

THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., DEC. 25, 1895.

A Merry Christmas to all the readers of THE WEEKLY SUN.

LEMOINE AND HANNAY.

Concerning Mr. Lemoine, who is charged with stealing from Mr. Hannay's history, two observations may be made. In the first place Mr. Lemoine did not need to use Mr. Hannay's book in this way. He is a good writer himself, and the score of volumes from his pen include much original work in the field of local history. Mr. Lemoine has been a diligent student of old records, and has lent other writers more than he has borrowed from them. Moreover, he has been a student of nature, and among his works are valuable treatises on the wild flowers, the singing birds, and the fishes of the regions where he has lived. Mr. Lemoine cannot be put down as a writer who lives upon other men.

The next thing that may be said is that the case in point is a clear instance of plagiarism for which there seems to be no justification. Some eight years ago, when Mr. Wiman was much interested in Canada, he established a Canadian club in New York, invited a number of Canadians to address the members. Among those who accepted were Edmund Collins, Professor Goldwin Smith, J. W. Bengough, Mr. Lemoine, Dr. George Stewart, Professor Roberts and Principal Grant. Mr. Lemoine took for his subject "Three Canadian Heroines," and gave a sketch of Madame de Champlain, Madame de la Tour and Milde Vercheres. The lecture is printed in seventeen pages of the book called Canadian Leaves, in which Mr. Wiman had the series of papers published. Six of these pages are devoted to Madame de la Tour. The whole of the story seems to be abridged from Hannay's history, and the last half describing the defence and capture of Fort La Tour is simply taken outright from Hannay. A few sentences are transposed and occasionally a word is changed, but the copy might almost have been taken from dictation. A fair instance is the following. Mr. Hannay says:

She felt that her work in life was done, for she was not born for captivity. So she faded away day by day until her heroic soul left its earthly tenement. Within three weeks after the capture of her fort she was laid to rest on the green banks of the St. John, which she loved so well, and where she had lived for so many years.

Mr. Lemoine says:

Her work in life was done; she felt that she was not born for captivity. So she faded away and dropped day by day until her heroic soul left its earthly tenement. Within three weeks after the capture of her fort she was laid to rest on the green banks of the St. John, which she loved so well, and where she had lived for so many years.

The changes are mostly blemishes. The transposition of two words in the first sentence give a certain bombastic sense to the passage. Not much is gained by the addition of the word "dropped." The modification of the date of death is not historical, and the addition of the coloring given to the banks of the St. John is not particularly true to the first of May. "Earthly" is no improvement on "earthly" where the change is made.

It cannot be said that Mr. Lemoine did not give some show of credit. A note at the end of his paper gives the list of Canadian works "consulted." They are thirteen in number, including "The History of Acadia by J. Cavenay," which is probably a misprint. The last sentence taken from Mr. Hannay is marked with the signs of quotation, and followed by the words, "says the historian." The implication of course is that the historian did not say the rest, but that the language was Mr. Lemoine's own.

It is worth noting that a great part of the lecture delivered the same year by Professor Roberts was about Lady de la Tour. But his story is his own, and is evidently not intended to be strictly historical. Mr. Roberts makes the greatest dramatic use of the incidents, filling them in with fancy pictures and reflections.

A STRONG ARRAY.

Outside the United States jurists and statesmen agree that President Cleveland has gone beyond all precedent, and outside all doctrines known among nations as rules for international conduct. It was stated by this paper the other day that in the United States the opinion of the authorities was somewhat divided on the question of Mr. Cleveland's application of the Monroe doctrine to the Venezuela dispute. Later and fuller information goes to show that the professors and exponents of international law in the United States nearly all condemn the reasoning of the president and his secretary of state.

