 10,000,000 ield, Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian members of the Pacific cable

commission, Richard Dobell, the lieuenant governor of Ontario, Hon. Geo. A. Kirkpatrick, and Hon. A. R. Angers. formerly minister of agriculture. Manchester, Dec. 2.-The Manchester Guardian today says that Lord Salisbury, prime minister and secretary of state for foreign affairs, will make very strong representations to the Spanish government with reference to the detention in Cuba by the authori-tles of Richard and John Beattie, residents of British Columbia who were

recently arrested in Havana for in some way being connected with the Cuban revolution. The home of John Auld, proprietor

of the Canadian Cork Cutting company, 26 McGregor street, was the scene of a fire early this morning. which resulted in the death of Mrs. Auld at the general hospital at 11 a. m. Mrs. Auld's brother, S. H. Ewing, was awakened at his residence. 100 Cote des Neiges road, at two o'clock and told that his sister's house was on fire. Going over as quickly as he could he learned that a lamp had exploded in Mrs. Auld's bedroom and

that she had been much burned by the plazing oil. Her husband, who had not retired, half dragged, half carried plause her to the house of Joseph Learmont 30 McGregor street, and Drs. Roddick Finley and Gurd were telephoned for; also the general hospital ambulance The lady was removed to the general hospital, where she died at 11 o'clock oday. The house was burned. London, Dec. 2 .- The Canadian Ga-

zette asserts that inquiries made in dress bearing upon the artist and his the highest quarters failed to disclose work. any intention on the part of the Duke widely published that they would do. London, Dec. 2.-Dr. Leander retary, Sir Matthew White Ridley. Dr. Jameson underwent a serious operation in the jail on November 10.

confined since his arrest. A magis

trate who was summoned to his bed-

on a cha

illness.

may possess.

mount subscribed, including

nnings at the congress of the agri-

evy of conservative members of par-

fament was present, and a resolution

as adopted urging the establishmen

head of the Jameson raid.

ties, simply giving British goods the advantage of 10 per cent. Robert Yereburgh, member of parlia-ment for Chester, has come forward

15

with the draft of a scheme to carry out one of the protectionists' "pet ideas," a national storage for wheat as a pick-me-up for British husbandry and as a reserve of food stuff in the event of war. He proposes that the government build forty granaries, each divided into 150 silos, and capable of storing 2,500,000 quarters wheat. The silos will be a hundred feet high, fifteen feet across, and will be built of brick or concrete, according to Mr. Yereburgh's plan. Every arrangement is to be made for shift ing, airing and cleaning the grain. It of the Canada club took place at the is estimated that the capital outlay Albion Tavern this evening. There will be £21,500,000 (\$107,500,000), and were sixty guests present, and Sir that the annual cost of storage will be Donald Smith, the Canadian high £282,000 (\$1,410,000). If the scheme is commissioner, presided. The principal adopted Great Britain will thus have

> ters of wheat. London, Dec. 6.-Henry Fell Pease, liberal M. P. for the Cleveland division of the North Riding of York, is dead. Mr. Pease was president of the National Liberal Federation from 1881 to 1883, and had sat for the Cleveland division of Yorkshire since 1885.

A hundred constables raided the enberg club on Goswell road at an early hour on Sunday morning and arrested one hundred and fifty perons, including many women.

SHERIDAN'S FAMOUS RIDE.

Interesting Ceremony at the Unveiling of the Picture

Philladelphia, Dec. 4 .-- Mrs. Phillip Sherilan, mother of the Mustrious general, was accorded a notable reception at the Hotel Laydayette tonight, incidental to the unveiling of John Mulvaney's picture of "Littl Phil" making his famous ride.

A't 6.30 o'clock, to the accompaninent of martial music, the son of the dead warrior, drew the cord which released the flags from the painting. and as the work came into view it was greeted with tumulituous ap-

Captain Bingham, dhairman of the reception committee, then introduced Gov. Hastings, who affter brief eutogistic remarks, in turn presented Col. A. K. McChure, who enjoyed a long personal acquaintance with General Sheridan

John A. Qually followed with an ad-

The canvas is eleven by twenty feet and Duchess of York to pay a visit to and the dusty road from Winchester Canada in 1897, as has been stated and occupies the centre, with a figure of Sheridan on horseback the command ing feature. Ambulance and hospital fameson was released tonight at 9 wagons of the retreating union forces o'clock from Holloway jail in compli- are massed on either side. On all ance with the order of the home sec- pants of the canvas is shown the electrical effect of Sheridan's appearance on the ground, the enthusiasm of the wounded and previously disheartened and the release was ordered on medi- men over his arrival, and the first cal grounds. He was sentenced to fif- evidences of the transformation that teen months imprisonment on July 28 was quickly wrought in the shattered

the way, what is Maud's husworth?" "I hear that her father 300.000 for him."-Cincinnati En-

you prepared to accept men tonature makes them?" "I'm-er" d to accept them as they pro--Truth.

