VOL. 17.

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ICHOLS.

ERN AGENCY

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the residence of oth of the parish

ng, Dec. 3rd, Wil-Tuesday, Dec. 4, ary Helen, wife of year of her age, fourth daughter Esq.

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Dec. 5th, at his River road, Oliear of his age ur home

B., on Dec. 5th, Ethel Geraldine, red D. and Mary

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eningitis. Harry. month, Ryan.

IF YOU WANT A Nice useful Christmas Present for your father, mother, sister, brother.

aunt, uncle cousin, friend, or

SWEETHEART

We can supply you with either the useful or ornamental. Embroidered Silk Hdkfs. (with flower) at 10, 15, 20, 25, 35 and 40c. Initial Silk Hdkfs. 20 and 25c. Emb'd Silk Tidies, 65c, 75c and 1.00. Cushion Covers, 70c. Plushesfor fancywork, 25 and 50c. China Silks, 25c. upward.

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Ladies Cloth Jackets from \$2.50 to \$10.00. Prices all reduced.

DOWLING BROS., - - - 95 King St., St. John, N. B.

termed lack of strength.

SIR JOHN WAS SPEAKING.

THE CHIEF

Sir John Thompson Dies in Windsor Castle,

Soon After Being Sworn in an Imperial Privy Councillor.

The News Causes Great Excitement in the City of London.

The Queen's Hearty Welcome Followed by Expressions of Grief.

Never Since the Tragic Death of D'Arcy McGee Has Montreal Been so Excited

Her Majesty, Lord Rosebery, Lord Ripon and Sir Charles Tuper Send Messages

Graceful Tributes to the Worth of Canada's Brilliant Son from Hon. Mr. Laurier, Premier Fielding, Archbishop O'Brien and Others.

Montreal. Dec. 12.-The Star cable says: London, Dec. 12.—Sir John Thompson, the premier of Canada, is dead. He expired suddenly, and heart disease is believed to be the cause of his death. The taking off of Canada's premier occurred at Windsor castle. He had been, not long before death overtook him, sworn in as a privy councillor of the empire. Shortly after the oath was administered by her majesty in person, the end came. The ceremony of swearing in took

place in the presence of the Earl of Ripon and the members of the court Sir John had left London this morn-

made

of his friends to.

MIER.

but Sir John's ill-health was put for-

the Marquis of Breadalbane. These

were present in the ministers' lunch

room when the tragic scene in the

As may well be imagined the news

Several times already today I have

heard the question asked: "Will Sir

Charles Tupper, the high commission-

I had Sir Charles' ideas in this re-

spect told me personally last week.

Then the rumor came from Canada

adian affairs, to be replaced by Sir

les, "is pure fiction." He expressed

the field in such a sudden and sad

I also approached a Canadian today

of the highest eminence now in Lon-

don. I may state that this gentleman

is in a position to obtain news and

views of "the inside track." He said

that the selection of Sir Charles Hib-

bert Tupper as the leader is not im-

THE QUEEN INFORMED.

death within her own castle of the

was broken to her as gently as pos-

probable or impossible.

manner.

er, succeed Sir John Thompson?"

of Sir John Thompson's death is creat-

adjoining writing-room took place.

ing a great sensation at the clubs.

Canada on Wednesday next.

ing for her majesty's residence at Windsor, and before leaving the city he had complained of feeling unwell, HAD NOT SLEPT / WELL

last night. It is supposed the excitement of the ceremony through which he had passed so told on him that he broke down under the strain, for, after leaving the royal presence for the ministers' lunch room in the castle, he again renewed his complaint of the morning that he was feeling unwell.

Luncheon, he said, was out of the question; he could not eat anything and asked to be excused from the table. His companions, including Lord Ripon, signified their sorrow at his state of health, and Sir John was led by one of the royal attendants to the writing room, adjoining the ministers' lunch room. There Sir John sat down on a couch and leaned forward upon his hands. He appeared to be in intense pain and his agitation was also great. Suddenly the sick man rose partly from his couch; he appeared to grope in the darkness; then he