Professor Woolsey of Yale says that the president "is ill advised." Professor E. B. Smith of the Northwestern University Law School says "The United States has nothing more to do with that dispute about a petty boundary line that it has with the planet Mars." Professor Wilson of Princeton college expresses the opinion that England has the better side of the argument. Dr. Elliott of Stanford University, California, condemns the message, and says "It is difficult to see how any set-

tlement of the boundary dispute can operate as a menace to the United States." Prof. Moore, who holds the chair of international law at Columbia college, New York, says that England's position is the right one. The Boston Herald quotes Professor Von Holst, "the author of the best history of the United States, and at present professor of international law at the University of Chicago, who says of the message: 'This is not the Monroe doctrine; it is dictatorship, pure and simple. By no license of reasoning, short of wilful misconstruction and misstatement can the Monroe doctrine be made applicable to the controversy. By no principle or practice of international law can the United States find excuse for the position President Cleveland advocates. The president and Secretary Olney have nothing as a basis for their illegitimate doctrines. I condemn their utterances as a public disgrace and a calamity.' Professor Sumner of Yale, the well known economist, says of the president's deliverance: 'I dissent from every statement of history or law contained in it.' President Gates of Amherst college, who lectures on international law, strongly dissents from President Cleveland's conclusions. He says that the message, besides being self-contradictory in other respects, does not appear to be based on strong moral convictions. The latter point he demonstrates in this way: 'The contention of the president and Secretary Olney with Lord Salisbury has been that the right and reasonable method of settling international differences is not by force, but by arbitration. To meet diplomatic negotiations in which a suggestion of arbitration is not accepted, by the most warlike message a president has sent to congress in two generations is to say to England, 'Arbitrate; if you do not arbitrate, we will fight you because you will not.' It reminds one painfully of the demand of the French revolutionists for 'Fraternity; by my brother or I'll cut your throat.' Judge Cooley, whose opinion would be worth having, declines to talk on the ground that the affair will be amicably settled. President Angell of the University of Michigan, refuses to take a serious view of the case at present.

Of course the attitude of the United States toward the South American republics is a matter of policy rather than strict law, but since the president has appealed to the Monroe doctrine as his guiding principle, it is interesting to note that practically the whole learned opinion even in his own country is against his reasoning from that doctrine. The international lawyers agree with Lord Salisbury when he contends that, even admitting the validity of the Monroe doctrine and assuming that doctrine to be binding on Europe, the Venezuelan question is none of the United States' business.

The view of the teachers of the law of nations is not without support among men of affairs. Hon. William Everett, who on Thursday last delivered the anniversary oration before the Massachusetts board of trade, took most emphatic objection to the course of the president. Mr. Hewitt, ex-mayor of New York, whose standing as a public man is equalled by his sagacity as a man of business, has taken the same view. The governor of Michigan, the governor of Illinois, and probably the governor of New York are of the same way of thinking. The New York Herald, World, Post and Journal of Commerce would surely be taken together as expressing the solid opinion of that great centre of influence and business. There is a journal printed for the German citizens which also commands an enormous influence, and this paper is also arrayed against the president. The Boston Herald continues its crushing denunciations of the new departure. To show that there is no party feeling at the bottom of these attacks on the policy of the president, it may be said that every one of the journals mentioned is a supporter of President Cleveland with the exception of the Journal of Commerce, a strictly commercial paper, whose political affiliations are not known to us. The president and congress are taking a step from which it will be hard to recede. But they are not taking it without warning.

THE REAL ISSUE.

It is pointed out by the St. John Globe that the government candidates in the by-elections are not in exact harmony on the subject of the Manitoba schools. No doubt this is the case. Such a thing as an implicit agreement in opinion on this question does not exist in either party. Those who act together do so because it is necessary to come to some working arrangement on a subject which admits of a great variety of opinions. The Manitoba question is not yet and should never be a party issue. The Globe will, however, observe that the candidates in the by-elections are pretty well agreed on the national policy. This is the issue before the country.

