POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

A MILITANT SPEECH.

EMPEROR WILLIAM PRAISES THE ARMY AND PLEADS FOR A NAVY.

Flags of Battle Dedicated in the "Hall of Glories"—Germany Needs a Navy to Take Her Proper Place as a Great World Power—The Emperor Will Have It.

Berlin, Jan. 1.—Emperor William, at the New Year's parade today, addressed the officers of the garrison as folows:—

"The first day of the new century sees our army kneeling before the Lord of Hosts, and verily if any one has especial reason this day for bowing down before God it is our army. A glance at our standard suffices as an explanation for they are the embodiment of our history."

In what condition did the past century, at its dawn, find our army? The glorious army of Frederick the Great had slept upon its laurels, fossilized among all the petty details of pipe-clay, led by superannuated and inefficient generals, with officers unaccustomed to useful work and lost in débauch, luxury and foolish arrogance. In many long years of bitter servitude God taught the people to look to itself and, under the pressure of the foot of the proud conqueror, our people endured in itself the most sublime thought that it is the highest honor to dedicate ones blood and purse to the Fatherland in her armed service. Form and life were given it by my great grandfather, new laurels crowned the newly created army and its youthful banners, but universal military service only attained its true significance through our great departed Emperor.

So, will I, unerringly, carry on and carry through the work of reorganizing my navy, in order that it may be justified in standing by the side of my land forces, and that by it the German Empire may also be in a position to win the place which it has not yet attained."

The day broke dark, cold and foggy, with a drizzling rain, but the great ceremony of awakening the city was nevertheless performed successfully by the military bands and drum and fife corps of the whole garrison, marching at the quick-step from the castle to the Brandenburg gate and back, rousing the population with deafening echoes. The Emperor and Empress, as usual, were early about. The significant act of re-dedicating the flags of the Prussian army which occurred in the forenoon, was a most solemn ceremony. His majesty with the four eldest princes walked briskly over from the castle to Rhumes Halle, "Hall of Glories," in whose interior court, in the presence of Germany's Emperor and princes, the act took place. The flags were piled up before an altar, specially erected, where the Protestant and Catholic army chaplains performed the dedicatory rites. The Emperor spoke kindly to Field Marshal Blumenthal 86 years old, who was present.

The Empress drove up in a coach and six with the two youngest princes, Oscar and Joachim, and the little princesses, all of them witnessing the scene below from a window overlooking the court.

The sign and countersign given out by the Emperor was Koenigsberg-Berlin, symbolically typifying Prussia's rise during the century.

The decree awarding each flag a new ornament clasp and ribbon went into effect forthwith this afternoon, each regiment marching with its flags thus decorated. A similar decree was published today by the Prince Regent of Munich and other German rulers.

It was noticed that during the re-dedication the Emperor addressed kindly words to Prince Frederick Leopold, who is here for a few days from his banishment in Cassel.

The Emperor's address during the exercises was considered another deeply significant expression of his majesty's firm intention to maintain the empire in its integrity. The passage affirming the Emperor's will to preserve Germany's unity and indivisibility and where he said he would continue in spite of all hindrances to make the navy as powerful as the army made the deepest impression and are this evening, commented upon liberally in diplomatic circles.

His majesty delivered his address in a high pitched, resonant strident voice.

During the afternoon hours the Emperor called upon the ministers and princes. The United States ambassador, Mr. A. J. White and Mrs. White being out calling themselves, the Emperor failed to meet them personally at their residence on Senn-Strasse.

The American colony kept the day orthodoxly. Pastor Dichie held a reception and Consul General Mason and Mrs. Robins did the same. The rest of the Americans, together with all Berlin, were out calling all day.

Mr. White informed the correspondent of the Associated Press that the Emperor, at the Cercle, addressed him with particular kindness and at considerable length. His majesty expressed great satisfaction that relations with the United States during the year 1899 were so greatly improved and that so many obstacles to a better understanding between the two nations had been removed. He said that he with the rest of Germany had been deeply and appreciatively touched at various passages in the president's message.

The new U. S. Consul at Hanover, Mr. J. E. White, has arrived here and Special Treasury Agent Partello has returned home.

WHITE HOUSE RECEPTION.

Brilliant Function Inaugurates the Social Season at Washington.

Washington, Jan. 1.—Beneath a sky as bright as that above Cuba and in a wind as cold as the Arctic, over 2,000 citizens stood in line at the White House gates today waiting to pay their respects to the president of the United States after the brilliant official reception which ushered in the new year and marked the opening of the social season in Washington.

There have been larger crowds in the past at the White House gatherings but few functions of the sort have been more brilliant and in none have the crowds been better handled with less confusion or less of feminine resentment for dainty toilettes disarranged in the crush.

Beginning promptly at 11 a. m. the ceremony was concluded at 1.15, at which time 3,354 guests had passed down the line. Mrs. McKinley was present despite her feeble health. She remained in the blue parlor only through the strictly official section of the programme, retiring then as had been previously arranged. With the flush of excitement on her usually pale face, she looked bright and happy as she led the cabinet procession down the corridor with the president to the blue room. The brilliant lights reflected from the crystal chandeliers overhead, the twinkle of tiny electric globes through the heavy draperies of smilax and the jungle of palms and foliage plants that walled the red carpeted corridor made an excellent stage setting for the official procession as it moved down the stairs and through to the blue parlor where the receiving party was to take its stand.

