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1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office—whether directed to his address or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the pay.  
2. If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearsages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the miscarriage of letters sent to this office, we have decided to issue a notice to the effect that if any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearsages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

## THE WEEKLY SUN

Is the most vigorous paper in the Maritime Provinces—16 pages—41.00 a year in advance.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertisements.  
For Sale, Wanted, etc., 25 cents each insertion.  
Special contracts made for time advertisements.  
Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application.

## SUN PRINTING COMPANY,

ALFRED MARKHAM.

Manager.

## THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 16, 1895.

## STANDARD TIME.

The post office clock keeps standard time. The trains run on standard time. So do the boats. The sooner this standard is adopted for general purposes in St. John the better. The suggestion that the change will put all the clocks "half an hour behind true time" is based on the notion that there is more truth in calling mid-day twelve o'clock than in calling it eleven thirty. It is not a question of veracity at all, but merely one of nomenclature. The Hebrew who called a certain time the sixth hour was as truthful as the Englishman who calls it twelve o'clock, and if people agree to represent it by X that time would be as true as any other. It is all a question of names and the present inconvenience grows out of the fact that the same words indicating time are used with different meanings. Twelve o'clock to one man means midnight, to another it is thirty-six minutes after midnight, and to a third it is twenty-four minutes before midnight. It does not matter which meaning is used, but it would be handy if all were alike.

## WORSE THAN SILENCE.

Lord Sackville's publication is a severe reflection on United States national manners. Every right thinking citizen was heartily ashamed of the contemptible political trick by which Lord Sackville was induced to write the famous letter that drove him from Washington. A straightforward Englishman who could not see a political intrigue in a letter asking whether President Cleveland was a sufficiently good friend of England to justify the English writer in voting for him. Lord Sackville politely informed his correspondent that he supposed President Cleveland to be well disposed toward England. This letter was printed as campaign matter to win the Irish vote from the president, and Secretary Bayard, in order to get the good graces of the enemies of England, virtually ordered Lord Sackville out of the country. Mr. Bayard, like Mr. Lowell and other United States ministers to London has become a lover and a praiser of the English and their ways. His boorish treatment of Lord Sackville has not been used against him, and there is no doubt that he is more ashamed of it today than anyone else. The insult to Lord Sackville, whose only offence was in speaking well of his host, has not been forgotten by the Englishman, who has now received the story with the addition of many amusing and discreditable incidents. Lord Sackville would have pursued a more dignified course if he had kept these things in his heart and refrained from rushing into print with the story of his wrongs. He came out of the affair with promotion and a title. Court circles in London have built bonfires on Bayard's head. The contrast between English and American diplomatic manners would have been more impressive if the Sackville pamphlet had never been printed, even for private circulation.

The St. John correspondent of the Montreal Herald, which is the organ of the English-speaking grifts in Montreal, finds great satisfaction in the defection of Mr. George W. Fowler.

Speaking of Mr. Blair's prospects, he writes: "Several of his opponents have changed their views and are now government supporters. Chief among them may be mentioned George W. Fowler, who was chosen one of the candidates in Kings county. Mr. Fowler was also selected at a convention of straight liberals, and as a result of this he gave a pledge not to do anything in future to hurt the cause of liberalism in dominion politics. This is an important point, as he has always been one of the strongest supporters of Hon. G. E. Foster."

## KIRKSTALL ABBEY.

The ruins of this Cistercian abbey, at Leeds, an interesting fragment of the monastic splendour of the twelfth century. The abbey was founded in 1147 by Henri de Laet, baron of Pontefract. It was first established at Barwick-in-the-Wolds, but afterwards the order removed to Kirkstall, and on the site of the present ruins erected a temporary church. The present church and cloister buildings were completed during the life of the first abbot, who died in the year 1182. At the general dissolution of monasteries, in the year 1539, the abbey was surrendered to the crown, and the property subsequently became the property of the earls of Cardigan. In 1888 the estate came to the hammer, and was nominally purchased by Colonel Wilson of Leeds. Colonel J. T. North at once signified his determination to secure the ruins for his fellow citizens, and the outcome of subsequent negotiations was that the abbey became the property of Colonel North for £10,000. In 1888 the estate was formally handed over to the corporation of Leeds by Colonel North, who was presented with the freedom of the city. At this time the ruins were a dark and ivy-covered mass, picturesque, but rapidly crumbling to dust. Scarcely a strong wind blew, but it carried away some piece of masonry, and it became absolutely necessary for the corporation, in order to preserve the ruins, as well as the interests of the safety of the public, to support the tottering walls. In 1890 the aid of J. T. Micklethwait, F. S. A., of Westminster, was called in, and the work of repair and investigation began. The first step decided upon was the removal of the ivy, a proceeding which revealed a state of decay far more advanced than was supposed. The tower was in a very unstable condition, and a large buttress had to be erected in the wall of the transept to support it. The end wall of the chapter house had also to be rebuilt. In the abbey grounds great improvements have been effected. About five feet of earth has been excavated all round the abbey, exposing to view the mouldings round its base. The earth thus excavated has been used for the making of an embankment along the river side, which has been planted with willow. A foot carriage drive has been made round the abbey, and numerous gravel covered footpaths are now in the process of construction. In laying out and extending the grounds, about 15,000 trees have been planted, and the preservation of the ruins has cost between £7,000 and £8,000.