The commercial panic in the United States caused by the war scare, seems to have subsided. The people in the business centres appear to have reached the conclusion that the president does not mean it, or that he will not go on with the campaign in the face of the best public opinion. If the president persists, down go stocks again worse than ever.

THE MANITOBA CAMPAIGN.

The announcement of the dissolution of the Manitoba legislature will probably not be so much of a surprise to the people of that province as the Associated Press despatches would make it appear. This move has been expected and looked for ever since the issue of the remedial order. The premier of Manitoba is pursuing a reasonably safe political course in making his present appeal to the people. The recent conference of Mr. Laurier and the attorney general of Manitoba is now explained, if any explanation was required. Mr. Laurier and Mr. Greenway are upholding the standard of the same party, Mr. Laurier by advocating separate schools for Manitoba, and Mr. Greenway by issuing a manifesto against separate schools for Manitoba. The opposition leader is carrying on his part of the campaign in Quebec, where the majority are Roman Catholics. The Manitoba premier is getting in his work in Manitoba, where the majority are Protestants. It is not unlikely that Mr. Laurier has been and approved of the Greenway platform, and that Mr. Sifton and Mr. Greenway are equally ready to approve the Laurier platform.

We expect the Greenway government to be sustained in this election. The appeal made to the electors on the school issue is likely to be effective. It is true that Mr. Greenway misrepresents the attitude of the federal government. The Dominion ministry has never ordered the restoration of separate schools as they existed previous to 1890. The federal government has repeatedly stated that it only seeks to give effect to the privy council decision. It asks only the restoration of the constitutional rights declared by the privy council to have been taken away from the Manitoba minority. This, it has been repeatedly stated, does not imply the restoration of the schools as they were under the old system. But it suits Mr. Greenway to misrepresent the case.

Even if the case were fairly presented it is more than probable that the next Manitoba legislature would stand by the provincial government in resisting federal interference. The electors may even be convinced that the act by which the province became a part of Canada contemplates such interference, and yet protest against it. The ground has been taken by many of the speakers and pamphleteers that the compact of union ought not to be regarded as a binding obligation for all time. In ordinary transactions a compact-breaker is not considered a good citizen, but the authority of some men of good repute has been quoted in favor of a repudiation in this case.

The senators who think that Canada would be conquered by the United States in a few weeks are only saying what the senators of 1812 said and thought. It is true that the people of the United States are thirteen to one. But they were fifteen to one in 1812, and the proportion was still more against us in 1776. A lady from Chicago was at Ottawa the other day asking permission to erect a monument where the leader of one invading army fell. She did not thoroughly understand the situation, but she knew that the site she wished to occupy was still British.

One hundred millions of dollars for the defence of American rights on this continent is the size of the situation as viewed by Senator Chandler. Money talks, and on that basis this country proposes to take part in the international conversation. As "Hosea Biglow" has remarked:

We do not care to fight,
But, by Jingo if we do,
We've got the men, we've got the ships,
We've got the money, too.
New York Mail and Express.

It is thus that our covetous neighbors possess themselves of British property. We bet a United States silver dollar that Hosea Biglow made no such remark.

The British Empire could turn out a larger army in two or three years' war than any other country in the world. Recent tests have shown that the native troops of India are fine soldiers. There are great possibilities in a country of over two hundred millions of people. Already 145,000 native troops are included in the British army of India.

Sir Richard Cartwright has followed Mr. Laurier in denouncing the government for interfering in Manitoba. He also follows Mr. Laurier in contending that a commission should be appointed to inquire into the facts of the Manitoba question. What is the good of inquiring into the facts if there is to be no action in any case?

DEATH OF RAILWAY MAIL CLERK.

The death occurred at his residence, Carleton, on the 19th, of Alfred Brittain, railway mail clerk, of typhoid pneumonia. Deceased, who was a well known and highly respected resident of the west side, was a son of S. I. Brittain and was one of the senior railway mail clerks.