FELL BACK IN A SWOON. Death came with terrible swiftness. The attendant gave the alarm and the ministers at luncheon caught it that Sir John was to retire from Canup. There was a rush for the writing room by the ministers. When the Charles. "This rumor," said Sir Chardoctor, hastily summoned, had reached the side of the prostrate man, life the desire that he would rather "Sir John Thompson is re-enter Canadian politics, and I bedead," was the intelligence that went lieve that idea holds good today, now forth from the place of death. The that Sir John has been called from utmost surprise, dismay and horror prevailed, and expressions of regret were general. It was decided to keep the intelligence from her majesty just then, as the Queen's 'health at present, owing to her increased lameness, is far from good. When the physician

emerged from the TEMPORARY DEATH CHAMBER, he was not prepared to state the real cause of death, but expressed the opinion that it was due to heart disease, aggravated by recent ill health which Sir John had complained of, and by the excitement of the ceremony of premier of her chief colony, the news

the swearing in. I am informed that the inquest to determine the exact cause of death will be held tomorrow, under the re-

jesty will at once send a cable messag of condolence to Lady Thompson. She had given Sir John a most gracicus welcome this morning, and in acknowledging his presence referred to him as the successor of the late Sir John A. Macdonald, not only in office but in the "loyal and courageous policy" of cementing the Canadian dominion closer to the empire. INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN LONDON.

London, Dec. 12.—Even the mighty metropolis of London was astounded today when the tragic news of the death of Sir John Thompson, the Canadian premier, was received from Windsor castle.

In Downing street the astonishment gave place to excitement that was intense. The sensation created in these usually staid and diplomatic quarters was of an unusual order.

For the past two weeks, or, rather, since Thursday fortnight, when Sir John Thompson reached here from Rome, his relations with the colonial office people have been of the most intimate nature, and the news of his death was, therefore, in the nature of a home thrust. It was only yesterday that Sir John Thompson had a conference at the foreign office with the Marquis of Ripon, the colonial secretary, upon the Canadian copyrights question, and last night he was brought before the friends of Canada gulations of the court regarding such and the colonies in London prominent-That Sir John was far from being ly by his remarks at the Colonial Institute upon the intercolonial confera well man was painfully apparent at the Colonial Institute last night. In ence. These facts of themselves were sufficient to attract much attention to making his speech, Sir John was forc-Sir John's presence in London, apart ed to curtail it on account of what he from his being well known here as the Canadian premier and one of the

"I am," said Sir John, "unable to do Behring sea arbitrators. justice to the theme of the Ottawa Therefore the news of his death, enconference." However, he made an tirely unexpected, too, came like a earnest appeal for imperial sympathy bolt from a clear sky. Then, the mantoward the cable and fast line. I ner of his taking off was calculated was present at the meeting, and when to increase the sensation. Sir John had gone to Windsor to take the oath the trembling of his hands and conas one of her majesty's privy councilvulsive movements of his arms and lors, and after this ceremony it was, limbs were plainly noticeable. Duraccording to the bulletin from Wind-

ing his speech, his reception was most sor, death overtook him. cordial. On account of the attack SIR JOHN'S TRIP ABROAD. Sir John brought his speech to rather Sir John left New York for London an abrupt end, but he followed the by the steamship Majestic. He sailed discussion that followed with full interest, laughing at the jokes and at on October 31st, and as I cabled the Star, reached here on Wednesday. Sir John Colomb's attempts to belittle the conference. Then Sir John prompted the following speakers in November 7th, in good health. At that time I saw Sir John Thompson, who denving Sir John Colomb's charge appeared to be the picture of health. His death at that time seemed a rethat Hon. George E. Foster was guilty of a breach of faith im calling for mote contingency. I was informed that Sir John's trip to the Eternal Sir John Thompson had dined at the city was one of a sight-seeing charinstitute before the meeting and at acter.

that time appeared to be in good realth. He was also in good spirits, timent some three weeks, and joined cordially in the talk that here again on November 29th. Since then he has been more or less busily was current. He greeted Lord engaged in business with the colonial Brassey, who had recently been in office and other cares of a semi-official Canada, and his other friends cordialnature. It was announced that the undoubtedly the finest lawyer in Nova ly. He also joined the company at