## PATENT RECORD.

The following list of United States patents, granted to Canadian inventors, September 17th-24th and Oct. 1, 1895, is reported for the Sun by James Sangster, patent attorney, Buffalo, N. Y.

Benjamin C. Pettigell, assignor to J. Pettigell, Victoria, Canada—Blasting powder.  
James M. Smith, Galt, Canada—Truss.  
Alexander A. Vernon, assignor to himself and A. Green, Owen Sound, Canada—Napkin-holder.  
Elliott J. Feder, Calgary, Canada—Dredging-bucket.  
William Nafe, Waterloo, Canada—Flower-stand.  
Henry M. O'Reilly, Almonte, Canada—Tide-holder for collars.  
James P. Martin and W. P. McFeat, Montreal, Canada—Hand device for affixing postage stamps.  
James D. Lamb and J. E. Chapman, assignors of one-twentieth to J. J. Durack, Montreal—Street car indicator.  
Thomas Mauley, Prince Albert, Canada—Sawdust feeder for furnaces.  
Lemuel H. Morgan, assignor of one-half to M. C. Todd, Galt, Ontario, Canada—Fastening device.  
William J. Sullivan, assignor to W. B. Close, Toronto, Canada—Rectifier for electrical currents.

## IT IS SEVERELY FELT.

Strike of the Sardinian Workmen at Eastport Will Probably End Soon.

Eastport, Me., Oct. 8.—The strike of the sardinian workmen, which began here a week ago, is still on, but it seems to be the opinion today that the men will return to work next Thursday at the old rate of wages. This is the best part of the packing season and factory proprietors don't want to shut down. The cut in wages and consequent strike are being severely felt by all business men in the city, and if this condition of affairs continues the outlook for Eastport the coming winter will be gloomy. The sardinian season lasts only about five months. When running full time the factories pay out for labor each week from \$12,000 to \$15,000, and the withdrawal of that amount from the business of the city comes hard on all interests.

## DYNAMITE AND ASSASSINS.

"No sane man will dispute that the emulsion of bringing England to terms would result in a betterment of the condition of the people of Ireland. Instead of tightening the yoke, it would make it heavier. Instead of bringing about a conciliatory English policy, it would provoke retaliation. The strength of the home rule movement would be broken almost irrevocably and friends changed to bitter and relentless enemies in the twinkling of an eye."—The Times, Kansas City.

## AN ENGLISH MARKET.

Two million pounds change hands in Billingsgate market every year.—Nashville American.

## SIXTY-FIVE BUILDINGS

Reduced to Ashes by Fire in Chatham Thursday Afternoon.

The Loss Is Sixty Thousand Dollars and Insurance Only Fifteen.

List of the Owners and Occupants of Buildings Destroyed—Many Homeless.

Chatham, N. B., Oct. 10.—The most terrible conflagration which has ever visited Chatham broke out in the back store of B. M. Moran today about noon. It is supposed to have originated in an ash heap between the barn of Andrew Marquis and Marjory's back shed.

The alarm was promptly given, but it was a long time before they got a stream of water playing on the flames. From Moran's shop it spread to the residences of Andrew Marquis, Mrs. James Maher and Mrs. James Griffin. There was almost a gale blowing, and the fire had got such headway before the steam engine got to work that it was impossible to check the ravages of the flames.

The fire burned on the roof of Robinson's carriage and sleigh works, from which it spread with great rapidity along St. John and Mulheir streets.

The fire work only prevented the Central house, F. Flanagan's store, the residence of T. M. Gaynor, Miss Maher's house and the Canada house from being destroyed, as they were situated between where the fire started and the Robinson carriage factory.