Mr. Brittain leaves a widow and several children. His wife was Miss Dora, daughter of Thomas Capleton. The Sun joins with the many friends of deceased in extending sympathy to the bereaved family.

DON'T SHOOT.

All right, Grover, you can have the nomination for a third term. Please don't shoot. Hamilton Spectator.

THE FAREWELL MEETING.

Clergy and Laity Pay Tribute to the Work of the Missioners.

His Lordship Bishop Kingston Speaks of the Valuable Work Accomplished.

(From the Daily Sun of the 24th.)
The large schoolhouse of St. John's church was crowded to the doors yesterday morning by those who desired to say farewell to the Missioners, and to hear their parting words. Already, earlier in the day, Mr. Aitken had delivered an address at St. Paul's Church to a numerous congregation, who also received the Holy Communion. On the platform were the Bishop of Fredericton, Archdeacon Brigstocke, and the Rector of St. John's Church. After the Rev. A. D. Dewdney had offered prayer, the chairman called upon the Bishop to address the meeting, assuring him of his hearty welcome from the congregation of St. John's Church, and mentioning that the Bishop had manifested warm sympathy with the Mission from the first. Bishop Kingston spoke of his deep interest in Missions, and mentioned that, forty years ago, he had made the acquaintance of Mr. Aitken's father in Cornwall. He believed that the Bishop had done great good, and heartily congratulated those who had been instrumental in bringing it to St. John's. Archdeacon Brigstocke was then called upon to read the address from the clergy, which was as follows:

To the Rev. W. Hay Aitken, Rev. James Stephens.

Reverend and Dear Brethren—We, the Clergy of the Rural Deanery of St. John, desire at the conclusion of your Mission among us to convey to you our very deep and grateful sense of the blessing which, under God, your visit to this city has brought us. We know well that you would deprecate any praises addressed to yourself personally, and that you would rather that an honor should be paid solely to that Divine Master whom you serve, and whose full and free Salvation you have so faithfully and earnestly proclaimed to us.

But you must suffer us to acknowledge with grateful gratitude the help we have received personally from your addresses to us on the Quiet Day, as also from the practical counsels on preaching, delivered at our recent Deanery Service. And on behalf of our flock, who have so regularly attended your various services, whom you have helped collectively and individually, bringing many to a decision for Christ, and helping others up on onward towards the prize of life, we feel our deep indebtedness to those labors which God has so abundantly blessed.

There is no class in our community which has not in some measure benefited from your visit. Things were changed for the better now, and in solemnly bidding farewell to the missionaries, he assured them of his full appreciation of the work done, and his earnest prayers for their future success.

The doxology was then sung, and the meeting dispersed after Bishop Kingston had pronounced the benediction.

The missionaries left for Quebec by afternoon train. Mr. Aitken, who had learned the church catechism, told of an old book written many centuries ago, in which the missionary and the bishop were described as among the worst trials of a parish priest. Things were changed for the better now, and in solemnly bidding farewell to the missionaries, he assured them of his full appreciation of the work done, and his earnest prayers for their future success.

It came upon the midnight clear,
That glorious song of old,
From angels bending near the earth,
To touch their harps of gold:
"Peace on the earth, good will to men,
From heaven's all-gracious King."
The world in solemn stillness lay
To hear the angels sing.

Still through the cloven skies they come,
With peaceful wings unfurled,
And still their heavenly music floats
O'er all the weary world.
Above its sad and lowly plains
They bend on hovering wing,
And ever o'er its babel sound
The blessed angels sing.

With all the woes of sin and strife
The world has suffered long,
Beneath the angel's have rolled
Two thousand years of wrong;
And man, at war with man, hears not
The love song which they bring,
Oh, hush the noise, ye men of strife,
And hear the angels sing!

And ye, beneath life's crushing load,
Whose forms are bending low,
Who toil along the climbing way,
With painful steps and slow—
Look now for glad and golden hours
Come swiftly on the wing:
Oh, rest beside the weary and the sore,
And tarry, ere the angels sing!