THE NEWS IN PARIS Paris, Dec. 12.—The sudden death of THE NEWS IN MONTREAL. Sir John Thompson in London has created much talk here in Canadian tragic death of D'Arcy McGee has Judicature act, Judge Thompson was circles. Sir John had a good reputa-Montreal been so moved as when the one of the commissioners who drafttion here, on account of the Behring sea arbitration proceedings and the part he took in them. I learn that it in the commercial metropolis admired was here in Paris that Sir John the great Nova Scotian and all mourn Thompson's health showed the first signs of giving out. He bade his well merited honors and direct from daughter an affectionate farewell the personal greetings of his sovereign. here, and proceeded to Rome, saving At the vice-regal residence the Brithat though he was ill the trip would tish flag was afloat at half mast, and do him good. On his return, however, a feeling of sorrow and gloom prevailhe said that there was no improveed. All dinners have of course been ment and expressed a desire to reach cancelled and no more public festivi-Canada as soon as possible. While ties will take place until after the in Paris, he refused to take part in late premier has been laid at rest. any of the relaxations that are general-The following expressions of sympathy ly indulged in here, on the gounds of illfrom the vice-regal abode is another health. The Canadian office here was evidence of Lord and Lady Aberdeen's besieged for news of the event when kind and thoughtful attention under the first bulletin announcement was such circumstances. His excellency as well as Lady Aberdeen are both London, Dec. 12.-When Sir John distressed at the lamentable intelli-Thompson returned here from Paris. gence of the premier's death. Apart there was a desire on the part of many from their official intercourse with Sir John Thompson, their excellencies LIONIZE THE CANADIAN PREhave been acquainted with him on the occasion of their first visit to Ca-

ward by him as an excuse in refusing a very close and intimate friendship to take part in the many public and subsisted between them. A message of condolence from their private ceremonies to which he was invited. He, had, however, accepted excellencies was at once sent to Lady one invitation to dine with Lord Bras-Thompson, and Lady Aberdeen offered sey this week. Had Sir John Thompto go to Ottawa and personally exson lived, he would have sailed for press to the bereaved widow, her excellency's sympathy. As Lady Thompson has intimated to the Coun-Sir John Thompson went by special tess of Aberdeen that such a visit train from Paddington to WinJsor with Lord Ripon, the secretary of should be much appreciated, her exstate for the colonies: Hon. Arnold Morley, the postmaster general; and

cellency will leave at once for the HON. MR. LAURIER'S TRIBUTE. Montreal, Dec. 12.—Hon. Wilfred Laurier, who was seen by your correspondent, said: To me as well as to everyone else the sudden death of Sir John Thompson has been even more than a shock. Ever since he entered parliament and especially since he took the leadership of the conservative party after the death of Sir John Macdonald, my relations with him, floor of the house of commons, I alfied with the manner he treated his have no views to express as to the his party, but I am sure his loss will lowers. Everyone is familiar with the great qualities he displayed as a public man and our political history offers no example of such a rapid rise as that which marked the career of

Sir John Thompson. SIR JOHN THOMPSON. John S. D. Thompson was born at Halifax, N. S., on the 10th of November, 1844. John Sparrow Thompson, his father, who came from Wat-London, Dec. 12.—When finally it erford, Ireland, was for some time was decided to tell her majesty of the Queen's printer, and afterwards superintendent of the money order system of Nova Scotia, dying at Halifax in 1867. His mother, Charlotte Pottinger, was a native of the north of Scotland. Sir John Thompson was educated in

was called to the Nova Scotia bar in July, 1865, and appointed a Queen's Counsel in May, 1879. He was for six fax, and for five years a member of the board of school commissioners of that city, being for some time chair- istry. man of the board. He was also a sity of Halifax, and for the last two years of his residence in that city was nonorary lecturer in Dalhousie law school on evidence and the construction of statutes.

The government of Nova Scotia was D. Thompson, then thirty-three years of age, entered political life. The ministry had a large majority of the legslature at its back, but it had been weakened in the country by its reckless management of the finances and the scandals that had arisen in the conduct of business. The growing un-popularity of the liberal government at Ottawa was also in favor of the opposition. The occurrence of a vacancy in Antigonish a year before the general election afforded an opportunity to add to the opposition strength in the house. Mr. Thompson consented to run and was elected. The next year the general elections came on and on the same day when the Mackenzie government was swept out of existence at Ottawa the Hill government was beaten in Nova Scotia. A government was formed by Mr. Holmes, with Mr. Thompson as attorney general. Nova Scotia has never been so governed as during the next three years and a half. Municipal government for countles was estabished during that period. The educational system was reorganized. The masterly hand of the attorney general was seen in the orderly form of legislation. Toward the end of the term the government undertook the task of consolidating the railway systems of

the province, and securing the completion of railways which had been eft unfinished and disorganized by the previous government. The scheme, as it appears now, was a good one, but the province was perhaps not ripe for it. Whether it was due to this cause or the fact that the party in the province had turned its attention exclusively to the federal elections which came off at the same time, the government was defeated in 1882. Before this time Mr. Holmes had retired and Mr. Thompson had become premier. Not long after the change of

government. Mr. Thompson was ap-Altogether Sir John was on the con- pointed judge of the supreme court. Sir Leonard Tilley remarked to the Sun yesterday that when Sir Charles Tupper proposed his name for the vacancy on the bench he said Mr. Thompson is a very able man and Canadian premier would sail for home on the 19th instant, to reach, if possible, Ottawa for Christmas.

