POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

NAVAL OFFICERS

EXPLORED LUZON—THEY PAY TRIBUTE TO THE INTELLIGENCE OF THE FILIPINOS AND DESIRE TO GAIN KNOWLEDGE.

A very clear picture of conditions in Luzon, the largest of the Philippine Islands, is presented in a report of the tour of Paymaster W B Wilcox and Cadet R L Sargent, of Dewey's fleet. This recital of the characteristics of the island outside of Manila, the military conditions and the habits of the people, has earned for the young officers the praise of Admiral Dewey and of officials here.

Paymaster Wilcox and Cadet Sargent left Manila for the interior October 5, with servants. Aguinaldo had refused to issue a passport, but assured the officers that they were free to proceed without molestation from his forces.

At Bayambang they met a squad of Filipino soldiers, but through the influence of an English resident they were enabled to proceed. From Rosales to San Jose it rained almost constantly and the roads were nearly impassable. The pack horses gave out and natives were hired at the rate of less than 10 cents in gold per man.

IGNORANT, BUT EAGER TO LEARN.

In the villages of Humingan and Lupao were found a few Spanish prisoners, priests, soldiers and civil officials. They showed no signs of ill treatment or undue restriction. The report continues:—

"The local officials are native Filipinos. Most of them have received some education at religious schools in Manila. They are intelligent and eager to learn of the outside world. Their ignorance of current events is surprising. One or two of them had heard of the congress at Paris, but no one had any idea as to its object.

"They were well grounded on only three points—the destruction of the Spanish squadron in Manila Harbor, the surrender of Manila and the declaration by the Philippine government at Malolos of the independence of the islands and the establishment of a republican form of government, with Aguinaldo as president."

The American officers were received coolly by the Philippine military officers at Carrangian owing to their lack of passports, but were permitted to proceed in the face of predictions that they had worse rivers to cross. They were given a guard to protect them from savages.

The party spent the night at Bagagag, where they met the first opposition to their progress. On the way to Cordon they were escorted by a military force along the mountain trail, which is infested at certain seasons by savages. During the trip the escorts used their rifles freely, firing into every thick bush that might conceal a savage.

At Carig the Americans were detained seven days and were told that they had better go back. The chief Filipino official there was very suspicious, particularly of the diary kept by the Americans and a camera that formed part of their equipment. He became slowly convinced, however, that they were not seeking for military information or maps of the country. The suspicions had started from statements of Spanish prisoners that American troops would come into the province to conquer them.

The officers went from Echague to Ilagan in a dugout twenty-five feet long, rowed by six natives. They were nearly swamped twice. Ilagan, which is the capital of the province of Isabell, has 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants. It has many large wooden houses, roofed with corrugated iron. The report says:—

INTELLIGENCE OF THE NATIVES.

"In this town we were entertained at the house of a wealthy citizen. The first night after our arrival a ball was given in our honor, at which there were over 50 young ladies and an equal number of well dressed and gentlemanly young men. The ball was well conducted. The dances were Spanish. The next evening we were invited to the theatre to see two one-act Spanish comedies, presented by the society young people. They were both excellently given, and spoke well for the intelligence of the players."

The plan to continue the journey to Tuguegarao and across the mountains to the western coast was negatived by Col. Tirona, who said it was impossible, so so the officers went to Aparri. There they found many Spanish prisoners.

A steamer had brought news from Hong Kong that the American commissioners at the Paris congress favored the independence of the island, with an American protectorate. Colonel Tirona considered the information of sufficient reliability to justify him in regarding Philippine independence as assured. He gave up his military command and placed this power in the hands of a civil officer, who thanked the military forces and their colonel. After an impassioned speech he kneit and took the oath of office.

Two balls were given at Aparri in honor of the Americans.

FORCED TO GIVE UP ARMS.

From Aparri the explorers went to Cabujao by boat. Officials objected to their landing, but finally allowed them to go to Magalngal. There, in accordance with the order of the Filipino secretary of war, they were forced to give up all their arms, including revolvers.

In Vigan the travellers heard the only definite complaint of natives against the present government. These people complained of the taxes, and even went so far as to say that they preferred the Spanish government.