In the whole two blocks from Mulheir street to the pro-cathedral and St. Michael's Female Academy only nine buildings were saved. One house remains on Foundry street. All the houses on St. Michael's street were destroyed.

The pro-cathedral and St. Michael's Female Academy caught several times but were extinguished. The fires are still burning, and a full ten acres of land is burning.

The Newcastle fire engine was telephoned for, but on account of it being such a windy day only the hand engine was sent in response.

The Gillespie foundry and machine shop were completely destroyed. The undertaking establishment of James Hackett was also destroyed.

The following is a list of the losers, families destitute and the insurance, as far as could be ascertained:

B. M. Moran, stock in shop; insurance, \$3,000.  
Donald McLachlan, shop and two houses; insurance, \$900.  
Andrew Marquis and Mrs. James Griffin, who occupied the McLachlan houses, had their future insured for \$500 and \$300 respectively.

Alex. Robinson, carriage and sleigh works, residence, barn and stock; insurance, \$2,900.  
Mrs. James Pierce, three houses; insurance, \$4,000.  
Six families occupied these houses. They were: George Jardine, Harry Eagles, Harry Broedeker, Mrs. James Griffin, James Gulliver and James Mills. These people are among the homeless tonight.

Miss Mary Gaynor, St. John house; insurance, \$300. This house was occupied by Geo. Sinnott.  
Miss Jane Wall, house and barn; no insurance.  
The Gillespie foundry, six buildings; insurance, \$3,475. The insurance in this case does not even cover one-quarter of the loss. Much new and valuable machinery has been added to the plant of the machine shops lately.

Miss Ann Wall, house; no insurance.  
Mrs. Jenkins, house; no insurance.  
James Gower, house on St. Michael's street; insurance, \$500.  
Mrs. Edward Watson, house on Foundry street; no insurance.  
Andrew Brown house; \$300 insurance.

Oliver Foster, house; no insurance.  
Wm. Avery, house; no insurance.  
John Sutton, house; no insurance.  
J. S. Loggie, house; no insurance.  
Robert Mather, house and outbuildings; no insurance.

Mrs. Mason, house; insured.  
Mrs. Regan, house and barn; no insurance.  
This is a poor woman, who owned the property that was destroyed, and her case is a particularly sad one.  
Mrs. James Gower, house on Foundry street; insurance \$350.  
John Mahoney, house and barn; not insured.  
Mrs. Russell, house; not insured. Here is the case of another widow who was made almost destitute by today's fire.

Geo. Savoy, two houses; insured.  
Mrs. Percival, house and barn, St. Michael street; insured for \$1,000.  
Matthew Carroll, house; no insurance.  
Peter Breen, house and barn; not insured.  
Mrs. P. Desmon of Newcastle, two houses and shop.  
The house occupied by D. G. Smith was insured for \$1,000; the shop, \$200, and the Cassidy house, \$300.  
Mrs. Oulton, Moncton, tenement house, St. John street; insured for \$1,000. This house was occupied by Mrs. McDonald, Thos. Fitzpatrick and Sterling Trevors.  
Mrs. James Maher, another widow, loses her all; no insurance.  
Mrs. Walsh, Blackville, house and barn; \$400 on house and \$100 on barn.  
James Hackett, house, shop and undertaking establishment; insured.  
Sixty-five buildings, including barns and shops, were destroyed. The loss is estimated to be \$60,000, and no more than \$15,000 of this is covered by insurance. The firemen are still on the scene of the fire, working, trying to extinguish the burning embers.

Chatham, Oct. 10, 11.30 p. m.—A very large number of watches have been put on to guard against the possibility of the fire spreading. The fire engine is still at work throwing water from the river on the hot ashes and burning wood, piles of which have not yet been consumed.  
The scene of today's conflagration is grand tonight in its desolation, numerous tall chimneys looming up in

the glare of burning embers add not a little to the ghastliness of the surroundings.

## N. B. APPLES.

Frank Sharp, the Veteran Fruit Grower of Woodstock, Interviewed.

Woodstock, Oct. 8.—A Sun correspondent had an interesting talk the other day with Frank Sharp, the veteran apple grower of Carleton county, whose fame has become almost world wide. Mr. Sharp still works actively in his orchards, although he is now well past the three score and ten time limit. Your correspondent made inquiries into a number of questions concerning the apple and plum culture of New Brunswick.