Scotta, He was still under forty and a hard worker and did not confine his activities to the work on the bench. When it was decided to adopt the Montreal. Dec. 12.—Never since the system of practice now known as the

word reached here that Sir John ed the law. It is pretty well known Thompson was no more. All classes, that the work was practically all his. When the law school connected with Dalhousie was established he took an his sudden taking off in the midst of active part in bringing it into operation. He was one of the lecturers and an active member of the Dalhousie law school while he remained in Halifax. In July, 1882, he resigned office and was appointed one of the judges of the supreme court of Nova Scotia. This office Sir John held until the 25th of September, 1885, when he resigned and was chosen by Sir John A. Macdonald to fill the office of minister of justice in the Canadian cabinet, being elected to represent the county of Antigonish in October of that year. He was re-elected at the general elections of 1887 and 1891. On the death of Sir John Macdonald in June of the year last named, he led the government in the house of commons, Sir John C. Abbott, the pre-

the following year, he was chosen nada in a private capacity in 1890 and PREMIER SIR JOHN THOMPSON. (Daily Sun Editorial, Nov. 26, 1892.) Some part of the success which has attended Sir John Abbott's administraction is due to his sagacity and capacity, but the greater part of the actual work of direction has fallen upon another. So while the retiring premier may congratulate himself, he will be the last to deny to Sir John Thompson the credit whch is his due, as the man who bore the brunt of the conflict. On the 16th of June, 1891, it was announced in the house of commons that Sir J. C. Abbott had accepted the premiership, after the governor general had called upon Sir John Thompson. It was known soon after that the minister of justice had declined in favor of the older man. Many then believed that the minister on whom devolved the duty of defend-

though purely official, have always ing the government and maintaining been of a most agreeable character. its cause in the house of commons In the transaction of business on the ought to have the honor of the premiership and be charged in the sight ways had every reason to be satis- of the world with the full responsibility. More force was given to this friends and opponents. Of course I position from the fact that the acceptance of the first position by a member position he occupied in the ranks of of the senate left the minister of public works of that day leader of the be mourned by every one of his fol- house of commons, and in the circumstances then exsting this was not the most satisfactory arrangement. Matters, however, worked themselves out better than might have been expected. Sir Hector Langevin contented himself with performing in a perfunctory manner the formal duties of his position. From the beginning Sir John Thompson was the real leader of the commons, and after two months he was called to the nominal leadership by the resignation of his colleague. How well he performed the stern duties which fell to him during the

the common schools of Halifax and on in council, but it is perhaps safe the Free Presbyterian Church Acad- to say that the advanced age and ill emy; read law with Henry Pryor, Q. health of the premier has during the C., stipendiary magistrate of Halifax, past year left the minister of justice more the head of the government, so administration, than the first minister, years an alderman of the city of Hali- while doubtless Sir J. C. Abbott exercised his own judgment in such matters as calling new men to the min-

Sir John Thompson is now premier member of the senate of the Univer- in name and fact. After his ministry is formed he will have no more power than before, but he will hold a position of greater dignity, and will be chargeable as leader, whereas heretofore he has only been obliged to assume his share of responsibility as one ed by the late P. C. Hill when J. S. of the ministers. * * * * *

Sir John Thompson is forty-eight in political life, fifteen years in public life, and fourteen in positions of public trust. He was four years attorney general of Nova Scotia, three years a judge of the Nova Scotia supreme court, and has now completed seven years' service as minister of justice of Canada. In all these positions Sir John Thompson won and retained the respect of friend and foe, and he assumes the premiership of Canada with a well-earned reputation for capacity and attainments, and with no stain on his name.

NOTES.

While engaged in the study of law, Sir John filled, for a time, with credit, the position of shorthand reporter to the Nova Scotia legislature.