The province of Ilocus Sur raises principally rice, tobacco, sugar and live stock. The cultivation of cocoanuts is profitable and is increasing. Many people are engaged in weaving there are mines of copper, sulphur and gold.

Colonel Tine, commander of the military district, was met at San Fernando. He is 21 years old and had just been made a brigadier general. He expressed several times his suspicion with regard to the object of the Americans' journey. He would not let them take the route desired, and they left the town next morning for Dagupan, whence they proceeded to Manila.

MILES CAUSES TROUBLE

For Army Department Officials—Embalmed Beef and Chemical Preserves Still Talked of.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—With its finger on its lips the war department writhed and squirmed today under the charges made by Major General Miles, in the Herald this morning, that it furnished poisoned beef to the army during the late war.

Sensational though General Miles' declaration was, the authorities appreciated that they could not answer it.

Secretary Alger said he had nothing to say.

Commissary General Eagan said he had nothing to say.

Silence as deep as the Chicago packers' pocketbooks prevailed today among the higher lights at the department. They could say nothing in reply to General Miles' charges. Would the president take any action looking to the suppression of the major general commanding? That was a matter for the president to determine. Would General Miles be permitted to continue his beef investigation, which is producing all the facts he has in his possession and is receiving? The president and secretary of war would decide.

From a trustworthy source it was ascertained that the president and secretary of war are hoping for great things from the war commission. The commission is their salvation. They are awaiting its report with eagerness, because they know that its report will not support General Miles' charges.

And what of General Miles' investigation? It can continue, the report can be made, and be made public, but it rests with the president and secretary of war to act. And having this power in their hands the president and secretary can order General Miles continue his investigation.

But General Miles proposes to probe the matter to the bottom, and will do his whole duty, even if the administration does not. Lieutenant Colonel Garlington, acting inspector general, who has been conducting the beef investigation since the departure of his chief for Cuba, has left Washington, hot on some important clews which have come into his possession. Where he has gone and the object of his journey are matters which are kept a profound secret.

No action will be taken by Judge Advocate General Leiber on the record and findings of the court which tried General Eagan until he has received and considered the brief to be submitted in a couple of days by General Eagan's counsel. When I saw General Eagan tonight he declined to discuss the beef question in any way.

Farmers' Institute Report.

The annual report of F W Hodson, superintendent of farmers' institutes for Ontario, for the year 1897-8, just issued, is a most comprehensive and valuable repository of information in connection with every branch of agriculture. It comprises some 500 pages and is copiously illustrated. The first portion of the report gives some interesting details respecting the growth and operations of the farmers' institutes, from which it appears that these organizations are in a prosperous condition, having commended themselves to the cordial adherence and support of the farming community. The total membership on July 31st last was 16,351, a considerable increase having taken place during the year. The number of meetings held was 658, at which 3,270 addresses were delivered—the aggregate attendance being 126,094. Many of the institutes conducted excursions to the College Farm at Guelph, which was visited by over 30,000 people during the season. A new departure has been made in establishing an organization among women in rural districts on somewhat the same lines as the farmers' institutes. The pioneer body is the Saltfleet Women's Institute in Wentworth county with a membership of 86, which holds regular fortnightly meetings from October to June, at which papers are read and discussions held on domestic science, physiology, hygiene and kindred topics.

The greater portion of this interesting volume comprises selections from the addresses and papers read before the Institute meetings or contributed by specialists on a great variety of questions connected or allied with agriculture. These papers embody a quantity of information of a practical nature in relation to the cultivation and constituent elements of the soil, fertilizers and manures, the breeding and management of live stock, cheese and butter making, horticulture, good roads, poultry raising, beekeeping, tree planting, etc. Special attention has been paid to the dairy department, the pages devoted to this most important and profitable branch of farm production embracing the results of the most modern research and experiment, and familiarizing the reader with all the latest methods and appliances in connection with dairying. It would not be possible within the limits at our disposal to give anything like a recapitulation of the varied contents of this report, but a few of the large number of specialists and practical men who appear on the list of contributors are C A Zavitz, W T Mascoun, Jos E Gould, Dr W Brodie, C C James, E W Rathbun, H H Dean, R F Holtermann, J E Meyer, Mrs E M Jones, D McCrae, T C Rogers, A F McLaren, Miss Laura Rose, John Fixter and G E Day. The reputation of the writers, as recognized authorities in their respective lines, affords an indication of the high character and practical utility of the book. A special feature of great interest is a paper by Charles W Nash on the Birds of Ontario in Relation to Agriculture, with 32 illustrations of Canadian birds, and full information with respect to their habits and usefulness as a check upon insect pests and vermin.