It is pretty generally known that the plum crop has been a total failure in this county. In previous years the output of plums has been as important a thing for the county as the output of apples. Mr. Sharp was asked if he could give any reason for the complete failure of the plum crop this year. He replied:

"I have been trying to solve this problem all summer. At first I thought it was the ravages of an insect, which always plays more or less havoc with fruit. But a circumstance has come to my mind, that the drought was the cause of the plum failure. Patrick McLoughlin, who lives near the river, has a large plum orchard. He says that the crop was a complete failure excepting in one small wet corner of his orchard. There the trees bore very well."

"But you have had dry summers before this?"

"Never so dry in my recollection, and that goes back a good many years. The drought this year came on unusually early and stayed with us all the season."

"Then you are quite confident the drought accounts for the plum failure?"

"I am quite convinced of it." "The plum failure means the loss of many thousands of dollars to the county. With regard to the apple crop Mr. Sharp says the New Brunswickers and Wealthies are quite up to the average with him, although in some sections of the county the crop is reported to be less than usual. New Brunswick and Wealthy apples are peculiarly adapted to this climate and they will always thrive. The Alexanders are about one-quarter of a crop, the Famouse one-eighth, and the Peabody Greens one-fourth. These varieties are not suitable to the climate of New Brunswick and cannot be depended upon."

"How is the market for New Brunswick apples?"

"Only fair. The supply is in excess of the demand. Before the McKinley bill was made law we used to send large quantities to Boston, but the duty then imposed has shut us out."

"Is there a demand for New Brunswick apples in the English market?"

"There is a ready sale for them in any market. They have been sent to England and have brought a good price. But it is a long way to send them, and as a matter of fact our shipping facilities are not good."

"What do you do with your surplus supply?"

"I turn them into vinegar. Older vinegar is the best that can be made, and experts prove, contains virtues which fall in alcoholic vinegars."

Speaking of the certainty of the New Brunswick apple Mr. Sharp said that for very many years he had had a two acre field in crop and the average return had been 150 barrels to the acre. Some years the crop had been less and some years more, but the average was as he had stated.

## A HALF DOZEN FOLK.

Maria Dagmar, Dowager Empress of Russia, who is said to be the oldest ruler, is yet comparatively young, being only 47 years of age.  
Queen Victoria first discovered that she was to ascend the throne of England by going over the family genealogy with her tutor when she was a little girl.  
Mr. Gladstone's voice shows no signs of age. When the old man is talking if the listener but shuts his eyes he feels that he is addressed by a man in the prime of life.  
Kaiser William recently gave a concert in honor of the veteran artist, Adolf Menzel, at which the court appeared dressed in the costume representing the famous picture, "A Flute Concert at Sans Souci." The Kaiser taking the character of one of Frederick the Great's aid-de-camps.  
Mme. Deschamps, who claimed to have invented the preparation of chopped vegetables called Julienne, has lately died in Paris at the age of 94. She was the oldest of the Paris market women and remembered the entrance of the allied troops after the battle of Waterloo.

## SCOTT ACT IN KINGS.

Apohaqui, Oct. 10th, 1895.  
To the Editor of the Sun:  
Sir—I have been requested by many of the friends of the Canada Temperance act to publish a statement as to what it has cost the municipality to enforce the C. T. A. since my appointment to the office of inspector. I applied at the office of the secretary-treasurer and have a statement of all the costs incurred in the regular enforcement of the act, and find the present time sufficient to pay all costs incurred sufficient to pay all costs incurred and leave on hand a balance of nine hundred and forty dollars. This, considering the very heavy expense of 1893 and 1894 on account of so many appeals to supreme court, is not too bad a showing, I think.

## CHARLES W. WEYMAN.

THE AWFUL AMERICAN WOMAN.  
(Bishop's Corner.)  
The apostle's story of the trial of final apostasy is paralleled by what comes to us in journals, as every day's report. Shameless, unbridled, and semi-modesty in evening attire with lascivious dances, long hair, and flaunting characteristic of American manners.

## REALIZING THE TRUTH.

(Wolverhampton, Eng. News.)  
Our mistletoe worship of free trade has had a disastrous effect on our rural districts.

## OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Oct. 8.—The Quebec list of appeals were finished in the supreme court today. Tomorrow the reference in the fisheries case will be taken up. All the provinces except P. E. Island and Manitoba have filed facts. The question in dispute involves the jurisdiction over the fisheries in inland waters, and the ownership of beds and foreshores of all inland lakes and streams and rivers of Ontario is the prime mover in opposing the dominion contention. After years of correspondence, a friendly reference to the court was agreed upon.