an't make these matches strike." Bloobumper, after two or three ctual efforts. "That's because not a walking delegate," ex-Mrs. Bloobumper.-Harlem

happened. It was Saturday night, be- was apparently comfortable, but cause the weather detailed concurred when he awoke it was 38 degrees. with the evidence of Dr. Fesnold as to which was certainly too cold for safety. He was corrobortaited by Sherry As to the medical evidence, it was as to the passengers in the car, also clear that the plaintiff on his return as to his complaint to the conductor, went to his physician and took his ad- and the statement being made that vice. Dr. Berryman said to take a the car had blown off at Boston. The change of air and he did go to Bath- fact was that the car was taken off a urst. It was difficult for a business Portland. man to drop two or three weeks out On the other side there were four of a year, and therefore the plaintiff witnesses as to the comfortable state did the best he could. Dr. Duncan of the car. proved absolutely that the plaintiff's The evidence of Leonard V. Beebe present condition was due to the con- and Marie Greenwald was then read dition caused then. Therefore the over to the jury. plaintiff was before the court, which The judge pointed out that these might be only the first in a series of witnesses said they were in the car courts to which the defendants would on 28th February. Dr. Quigley condrive McGaffigan. The plaintiff ex- stended that they were not. So far as pected justice and fair play from the Beebe was concerned he arrived in St. John on the Monday following. It It had been shown honestly by the was said that Miss Greenwald was inplaintiff that after the accident he correct as she played in Bangor on had been passed by the C. M. B. A. the 29th, a Sunday. He did not at for insurance. But it showed just tach much importance to this, though how honest and fair the plaintiff was of course, it was fair to state that when by Dr. Colter's evidence after- there was no evidence that there wards it was shown that that insur- could not be a play in that place on ance had been taken in 1890 and that that night. the plaintiff was therefore in honest Piper, the conductor, said that the heater had not blown off. Plaintiff He asked the jury to look at the claimed that the leaving the car off spirit of the case and to judge by that. at Bangor was some evidence of the They would see that the company, being out of order, and of course it should have notified the plaintiff that was. Piper's evidence was that whenthe car had become dangerous and ever compliaints were made it was his they should have supplied him with duity to be careful and leave the car some other conveyance which would off if he thought it prudent. The car inspector, Collins, also gave evidence Outside of the evidence of negligence of his examination of the car, and already alluded to, the company's serthat it could not have blown off. McGaffigian says he stiated the car was only 38 degrees; Piper says it was 55 degrees, and he is corrobonatvants said that the heater ought to have been at the other end. The can could have been turned end for end and it would have been all right. Again, there were no double windows ed by Conductor Tobias. The juny would have to decide among these on the car, which would have made a statements. Now the negligence must consist in letting the heater get out of order or Judge McLeod in charging the juny something of that kind. If all appliances were used that ought to be Friday, in McGaffigan v. Pullman Car Co. said that although considerused 'ordinarily and the car was not hot enough for plaintiff, they must able time had been occupied yet in find for defendiants. There was no doubt but that plaintiff got a severe thad not taken too much. The case had been tried with ability, skill and cold on the car. knowledge on both sides. The action was a novel one, being for a could If they found that the cold was incurred by Mr. McGaffigan in Februcaused by the negligence of the de-fendiants then the question of damary, 1892. He had bought a parlor car ticket from Portland to St. John ages would arise. The question of and cliaimed that the defendants were fair and proper compensation was easy enough, but the difficulty was to negligent in not properly warming the car. The judge then referred to say how much of the plaintiff's conthe declaration, the first count of dittion arose from the act or neglect which averred the contract and alleged the negligence. The others were substantially the same. The defendants, whether common carriers or rot,

of defendants. He then cited Lord Bramwell's optimion on the subject of damages. The plaintiff should have compensation for pecuniary loss, bodily injury, suffering, and cost of medical altendance. As to pecuniary loss plaintiff set up that his business suffered by reason of this cold \$1,500 to \$2,000 the first year, \$1,000 to \$1,200 the next year and so on. It was for the jury to say whether that was as clear evidence as could or should be given. As business men they could say better than any one else what the probable effect was. It would have