An appendix gives the results of recent experiments in Europe and the United States where scientific methods are being employed in the investigation of many problems in relation to agriculture and stock raising. The conclusions reached by means of these expensive and elaborate researches are of a most valuable order, and the knowledge thus disseminated will do much to improve the position of the farmer. The comprehensive and practical character of this report, which far exceeds in its scope any previous publication of the kind, will be greatly appreciated by the farmers of the province as an additional mark of the consideration which their interests always receive at the hands of the enlightened and progressive administration of Ontario.

A CHINESE WALL.

AMERICAN CUSTOMS REGULATIONS DESIGNED TO ANNOY TOURISTS.

NEW YORK, Feb 2—There became operative yesterday a new treasury department regulation, by which a passenger arriving at this port must not only make a sworn declaration as to what his baggage contains, but must submit to a piece by piece inspection of all its contents and see every article purchased abroad sent to an appraiser, whose duty it is to value the article from a Dingley bill and Merchants' and Manufacturers' Board of Trade standpoint, with still another official to declare what duty should be assessed, and yet another to decide as to whether payment should be exacted or the article entered free.

When to all this is added the amount of time consumed in this bootless scheme of tariff, the annoyance it must cause—and yesterday did cause—it will be seen at once how vast and varied are the powers of vexation and delay which the treasury department has combined in its regulations.

NO EXTRA DUTY COLLECTED

As an illustration of how it worked, four steamships came into this port yesterday, and while a mighty tax was levied on the patience of their passengers not one cent of extra duty was collected, although double the usual number of custom house officers were on hand to enforce the new provision.

Taken in all, the declaration, the search of baggage, the examination and appraisement of articles was a long and tedious process, so long and tedious that it exhausted the patience of the victims. And the grand result was that two bicycles, declared by their owners to be of American make, were sent to the appraiser's stores, pending a decision as to whether they are of home manufacture or of foreign make. In one case, they will be admitted free, in the other they may have to pay duty. The victim in this case is Dr. Otto Sasse, of Toledo, a saloon passenger by the steamship Westernland.

HIS BICYCLES MADE HERE.

"To avoid the annoyance of a search." Dr. Sasse said, "I overvalued the things which I had bought on the other side. I was willing to pay duty on 700 marks' worth of things, and here I am held up for a search. These men don't know the real value of things, and doubtless my things will have to go to the stores for appraisement after all this fuss at the dock. I have two bicycles with me, which were made in this country, but which I bought in Germany as cheaply as I could here. They should be admitted free. Now, if I wanted to ride one of them today I could not, for they, with my boxes, are to be sent to the appraiser's stores for an expert to look at. All this despite the fact that my declaration is a truthful one, and if there is any error over valuation it is in favor of the government."

On the Wilson line pier the proceedings took an opera bouffe character. The steamship Buffalo, of that line, arrived from Hull during the day, bringing one lone passenger. He had no belongings purchased abroad except one suit of clothes, which in his declaration he had valued at $15. Inquiry as to the whereabouts of that suit revealed the fact the passenger was then wearing it.

It is easy to see how the situation might have been made embarrassing, as "any articles purchased abroad * * * must be submitted to the appraising officers for appraisement." But the appraising officer was there, so there were no complications over the foreign made garb of the passenger.

The Westernland, from Antwerp, had only seven saloon passengers, but in spite of that small number it was nearly three hours after they had reached the pier before they were free to repack their tumbled belongings and go their way. One of the voyagers, Mrs. S. E. Kaler of Boston, had in one of her trunks a dress upon which she placed a valuation of $30. The examining inspector took the garment to the appraiser and a duty of $18 was assessed. The deputy collector found that the dress had been worn and the article was admitted free

TIME TAKEN FOR TRIFLES.

Victor Wilcox, of No 230 East Tenth street, this city, had in his possession the usual belongings of a traveler, which he had not declared, such as several suits of underwear, handkerchiefs, shirts, collars and cuffs. These were all bundled off to the appraiser, but no duty was exacted, and the articles were returned to the owner.