The American fishing tug Grace, seized by the Canadian cruiser Dolphin in Lake Erie in April, 1894, for illegal fishing and condemned by the admiralty court at Toronto, has been sold at public auction for the sum of \$1,260 to satisfy the judgment. The owners, who live at Dunkirk, New York, sent a petition to "Her Majesty," Queen of England, asking that their offence might be forgiven and the vessel released to them. As the vessel had been contravening the dominion law, the colonial office could not interfere.

Ottawa, Oct. 9.—Controller Wood, Mr. Gerard, assistant commissioner of the inland revenue, and Capt. Winter, the controller's private secretary, leave for the maritime provinces tomorrow on an official trip to inspect some of the ports.

The department of railways and canals are calling for tenders for 4,000 tons of steel rails for use on government railways.

The return for Chinese immigration show the arrivals last month to be 136, not so great as in September, 1894, when the number was 187.

In the supreme court today argument was commenced in reference to the right of the court in respect to provincial fisheries. The following council appeared to take part in the argument: Christopher Robinson, Q. C., and Mr. Lefroy for the dominion; Mr. Irving, Q. C., and S. H. Blake, Q. C., for Ontario; Casgrain, Q. C., for Quebec; Longley for Nova Scotia; Irving, Q. C., J. M. Clark, for British Columbia. Robinson, Q. C., opened for the dominion and argued that under the British North America act the property in waters was vested in the dominion; that the dominion could make regulations as to erections on public waters, and was not obtained to resort to remedy if any such erections made should interfere with navigation, and that the dominion also has power to make regulations as to the fisheries, and to grant leases or licenses of fishing rights even in waters granted before confederation. The question as to property in public waters has been the subject of much controversy.

Mr. Lefroy followed Robinson on behalf of the dominion, and when he had finished the attorney general for Ontario presented his argument for that province, as he was desirous of leaving Ottawa tonight. The argument for Nova Scotia was concluded, and the counsel for Ontario was addressing the court at the hour of adjournment.

The delegation of military men which was here today was one of the most representative which has ever waited upon the government. Their special object was to urge that the city battalions be authorized to receive the day's drill allowance. Col. Dobson of the 13th Bt., Hamilton, was the principal spokesman, and both Messrs. Dickey and Foster gave assurances that the representations of the delegation would be carefully considered.

The government has declined to furnish a supply to the stock fish fishery of Cape Vincent, N. Y. For years the United States fisheries of the great lakes have shown a depletion and now the different states are seeking Canadian assistance without co-operation in the protection of the fisheries.

Montreal, Oct. 9.—Hon. L. O. Taillon has consented to leave the Quebec government deposit of \$247,000 in the Banque Du Peuple according to the terms suggested by the directors and shareholders. It seems quite likely that the bank depositors will consent to take the deposit receipts bearing interest at 6, 12, 18 and 24 months. If the bank opens its doors the name of A. L. Demartigny of Jacques Cartier bank, Montreal, as the new cashier will be presented.

Laurent Gauthier, aged 55 years, of Longueville, and cousin of Celina Costiguys, murderer, hanged himself today in the woods. One of the victim's sisters put herself out the way in the same manner about a year ago.

The English Protestants, who are clamoring for the appointment of an English speaking judge in place of Sir Francis Johnston, threaten to complicate matters in Montreal centre, local and Jacques Cartier federal elections by bringing out English candidates.

The Methodist mission board, after an exhaustive hearing here, have decided to recall the six missionaries in Japan, namely, Messrs. Cumming, Dunlop, Cooke, McKenzie, McArthur and Elliott. This decision does not come into operation until June next, but the door has been left open, so that if the missionaries can see their way clearly to support the policy of the board and act in harmony with its officers a desire has been manifested that they be cordially received. Dr. Elry, who on account of illness has been unable to appear before the committee, is to be employed by the executive, while the case of Rev. F. A. Cassidy is still under discussion.

Ottawa, Oct. 10.—In reference to the seizure of the Murray Harbor of sixty-seven cases of lobsters, the property of Hon. C. Davis of Georgetown, P. E. I., the department recognizes Mr. Davis' contention, because the lobsters were caught beyond the three mile limit. It is held that the waters of Northumberland Strait are strictly territorial waters of Canada.

Prof. Saunders has left to visit the branch farm at Nappan. The post office department is being strongly urged by some cities to attach letter boxes to street cars. Deputy White stated today that the system was tried in Ennals, and was not a success. The towns are so well supplied with letter boxes and the collections so frequent that there is no urgent need of additional facilities afforded by the system.