When a man has suffered for many years with a weakness that blights his life and robs him of all that really makes life worth living; when after years of doctoring with all sorts of patent medicines and allege pecialties, he discovers a remedy that rings back to him the power and physical energy that seemed to him lost forever, he aturally feels generous. He wants his felowmen to know about it. He feels that his nission on earth is to lift out of bondage men who are today battling with a shat tered nervous system, just as he did; men, who by their own secret follies, are suffer ing a mental torture that words canno dequately describe. The world has come to look at such suff-

adequately describe. The world has come to look at such suff-erers in a different light from former days. It now regards them as unfortunate, not criminal. They have backed moral courage. They may be viotims of inflerited passion, or they have acquired searer habits from evil associates. But whatever may have been the incentive that causes a man to degrade his being and isolate himself from society he needs a friend. He needs the right hand of fellowship and good cheer. It is wrong to denounce him for his folly, and it is equally useless to give him ad-vice. He must have the hungry man's bread, not a stone, offered him. This is why I send the prescription which made me a man among men, free to any one who writes for it. I know the aversion that suffering men have to the least semblance of publicity, and I, therefore, send the prescription securely sealed in a plain en-velope, without marks to show where it came from. Thousands of men have writ-ten me, to say how glad they were to get this prescription, and every mail brings en-couraging reports of severe cases of physical debility cured, and emachabed parts restor-ed to natural strength. Mow, my friend, do not sit and wonder how I can afford to give a way this valuable recipe, but write for it today. It is free to all, and I want every man to have it. Ad-dress, in the fullest confidence, THOMAS SLATER, Box 192, Kalamazoo, Mich. 1340 the payment of all claims for indem vanced by Americans. shore east of Dover.

TWO STAR CHAMBER CASES.

Villiam D. Logan of the Argus and James Mitchell, Tide Waiter, Arraigned Before Capitain Douglas.

(Halifax Herald, Dec. 4.) The civil service Star Chambor, presided over by Capitain Biloomfield Douglas, R. N., held a sötting yeaterday. Two 'cases were inquired into by the commissioners-those of William D. Logan of the customs steamer Argus, and James Mitchell, tide waiter. Mr. Mitchell received a letter yesterday morning ordering him to appear before Capitain Douglas at 2.30 in the afternoon, to answer to a charge of "politikal activity." He was told first to call on Capitain Douglas at No. 39 Hollis street to obtain subpoenas if he desired them. This he did, but the land-lady objected to making her house a court; she carnied her point and no subpoenas for him. Capitain Douglas, who is most cour-touiding at 2.30 the star chamber convened. Mr. Mitchell brought sounsel to appear for him. Capitain Douglas, who is most cour-teous, who has had comsiderable experience on the capacity of a magistrate, and who acted as judge in an inferior court in India, said coursel could not be heard, according to this instributions from Ottawa. Coursel asked that a more specific charge be made, io which Capital bouslas merely receated (Halifax Herald, Dec. 4.) Henry Irving and Dean Hole. ortiginal one hundred pounds is £163. there has been considerable laughter over the speech which the under secretary for the foreign office, George N. Curzon, made on Wednesday Manchester, and in which, completely sult, even the staunch conservative newspapers rebuke his conceit. The to this instructions from Ottawa. Counsel asked that a more specific charge be made, to which Captell Douglas merely repeated the charge of "political activity." C. D. Medomahl was in the court room, and as he is a harrister it was supposed he was pres-ent as coursel for the prosecution, but he explained that he was there merely to give evidence against the accusel. Mr. Mitchell was accused of having been conservative agent at Porter's lake or election day, and the investigation alloo was to be into his conduct generally. Captain Pouglas said before himself, mo others being present. Without putting him on oath he would the ask whether the charges were trac. If the ac-cused pleaded not guility he would then be sworn and questioned by himself. When that was finished the accused would withthat the government is blessed be-He said their news is always unreliable and that their corresponden with a "spare-us-a-copper" sort of air. Th imperial zollverein had another when the pleaded not guilty he would then be sworn and questioned by himself. When that was finished the accused would with-draw, and witnesses would be brought in one by one and examined. The case was then taken up, doubtless in that way, and cultural union in Manchester. A was adjourned to a future day.



tradity laws in invading the territory turn of their gallant commander of the South American republic at the

Mr. H. Wettistein, of Maringo, Ill. London, Dec. 2 .- Frederick Kast, the found that Ayer's Pulls, taken when the first symptoms of la grippe apgroom, who is one of the three mal pear, prevent further progress of the defendants in the suit brought by use, and he has yet to find the first Earl Russell against his mother-inlaw, Lady Selina Scott, and others, case where these pills did not cure the was pronounced tonight to be dying malady. Every dose was effective. in Holloway jail, where he has been

DEATH OF JOHN ALLISON.