FARM NOTES.

A short winter course at the Nova Scotia School of Horticulture, especially adapted to farmers' sons and others who can only spare time for a few months, will open at Wolfville on the 8th January and close 1st of May. Tuition is free and there should be a large attendance, as it will fill long felt need among garden and fruit growers.

The Nova Scotia Farmers' association will hold its annual meeting on 21st and 22nd January next at Kentville, and the Fruit Growers' association convenes at Wolfville on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th same month.

The Westfield Agricultural society will hold its annual social at the Westfield hall on Thursday evening, 28th December, and if it is at all like its predecessors a good time may be expected.

The Blisset Agricultural society has purchased from D. W. McKensie of Nepesla station two pure bred Holstein bulls (yearlings), prize winners at the St. John exhibition.

P. E. ISLAND.

Little York, Dec. 20.—A successful social was held in York hall on the evening of the 18th inst. An interesting literary programme was followed by a sale of pies and baskets that realized \$70, which sum, together with \$68 previously on hand, will be used to procure an organ at once for the church here.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Conducted By J. W. Manchester, V. S., St. John, N. B.

The Weekly Sun takes pleasure in notifying its readers that it has perfected arrangements with J. W. Manchester, V. S., whereby all questions with respect to diseases of the lower animals will be answered by him, and treatment prescribed in those cases where it is asked for through the columns of The Sun.

All enquiries must be addressed: VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, Weekly Sun, St. John, N. B.

Subscriber—I have a colt two and a half years old that was castrated last fall, and a lump remains about half the size of a hen's egg. Will you please advise me how to remove it.

Ans.—The trouble with your colt is phlegmon or scirrhus cord, a trouble that frequently follows castration when performed in the usual caustic. The only treatment I would advise would be the complete removal of the growth by means of the knife. With a careful operator there is little danger, and the cure is almost certain.

H. T. L.—I have a colt two and a half years old. Its mane is dry and short. What will make it grow? Its general health is good.

Ans.—Clip the mane off short; wash carefully with warm water and soap until you remove all dirt and dandruff; then apply daily to the roots of the hair, rubbing well in, a little of the following lotion: Hydrarg Bichlor, drams, 4; water, one pint.

C. F. B.—I have a cow with the following trouble: I can get no butter from her cream, even after several hours' churning. Will you advise me and oblige.

Ans.—I have had no experience in this line, but will consult some of our leading dairymen and give you an answer next week.

Subscriber—Please give me a prescription for sheep wash, to remove ticks, etc.

Ans.—I find the following recommended, although it is very poisonous, and I would advise you to be very careful with it: Arsenious acid, oz., 6; potash carbonate, oz., 6; water, 14 gallons; boil together for half an hour.

THE CHRISTMAS MARKET.

A Fine Display of Beef from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The country market never looked better than it does at present. It is fully supplied with everything that one would look for in such a place. There is beef from Ontario and various parts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The poultry comes from different places in the maritime provinces. The butchers have their stalls very attractively arranged, and display all round a very creditable one. Prices are low, so that no one has cause for complaint.

The stall of Thos. Dean on the south side of the market is, of course, the centre of attraction. It is always that. Mr. Dean carrying the best stock in the city. He has for sale now ten carcasses of beef, the finest lot he ever offered for sale. The heaviest pair, which weigh 2,200 lbs., were fed at Cornwallis by Mr. Alton. Then there are a one year old steer raised by Charles E. Baker of Fort Lawrence, which weighs 1,300 lbs., and a pair of steers brought down from Woodstock, weighing 2,000 lbs. Mr. Dean has a big lot of spring lambs. Some of them, raised by Miller Brothers, of Sussex, weigh 70 lbs. In the poultry line Mr. Dean makes a grand display. The biggest portion of them came from the Dellings of Dutch Valley. Game is to be seen at Mr. Dean's place in great variety, viz.: Pheasants, quail, pigeons, black ducks, etc. Moose meat and deer meat are likewise shown. Persons looking out for anything in Mr. Dean's line should give him a call.