W Peel, another saloon passenger by the Westernland, brought with him a hand satchel, a trunk and a book. The inspectors found nothing dutiable except the book, which Mr Peel said he had purchased abroad and had paid 40 cents for. The book was taken to the appraiser, where it was valued at 50 cents. Here again the deputy collector decided that no duty could be collected and the book was returned to Mr Peel.

Over in Hoboken the Aller was engaged in landing a score of saloon passengers from Genoa and Naples. It required two and a half hours work to get that small number through. The Manitou, from London, brought seven saloon passengers, and these spent two hours on the pair.

The Majestic, of the White Star line, which should reach her pier this morning, has 270 passengers. To handle this number 27 inspectors would ordinarily be sent to the pier. Double that number will be sent today, and a double number of staff officers will be put on the vessel at Quarantine to take declarations.

PROSPECT APPALLS OFFICIALS.

Without a doubling of the entire force it is hard to see how this new plan is going to work when the full tide of ocean travel sets in. Many passengers travel with as many as a dozen trunks, and five hundred passengers is not an unusual number for the big liners to carry during the fall season. Nor is it unusual for as many as three or four of these to arrive the same day.

"The fact is," said a customs official, who will not let me use his name, "it will now take one hundred men to do the work that forty did before the regulation came in. That increase will mean, roughly estimated, an additional annual outlay in salaries of $1,000,000.

Some pugilists are heavyweights, some are lightweights, and the majority of them are long-waits.

QUEENS COUNTY.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COUNCILLORS.

[Continued.]

JOHNSTON.

Parish Clerk—James F Roberts.

Assessors—Thos Coran, A H G Vradenburgh, Robt Stuart.

Commissioners—No 1, C H Akerley; No 2, R W Hetherington; No 3, D Pearson.

Collector—I VanB Hetherington.

Revisors—The Parish Councillors and Jas F Roberts.

Overseers of Poor—J H F Ward, J B Hamm, Murray Starkey.

PETERSVILLE.

Parish Clerk—Richard I Leonard.

Assessors—Patrick May, A M Corbett, James McKenney.

Commissioners—No 1, John Hurst, No 2, Robt Corbett, No 3, Patrick Donovan, No 4, Wellington B Fowler.

Collector—Wm H Kirkpatrick.

Revisors—The Parish Councillors and James Donald.

Overseers of Poor—John Trott, Thos L Graham.

WATERBOROUGH.

Parish Clerk—Jonn Snodgrass.

Assessors—G H Smith, Clarence Mott, J T Barton.

Commissioners—No 1, G H Gale; No 2, Henry Barton; No 3, A L Smith.

Collectors—No 1, Michael Kelly; No 2, W A Barton.

Revisors—The Parish Councillors and B H Smith.

Overseers of Poor—Isaac W Snodgrass, Andrew Smith, John D Barton.

District Clerk—R Branscombe.

WICKHAM.

Parish Clerk—F J Hendry.

Assessors—J G H Carpenter, R B McCready, Jos A Mott.

Commissioners—B C Parks, A E Smith, John S Vail.

Collector—T Wit McDonald.

Revisors—Parish Councillors and M H MacDonald.

Overseers of Poor—Isaac Foster, G W McCready, J J Huggard.

The Committee on Parish Accounts reported as follows:—

Brunswick, unsatisfactory.
Cambridge, satisfactory.
Canning, fairly satisfactory.
Chipman, " "
Gagetown, " "
Hampstead, " "
Johnston, " "
Petersville, " "
Waterboro, " "
Wickham, " "

The following assessments were ordered for poor and special:—

Parish.	Special.	P. I.	Poor.
Brunswick			$30 00
Cambridge			60 00
Canning			25 00
Chipman	$25 00	$102 00	100 00
Gagetown	2 00		150 00
Hampstead			150 00
Johnstown		65 00	285 09
Petersville		65 00	220 00
Waterboro	4 47		100 00
Wickham	7 50		10 00

Moved by Coun Perry that a committee be appointed to investigate a claim, against the county, of Mr Geo A Wilson for damages to his carriage, which he claims was due the negligence of the road commissioner. Moved by Coun Dickie, seconded by Coun D Palmer, that the motion of Coun. Perry be thrown out. Carried.