Well Known Government Official Passes Away After a Long Ibluess.

side found the prisoner too weak to admit of his deposition being taken (Winnipeg Paper.) The trial was adjourned on Monday last for a week on account of Kast's London, Dec. 5 .- The Constantinople orrespondent of the Daily Mail hears

Away After a Long numers. (Winnipeg Paper.) John Allisson, homestead inspector for the Winnipeg district, died yesterday at his late residence, Lilly street. For over two years Mr. Allison made a gallant fight against disease and death, and when, nine weeks ago, he came home seriously ill, he knew the beginning of the end had come, and with a patient, heroic fortitude suffered to the last. He was the son of James Whid-den Allison, M. P. P., of Hants, Nova Sco-tia, and until removing to the Northwest in 1882 lived at Mantua, the family restdence, in Hantsport. Inspector Henry Allison, who sat in the dominion house for Hants, and President Allison, of Mount Allison college, are his brothers. He was twice martied, and laves a widow, an ebierty sister. Misse Jane Allison, and seven childred, the eldest, leconard Allison, of Grace church tholr, Miss Jean Allison of this dity, and Miss Edith Allizon of St. John's Methodist college, Newfoundiand, are his daughters. Though never taking the singhtest part in politics Mr. Allison to sea conservative by convic-tion and heritage, the Allisons of Nova Scotia for generations being identified with the conservative party. They have also ever been identified with education and all public matters for the common good. Mr. Allison leaves a kinge cirole of friends in the scouning-fitting who are to be kind, who was swift to love. He was a man of sterling integrity and unstantifica with the conservative party. They have also ever been identified with education and all public matters for the common good. Mr. Allison leaves a kinge cirole of friends in the was a man who made haste to be kind, who was swift to love. He was a man of sterling integrity and unstantificitous plety, who meth his duty, and wild it. Impatient of meanness, he was a man of gentle disposithat the porte has decided to decline nity for massacres except those ad-London, Dec. 5 .- Violent gales have occurred along the coasts, with sev-eral casualities at Brighton. The Ohain pier there has been destroyed, and the shore is strewn with wreckage. There were excliting scenes at Dover in connection with the storm. The Osten packet found itself unable to make the harbor and notified those on shore by the firing of rockets. Another vessel is supposed to have gone The Graphic has a despatch from Sebastapol containing a description of the military preparations in the Cauasus for the expected invasion by Russian forces of Armenia. The desplato'i says that foreign tourists are not allowed to traverse the millitary roladis, no matter what passports they when substitution and the second account picty, when substitution and the second account of wrongmess, he was a man of gentile disposi-tion of heart-tendorness, whom little chil-dren loved. It was said of him sometime ago in Hallifax by one who had known him many years ago, that the preaching of John Allison's life had been a greater influence with the speaker than any pulpit preaching he had ever heard. While thich is saving common sense humor, Mr. Allison possessed as rare sense of humor, which expressed itself even all through his trying dimess. Expecially distiking display of any kind during his life, he tet injunctions that his function has heard mode and most the work was furthfully done, has passed away, such an one as of whom the pealmist sa'd: "Help, Lord, for the Godiy man ceaseth." London, Dec 5.-The Daily Telegraph levotes four columns to its project of a subscription for a farewell Christmas gift to the United States ambassador. Mr. Bayard. The list of subscribers for the day includes Sir The the with which the Telegraph opened the list, London, Dec. 5.-In political circles

PILL-ANTHROPHY

ignoring the Marquis of Salisbury, he depicted himself as alone bearing the Or Philanthropy to Give You burdens of foreign affairs. As a re-Good Health for 10 Cents-The Cost of Dr. Agnew's Pall Mall Gazette thinks that the only Liver Pills. onclusion to draw from his speech is

Sure, Safe, Quick and Pleasant to Act. No yond measure in its foreign office sec-Pain, No Griping. 10c, a Vial. etary. Mr. Curzon also reads the For Sick Headache, for Distress

editors a severe lecture on the way After Eating, for Billousness, for Coatthey should conduct their newspapers ed Tongue, , for Constipation. They work wonderful cures. All druggists have them. 40 in a vial, 10c. hang around the various foreign offices

> Word has been received in the city of the death of Rev. Fr. Cunningham, C. SS. R., who was for some time stationed at St. Peter's church, but was removed to Philadelphia on account of his health.

of a customs union. Lord Mesham expressed the opinion that Joseph Cham-The Sun is authorized to state by the defendant's abtorney in the case of erlain (the secretary of state for the olonies) had failed, because in his pro-Scoboria v. Colwell that the case settled by Mr. Cofwell paying \$275 costs to plaintiff's attorney. This is a posal the colonies took free trade as. its basis. His lordship suggested to costs to plaintiff let the colonies impose their own du-full settlement.