O'Neill Bros. show up well this season. They have a big lot of poultry, all of which is in the best of condition. James McInnes has a good position to supply his customers with meats and poultry of all kinds.

S. Z. Dickson carries on a large business in all kinds of meats, poultry and vegetables. Henry eggs and creamery butter are two of his specialties, and he has very choice hams and bacon of his own curing. His stock in all lines is large, and he caters to a class of very desirable customers. He sells large quantities of eggs, butter and vegetables to the Boston steamer, to city hotels and many leading families. He is well supplied to meet the wants of all comers in the line of Christmas trade.

WINTER PORT NOTES.

The following goods were on board the Lake Ontario in addition to those before reported: 53 sacks salt, order; 15 bbls grapes, W. A. Porter; 20 c oranges, J. F. Estabrook & Son; 50 bbls alum, order Merchants' Bank of Halifax; 1 c samples, Molison Bros.

The Duart Casco may get away on Wednesday morning. Her cargo from this port for the West Indies will be equivalent to about 3,000 bbls. She takes box shoeks, onion crates, potatoes, dry, wet and smoked fish, hay, cheese and sundry small lots of other goods, besides 120 pkgs of Chinese goods from Hong Kong. The trade in Chinese goods via St. John is growing. The Concordia for Glasgow will take timber, deals and smoked fish from St. John, and from the west, peas, flour, cheese, meal, cotton duck, wheat, oats, meats, barley, cattle, sheep and horses. She will get away about Saturday.

A lot more goods have arrived here for shipment to London by the Furness line. They include hogs, beans, clover seed, cheese, split peas, split skins and other furs, flour, buckwheat, etc. It is expected that the S. S. Baltimore City will come here in January to take cargo for London, the regular steamers not being able to handle all that is now offering. The Damara is overdue.

Telephone charges in France are to be reduced to five cents for a three-minute conversation within a radius of fifteen miles.

CITY NEWS.

The Chief Event of the Week in St. John.

Together With Correspondence from Correspondents and Exchange.

When ordering the WEEKLY SUN to be sent to the NAME of the POST OFFICE must be sent, and the name of the office to which it is sent.

Remember! The NAME of the office must be sent, and the name of the office to which it is sent.

THE SUN PRINTING

issuing weekly 8,800

WEEKLY SUN, challenge

lation of all papers p

Maritime Provinces. A

make a note of this.

The value of the gold

the steamer Lake Sup

536.

Warren Mace of Ap

cured a portable saw

operate at the head of

—

The funeral of the l

Wilson will take place

2 o'clock instead of 2.30

announced.

—

The ladies of Apoha

oyster and bean supper

evening, in the new hall

fund.

—

The death occurred

Francis G. Jordan, an

old citizen. For many

was accounted in the

—

The ladies of Kings

will hold a grand tur

the public hall there,

entertainment will be

evening.

—

At Hampton Friday

Piers and McLaughlin

of Sussex was fined

of the Scott act and in

ment was sent to jail

—

James Brennan has

police for \$18—twelve

Brennan claims that

ed a special policeman

the exhibition and is

pay.

—

Donald Fraser of

erecting a new mill r

Bridge to manufactur

American market, and

the first class one, and

ready for operation i

no later than March

—

The death occurred

Charles E. Parsons

ness. Deceased for s

charge of the Sun

and was a faithful a

For many years he

the manganese mil

ville.

—

The cotton crop w

year. It is estimate

exceed 6,750,000 ba

amounted to 10,000

prices at this time.

cents per pound, i

Higher prices for co

available.

—

Word was receiv

Friday from Trent

ing that James Ste

lying in a critical

place. He was hurt

derick falling on

hip in two places

between the knee

—

The guests of the

enjoy wild turkey

Mr. Willis, the por