Moved by Coun Dickie, seconded by Coun Snodgrass, that the council reconsider the motion passed yesterday in regard to the Peter Duffy claim. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the petition of P Duffy be disallowed. Carried.

Coun Dickie presented a petition from Scott Bros asking that the rental of the lands, occupied by them, be reduced from $20 to $12.

On motion of Councillor Snodgrass, seconded by Councillor Hoben, the matter lay over until the afternoon so as to give Mr Scott an opportunity to be heard before the council. Carried.

Adjourned for dinner.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

The council reassembled at 1.30.

A petition was presented from the parish of Waterborough, for preventing the running at large of cattle, sheep, etc., signed by 25 ratepayers; also a contrary petition asking that the petition be not allowed, signed by 43 ratepayers.

The petition was not allowed.

The petition asking the prohibiting of cattle, etc, from running at large on the lower portion of Canning, signed by 33 ratepayers; also contrary petition, signed by 33 ratepayers. Mr Cokely, by leave of council, was heard in favor of the petition. Couns Palmer and Thurott spoke in favor of disallowing the petition as they were not in favor of sectoral prohibiting laws. The petition was disallowed.

A cattle prohibiting petition was presented from Brunswick parish and passed.

Mr Scott was called in reference to the petition presented by him, and explained to the council that his rental was higher proportionately than the other leased lands of the council. The petition was disallowed.

Moved by Councillor Dickie, seconded by Councillor McCrea, that the amount due the county from John Gaunce and John Honewell be struck off the secretary-treasurer's book, and that if John Hopewell's rent is not paid yearly hereafter, that proper steps be taken to collect the same. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Corey, seconded by Councillor Beach, that the assessors' fees in the parish of Brunswick be raised from 1½ to 2½ per cent. Carried.

C D Dykeman was re-elected auditor and, on being called, thanked the council for the confidence imposed in him. He also informed the council that he would entertain them with an oyster supper next year.

The committee on apportionment of rates and taxes submitted the following report:—

Contingent, $3,800; school, $11,000; apportioned as follows:—

Parish.	School.	Contingent.
Brunswick	$135 02	$37 08
Cambridge	549 51	159 07
Canning	336 53	97 41
Chipman	247 38	68 71
Gagetown	520 70	150 73
Hampstead	273 38	166 85
Johnston	380 23	101 07
Petersville	527 15	152 61
Waterboro	244 18	70 67
Wickham	292 92	84 80

The report was adopted.

Sec-treas was authorized to issue warrants for the assessments.

Sec-Treas Babbit tendered his resignation as sec-treas of the county.

Moved by Coun D Palmer, seconded by Coun Snodgrass, that the secretary-treasurer's resignation be not accepted, and that his salary be increased $50. Carried.

The increase of secretary-treasurer's salary was opposed by Couns Lingley and Hoben.

On motion ex-Warden Cox was heard by the board in support of the appointment of a Scott Act Inspector, Mr Cox being chairman of a committee appointed by a meeting under the auspices of the I O G T to present the petition asking for an inspector.

He addressed the council at length upon the advisability of appointing an inspector.

The Rev Mr Ganong and Mr S N Nelson also spoke in favor of the appointment of an inspector.

A letter was read from Mr Wyman of Kings county, offering his services as Scott Act inspector for a bonus from the council of $15 or $20 on each conviction and the fines.

On motion of Coun Leonard, seconded by Coun Perry, that a Scott Act inspector be appointed for the county of Queens.

Messrs D Mott, Isaac Carpenter, M P P, and J M D Belyea, who were present, were called, and spoke in favor of the appointment of an inspector.

After discussion, in which Coun Dickie, Leonard, Hoben, McCrea, D Palmer and Cheyne took part the motion was carried by the following division:—

Yeas—Couns Leonard, Hoben, D Palmer, Perry, Snodgrass, Thurrott, Colwell, Purdy, Hay, Fraser, Carpenter and Lingley—12.

Nays—Couns Dickie, Corey, E Palmer, Beach, McCrea and Cheyne—6.

Council adjourned for tea.

EVENING SESSION.