On his admission to the bar, he soon took a front rank among the legal fraternity of Nova Scotia, and was engaged in many very important cases. He won particular renown for services of a public character in connection with the awards arising out of the Prince Edward Island lands purchase act.

Sir John was retained as counsel on behalf of the United States, to act with the American lawyers before the fishery commission which sat at Halifax in 1877 under the treaty of Washington.

He was the first attorney general of Nova Scotia after the admission of that province into the dominion, who had been actively engaged in practice of his profession. Sir John was married in 1870 to Miss

Annie E. Affleck of Halifax. He leaves five children. One of his sons is a student in the law office of Dalton Mc-Carthy, M. P. Sir John Thompson's first duty on becoming minister of justice was the

of Riel. He was knighted in 1888 for his services on behalf of the British government before the fishery commission at Washington in 1887.

Sir John's latest appearance in behalf of imperial interests was at the Behring Sea commission, which sat in Paris, and the ability he there dis-

the crown

Both at the bar and in parliament Sir John occupied a foremost place as a public speaker and debater. He possessed a rare beauty and fluency of language, aptness of illustration, a refinement and readiness of wit. combined with a musical voice and a forcible, though quiet delivery.

The following is an extract from the speech delivered by Sir John Thompson on the occasion of the unveiling of a statue to Sir John Macdonald, at Hamilton, Ontario, on the 1st of November, 1893:

Ladies and gentlemen—I have performed in the, few minutes that were available to me what I described at the beginning of my observations, as indeed a loving task—a loving task, because we all loved, with all our hearts, the great man whose political principles we followed, whose political principles we believed, and whose statue stands unveiled before you today. But as I have spoken of this duty to you as a task of love, I must tell you that it is a task of sadness too, because in recalling him to memory the voice of affection stirs one's heart so deeply that remembrance of the past, with its personal feelings and personal affections, is almost too much for the man who has this duty to perform. But how much sadder is the task made when I recall that, though but a little over two years ago we laid his body in the tomb, this afternoon, in the city of Montreal, the grave lies open to receive his successor. When I remember that today we are unveiling the statue of one great public man, and at this time tomorrow we shall be laying another great public man—another great son of Canada—in his last resting place upon this earth. The man who succeeded him was worthy to be his successor. Sir John Abbott's great qualities of statesmanship, his great abilities and great desire to serve his country will never be thoroughly understood by the Canadian people because his career as first minister was so short. But in remembering the great desire to serve his country will never be thoroughly understood by the Canadian people because his career as first minister was so short. But in remembering the great desire to serve his country will never be thoroughly understood by the Canadian people because his career as first minister was so short. But in remembering the great desire to serve his country will never be thoroughly understood by the Canadian people because his career as first minister was so short. But in remembering the great love for Canada, the great of contradiction or carping—the great love of Canada and the great patrio mier, having a seat in the senate, and on the resignation of Hon. Mr. Abbott great love of Canada and the great patriotism of these men places upon us who have public duties to discharge, either in connection with the ministry or as simple voters and electors in this country, a great responsibility which we ought to consider well this afternoon. The sight of that statue of the departed leader in your public place, and the memory of the man who succeeded him in public life as premier of the dominion of Canada—the memories of these, which will do honor to this country, I care not what political or personal failings they may have had, place upon us the responsibility of do honor to this country, I care not what political or personal failings they may have had, place upon us the responsibility of carrying on—you as electors, us as public men—the task which they laid before them, and 'n the execution of which they strove with the genius of master hands, guided by the inspiration of heaven, which falls upon truly patriotic men. I thank you, citizens of Hamilton, for the noble work which you have done in erecting the first statue to Sir Sir John Macdonald. Addressing this vast assemblage which is here to see that statue unveiled. I beseech you that you will learn by looking upon that figure the lessons which he whom it represents desired that his countrymen should learn and should practice: devotion to the interests of Canada our country and the determination that the banner of England shall centinue to wave over this country as long as time shall last. Haw fortunate should we be, how fortunate would any man be could he leave as his immediate successor did "not only the record of great achievements, but the traditions of personal affection and social charm." Whether this may be our reward or not, let us steadfastly pursue in the future of this country the principles of the great men whom I have mentioned, and, in the words of Lord Rosebery, in unveiling the statue to the late Sir John Macdonald in the cathedral of duties which fell to him during the country the principles of the great men whom memorable session of 1891—more severe duties than any leader of the house of commons has faced since the founding of the dominion—is a matter of history. No one knows outside what goes commons has faced since the founding of the dominion—is a matter of his-