Although the annual returns of the railway companies should reach the government by first October, only 55 out of 140 are yet to hand. The department threaten to prosecute some of the dilatory companies.

At the request of several banks, the post office department has decided to issue letter cards of the denomination of 2 cents, and it has also decided to issue a 1 cent letter card for use in towns where there is no delivery by carrier.

Lieut. McLean, 43rd Batt., commenced his duties as A. D. C. to the major-general commanding today. The railway committee of the privy council meets on Friday, 18th.

Enquiries as to the marine department today elicited the information that practically nothing has been done since the session respecting the new dominion flag. Some action is necessary soon, as the present flag, because of more patch-work, the addition of the new coat-of-arms of British Columbia. The new provincial arms consist of a shield, on which the Union Jack is exhibited. On the upper part of the shield there are six alternate wavy lines of white and blue to represent the sea, and on it is a golden sun setting. This is designed to indicate that the province is the most westerly part of the empire. The motto chosen is "Radiance without setting," the words used by a Roman philosopher in the reign of Emperor Hadrian to describe the sun, and are expressive of the fact that the sun's brilliance never wanes. The old coat-of-arms, consisting of a lion standing upon the imperial crown, appears above the shield. Supporting the shield on the left is a stag wapiti, which represents Vancouver Island, and on the right a mountain goat, representing the mainland.

## SOME FINE FRUIT.

A Sun man saw a lot of New Brunswick grown apples yesterday that should have been in the market long ago, as an additional illustration of what the province can do in that line. William Hawker, the well known druggist, has for a number of years devoted his attention to gardening and fruit raising at his summer residence at Welsford. The apples referred to were from Mr. Hawker's orchard. They included Yellow Bell Flower, New York Pippin, Haas, Mackintosh Red and Alexander, all winter fruit, and as fine as any shown at the exhibition. Mr. Hawker has some of the finest fruit in the province, and in summer varieties he raises Yellow Transparent, Early Harvester, Duchess of Oldenburg and Red Astrakhan. He has about 30 crab trees, that yield very largely a fruit of unusually fine size and quality. Pears and plums were also yielded largely this year, and the fruit was of the kind that takes prizes at fairs. He also raises quantities of gooseberries. His orchard does not cover more than two acres, but it is a living example to all who see it of the great possibilities of this province for fruit raising.

## THE Y. M. C. A. WORK.

The commercial classes—short-hand and book-keeping—in the Y. M. C. A. course open tonight. There is already a good enrollment, which will be increased by the hour of opening. The first lesson should not be lost by those who intend to enter.

The secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association would like to get the names of any gentlemen who would join a class in German. The fees are very moderate.

The Y. M. C. A. gymnasium will be open tonight and the new physical director, John M. Edmond, will be in attendance. Mr. Edmond will be in attendance on the evening of October 18th, and will be in attendance on the evening of October 19th.

## HYMENEAAL.

A very interesting gathering took place at the residence of Thomas Charlton, Mill Settlement, Blsleville, Sunbury Co., on the evening of October 3rd, the occasion of which was the marriage of Mr. Charlton's daughter, Lucinda S., to George M. Bell of Juvenile. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. D. McColl, and the presence of a large number of invited guests. Miss Etta M. Tracey attended the bride and Robert Charlton supported the groom. After the ceremony, supper was served. The presents were numerous and valuable. Mr. and Mrs. Bell will reside at Juvenile, and carry with them the best wishes of a large circle of friends.

## LAPPS DRESS ALIKE.

To this day Lap men and women dress exactly alike. Their tunics belted loosely at the waist, their tight breeches and their wrinkled leather stockings, and their pointed shoes—the whole appearance of them, Mr. Short, is identical.—Cleveland Leader.

The fire losses in the United States and Canada for September were \$10,766,000, against \$10,149,900 in 1894 and \$10,608,700 in 1893. For ten months they amounted to \$96,771,900, against \$97,602,900 last year and \$121,832,700 in 1893.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating. The public has had over a quarter of a century's testing of our work, and no cases of indigestion have been reported. Pretty good test, isn't it?

Send for a copy of our new catalogue, giving REVISED TERMS, and showing what we have done, and can do.

Oddfellows' Hall, 8 KERR & SON, St. John Business College.

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## PROV.

Death of Brooks and

District Div.

General News

New

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The annual conference of the Baptist denomination of the Maritime Provinces was held at Bayville on Friday last.

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