Council met at 7.30, Warden Barton in the chair. Roll was called. All councillors were present except Couns Hay and Woods.

Coun Snodgrass informed the council that S N Nelson was willing to act as Scott act inspector for the sum of $200 per day

Moved by Coun Fraser, seconded by Coun Corey, that the offer of C W Wyman be accepted and that he be appointed inspector under the Canada Temperance act for the county of Queens for one year, and that he be paid a bonus of $15 for every conviction out of the contingent fund of the county for his services, together with the fine received. He had to pay all expenses in connection therewith. Motion carried.

Moved by Coun Snodgrass, seconded by Coun McCrea, that Couns Fraser, Barton and Leonard be appointed a committee to wait on Mr Wyman and make arrangements with him to act as inspector. Carried.

Coun Perry from by-law committee presented his report, which was adopted.

It was ordered that the by-laws be printed in the auditor's report.

Ordered that 1,000 copies of the auditor's report be printed and distributed in the usual way.

Votes of thanks were extended to Warden Barton, Auditor Dykeman, Sec-Treasurer Babbit, Clerk of the Peace Ebbett, Deputy Sheriff Brander, and the representatives of the press—E P Dykeman and J A Stewart. All made suitable replies.

A vote of thanks was also tendered Coun Leonard for entertaining the councillors to the oyster supper at Hotel Dingee on Tuesday evening.

Addresses were rendered by Sec-Treas Babbit and H Hetherington.

The council adjourned sine die.

THE WEDDING RING.

"Death lurks in every place in this "vale of tears." There is no happiness, no joy, no gaiety, no success, no sorrow and no failure that may not secrete him. A favorite hiding-place for death, where women are concerned, is in the very happiness and rapture of wifehood and the sacred joy of motherhood. But too frequently there

is death in the embrace of love, and the first touch of baby-fingers is succeded by the chilly grasp of the grim destroyer.

If wives and mothers would only resort to the right remedy when they suffer from weakness and disease of the delicate and important feminine organs that are baby's threshold to life, there would be fewer husbands bereft, and fewer homes saddened by an infant's loss. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes the feminine organs strong, healthy and vigorous. It fits for wifehood and motherhood. It banishes the maladies of the period of suspense, and makes baby's entry to the world easy and comparatively painless. An honest druggist will not try to induce a customer to take an inferior substitute for this great remedy, for the sake of extra profit.

"Mrs. Seagle was a great sufferer from a combination of female diseases, a few years ago, from which she has been entirely cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes Geo. A. Seagle, Esq., of Box 136, Wytheville, Va. "She is thoroughly convinced that there is no medicine on earth equal to the 'Favorite Prescription,' and she doesn't hesitate to say so. She has recommended it to her lady friends, and in all cases, where it has been given a fair trial, it has given entire satisfaction."

In cases of constipation and torpid liver, no remedy is equal to Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate and invigorate the stomach, liver and bowels. They never fail. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative and two a mild cathartic. They never gripe. An honest dealer will not urge a substitute upon you.

THE FIGHT IS ON.

Both Tickets Busily at Work at Moncton.

MONCTON, Feb 5—The opposition opened a campaign here on Saturday night with a meeting in the Opera House, addressed by the four candidates and Dr Stockton and Hazen. Dr E B Chandler presided.

The government candidates have entered heartily into the campaign and are holding meetings nightly. They expect to hold a meeting here on the night of the 17th. Both parties have opened committee rooms in the city. The campaign is in full swing.

Nellie (having put her dolly to bed). There, thank fortune, she's out of the way for the night. Now I j hope I can have a little comfort.

RECENT DEATHS.

DEMISE OF SEVERAL WELL KNOWN CITIZENS.

A veteran pilot of this port passed away Saturday evening when the death occurred of John Sproul. He was 64 years of age and a widower. Pilot Sproul was a man liked by everyone with whom his calling brought him into contact; a thorough master of his business he was one to depend on in its pursuit, withal he was of a hearty, kindly disposition which made him many warm friends. He was ill but a few days, when the end came, caused by heart failure.

Deceased has, for about 40 years pursued the arduous vocation of pilot and he had a good record. At the time of his death he was captain of the pilot boat Howard D Troop, in which he was part owner. The flags flew at half mast Sunday on the pilot boats in port, because of his death. He leaves one brother, Mr Hugh Sproul, who is in Boston and to whom the sad news has been sent.