Ottawa, Dec. 12.—Search the whole range of British history as one may, it would be impossible to find a record of a more tragic ending to a far as regards questions of policy and brilliant career than that which closed the life of Canada's premier, Sir John Thompson. Words fail to adequately express the intensity of the gloom which is hanging over Ottawa tonight, as well as over the whole country. Here, at the very centre of thought and action, at the point whence emanate those laws which are framed for the good or ill of the country, one is better able to realize the extent of the sad calamity than perhaps any other place in the dominion.

It was at Ottawa that all Canada looked this morning for confirmation years old. He has been twelve years of the sad intelligence from London, and yet capitolians had the first intimation through the same sources as had Halifax, St. John or Victoria. When first press messages came to hand, the news ran through the city like a flash, and it must be confessed

scarcely a citizen believed it. The sad news was carried to the acting premier, Hon. Mr. Bowell, by his messenger, John Carleton. "It cannot be true," was the startled reply. "It is a mere newspaper rumor." Sanford Fleming, who was in the

minister's office at the time, immediately left, saying that he would wire to Mr. Hosmer, general manager of the C. P. R. telegraph, to have the authority for the despatch to be examined. After a long and trying wait, Mr. Hosmer sent this message: "Report from London of Sir John Thompson's death has been confirm-

Almost simultaneously his excellency sent a telegram to the acting premier: "Let me offer an exchange with you and other members of the government expressions of deep grief and condolence concerning this irreparable loss." Meanwhile official messages began to

pour in. Sir Charles Tupper cabled the acting premier as follows: "You will all be shocked to learn that our dear friend, Sir John Thompson, died at Windsor Castle today, where he went by the Queen's demand to be sworn in to the privy council. went by the Queen's command to be to dine and sleep there tonight. I am now going immediately to make such arrangements as are required by this terrible calamity. Have requested Griffin to break the sad news to Lady Thompson

When Sir Charles Tupper's confirm-

atory message came the last vestige defence in the house of the execution

The defence in the house of the execution Bowell laid the despatch on his desk he burst into tears. His two colleagues, Hon. Messrs. Costigan and Foster, who were with him, were also very much affected. Douglas Stewart, the dead premier's private secretary, entered the room. He had just left Lady Thompson, and was asked to return with Mr. Bowell and Mr. Fester to break the sad news. Meantime some inkling of the terrible calamity had reached Lady Thompson A brainless idiot having heard the news up tewn, called up the premier's late residence by telephone and asked if any news had been received of Sir. John's death. It was a trying hour for the stricken widow until the final intelligence came. The grief of Lady Thompson and her family as the terrible truth finally dawned on them is far too sacred a thing to parade before the world. Whatever Sir John Thompson was to his country he was infinitely more to his devoted and affectionate wife and children. He was all the world to them and a veil must there-Ladies and gentlemen-I have performed fore be drawn over the agony of their stricken hearts. Naturally the ministers were anxious to learn some particulars as to the circumstances surrounding the sad event, and this came to hand in a message from Mr.

Hosmer, as follows: Later-London advices state Sir John Thompson left Paddington station at noon by special train with Lord Ripon, and other cabinet ministers apparently in excellent health, and sanguine spirits. Sir John was the first to arrive at the station where he waited on the platform for half an hour before the others came. At the time the train started Sir John did not show any signs of fatigue or excitement. His appearance and manner did not give the slightest indication that he was suffering from any illness. Upon the arrival of the train at Windsor the party were conveyed by carriages in waiting to the council chamber where Sir John was in due form made a member of the council.

At conclusion of the deliberations, the councillors adjourned for lunch. Sir John accompanying his fellowmembers. Hardly had lunch been concluded when Sir John showed signs of illness, so alarming that it was deemed advisable to send for a physician. A messenger was despatched for Dr. Ellisons, one of the surgeons-in-ordinary to the household at Windsor, who arrived immediately, but his labor was unavailing to save Sir John's life. Taken with appalling weakness he expired. The circle of ministers did all that their wisdom could suggest to (Continued on Page 4.)

LEARN SHORTHAND

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Grace-Are you sure she loves you ? Dick-Positive. She said she would rather have me save my money than buy her a Christmas present.—Harlem