There was much regret expressed Sunday when the death of Mr. Robert L. Carleton was learned of. He had been ill for some weeks, yet the end was a surprise to his friends. He was in the dry goods business and conducted a store on Union street. He had the esteem of all who knew him. He leaves a wife and seven children to mourn his death. He is also survived by two sisters in St. John, one sister in the United States and one brother, Mr. James G. Carleton, of Waterloo street, and two brothers, John and Edward, in the United States.

Mr. William Andrews died last evening at the residence of his son Mr. William Andrews, jr., corner of Charlotte and Duke streets. He was a well known mason and plasterer, who had been prominent in the work of many of St. John's best buildings. Of late years ill health compelled him to desist from his work. Yet it was not till within a day or two that his fatal illness overtook him. He leaves two sisters, Mrs Jessie Brown and Mrs Day, in the states, and also leaves four daughters and one son. The daughters are Mrs Wm Marshall, Mrs Robert Clayton and Mrs Thomas Ingraham of this city, and Mrs E Pratt of Boston. He was a native of Ireland but spent most of his life here, reaching the age of 68 years. Many friends will learn of his demise with much regret and will feel sympathy for his relatives.

Joseph Baxter, of Chatham, N B, 77 years of age, who had been visiting his nephew, Mr. William Baxter, at the corner of Pitt and Leinster streets, since Christmas, died suddenly Friday. On Thursday he complained of feeling unwell, but nothing serious was feared. Friday morning, between 7 and 8 o'clock, he arose as usual and was heard to go into the bathroom. Soon after the sound of very heavy breathing was heard, and members of the family, going in, found him on the floor, breathing his last. He almost immediately expired. Dr D E Berryman was quickly summoned, but life had departed before his arrival. Death was due to heart disease.

Letter From a Ratepayer.

To the Editor of THE TELEGRAPH:—

SIR: Grand Manan had a visit not long since from Mr. Bloomfield Douglas R N R, for the purpose of choosing a suitable place for the erection of the life saving station and light house.

It would be supposed that Mr. Douglas, a man of his experience, has some idea where such a station and house should be built, but if anyone will take the trouble to go and examine the spot selected he will be forced to believe that his (Douglas') old age or recent illness while on Grand Manan has made him no longer competent.

The professed object of the lighthouse is to guide vessels through the Sound, which lies between Two Islands and the main island; also, to guide vessels through the Narrows, which lies between Two Islands sand bar and Red Point bar.

With this in view our friend goes about 25 rods south of the mouth of Seal Cove Creek and selects a piece of ground (and in this the Liberals are not the ones favored) for both buildings.

Supposing a vessel has weathered Southern Head and wishes to go through the Narrows. The light will not be visible until she is half way up the Sound, after which time, unless she wishes to anchor in Seal Cove harbor, a vessel would have no need of a light until she passed the mouth of the creek. If she sailed direct from this light she would have some difficulty in sailing through the sand of Two Island bar.

If Mr. Douglas had consulted the wreck master or harbor master or more than one gentleman of G. M. he would have been directed where the proper place for such a light is and that is on Red Point bars, and neglecting such consultation he has given offence to both wreck and harbor masters, and made a bad selection.

After a vessel got around Southern Head, if the light were on Red Point bar, she could sail direct for it and go within a few yards of the light, then, shaping her course for Ox Head buoy, would pass through the Narrows—which, in reality, is the most difficult place to navigate—and thence reach Grand Harbor in safety.

What the people of Grand Manan most need is a breakwater at Seal Cove, with a bug light on it, and if the government would build this, it would be building something which would be not only useful to the people of Grand Manan, but to the general public.

As to the selection for the life station nothing could be more absurd. It is about 40 rods from low water mark and about 10 miles from any place where there has ever been a wreck.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the valuable space, I am,

Yours truly,
A RATEPAYER.

"It is said that a polite Chinaman considers it a breach of etiquette to wear spectacles in company." Queer about these moon-eyed lepers, as the only Denis Kearney loved to call them. In Christian lands it has almost got to be that unless one wears spectacles or their equivalent, one is regarded as positively vulgar.