Mrs. McKinley bowed and smiled to the little crowd of favored spectators who filled the end of the corridor to witness this opening act of the day's ceremony. As she turned into the blue room she kissed the tips of her white gloved fingers to some of the children who waved their hands to her from a point of vantage near the door. The troublesome question of precedence between the army and navy was settled in favor of the former General Miles leading the military contingent with Adjutant General Corbin at his left side. After the army had passed in review, Admiral Dewey with the venerable Admiral Melville on his arm, led the naval line. Mrs. Dewey was escorted on the arm of Secretary Long. The diplomatic corps which headed the list of guests, was, as always, the show feature of the reception. Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador, and Dean of the corps, led the way. The display of uniforms was brilliant, Turkish fez, gilded orders of continental powers, the fur trimmed tunics and high polished boots of the Russians, and the queer, sage green, gold encrusted uniforms of the Japanese and ermine trimmed silken robes of the Koreans and Chinese, all combined to form a picture of unusual brilliancy.

Following these, the American officials, judges of the supreme court, senators and representatives, department chiefs and the like, made a longer, if less striking procession. The reception to the general public concluded the function.

KILLED ON THE BELGRAVIA.

A Young Nova Scotian Lost His Life While Working on Her Saturday.

Levi Boudreau, a young man belonging to Tusket Wedge, Yarmouth county, N. S., received fatal injuries while working Saturday afternoon on the steamer Belgravia, at Anthony's Cove, Red Head road. Messrs. E. Lantalum & Co., who own the wreck of the steamer, have had men engaged for some time stripping the iron from the vessel. A partly new crew was put on recently, comprising a number of young men from Tusket Wedge. Among them was Boudreau, who went to work on the Belgravia on Saturday, for the first time.

The men were knocked off their regular work earlier than usual in the afternoon, so that they could lay in a supply of coal for the cook—enough to last over Sunday. The coal is in the hold. Several men formed a chain and passed the coal up by hand to the deck. Boudreau was the lower man. He raised a lump of coal above his head to the next man. Just then he slipped and fell backward, striking the small of his back on a projecting beam or piece of iron. The coal fell from his hands and cut his face, then striking him on the chest.

He was able to ascend the ladder to the deck and walk ashore and up to the house where the men engaged in the work live. It was asked if he thought he had not better go to the hospital. He said no; that he was not hurt much, but shortly afterwards it developed that he was injured more than he thought. He grew worse and it was decided to bring him in to the hospital.

A mattress was secured and placed in Mr. William Anthony's sled, and Mr. Anthony and Captain Boyd drove into town with the injured man.

When they reached the hospital they assisted him to alight, and with their aid he was able to walk into the building. But as he was being placed in bed he suddenly expired.

Coroner Berryman was notified and enquired into the circumstances. He had Murray Boudeau, Simon Porter and Harry LeBlanc—three of the workmen—come into the city, and heard their relation of the facts, and decided that an inquest was not necessary. He gave permission for burial, and Messrs. Lantalum have made the funeral arrangements with Mr. P. Fitzpatrick. The body will be taken to Tusket Wedge by boat this morning.

Mr. Boudreau was but 25 years of age and unmarried. It is said this was the first time he had left home and partly came here with the intention of seeing the country. His companions speak in high terms of him. Mr. James Lantalum telegraphed the sad news of his death to his parents yesterday afternoon.

The Ring.

New York, Jan. 1.—"Kid" McCoy again placed himself in the championship class by defeating Peter Maher in a short, well fought battle of five rounds before the Coney Island Sporting Club this afternoon. The fight was scheduled for 25 rounds and the purse was to have been $20,000, but the attendance was not as large as had been expected, and before the fight was commenced the principals agreed that the winner should receive the gross gate receipts.

New York, Jan. 1.—According to the Times the Coney Island Sporting Club lost $1,000 on the fight, McCoy received $12,000 and Maher $4,000, the men having agreed to fight for the gross receipts. There were 4,500 spectators present.

PRESIDENT BAKER TO BE BURIED IN YARMOUTH.

Boston, Jan. 1.—The body of Hon. Loran Baker, late president of the Yarmouth Steamship Co., will be sent to Yarmouth tomorrow on the steamer Boston. Mr. Baker was found dead in his berth in a sleeping car on the "Owl" train from New York when it arrived in Boston yesterday.

CUT THIS OUT and send to us with 5c. silver and you will get by mail a GOLDEN BOX OF GOODS that will bring you in MONEY in a month than anything else in America. A. W. RINEY, T Salem-Yar. N.S.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

A REVIEW AND FORECAST OF BUSINESS ON THIS CONTINENT.

The Prosperity of Last Year Will Be Duplicated in Nineteen Hundred—Business Has Recovered From the Recent Panic and is now on a Better Basis than ever Before.

New York, Dec. 30.—The squall in Wall street has come and gone and the atmosphere is much the clearer for it. It marked the culmination of a long period of liquidation which began with the death of Governor Flower. His decease deprived the market of its most magnetic and aggressive leader; and, while many stocks reached their highest figures subsequently, yet the bull market then received its first serious setback and the upward movement of prices thenceforth became more erratic and less pronounced. Speculation for the rise, however, continued with more or less vigor; particularly in the industrials, until checked by the pinch in the money market which resulted in last week's panic.

Prices touched a still lower level on Friday, December 22, but the panic was at its worst December 18. The declines were much the most severe in the industrials, not only in points but proportionately. Many of the industrials sold at about one-half of their best prices, while some lost fully two-thirds and over of their previous market value. On the other hand railroad shares (excepting local tractions) declined only about 20 per cent. and less on the average, compared with the highest of 1899, showing much greater stability than industrials as investments, and proving the necessity for the discrimination against the latter so often insisted upon in these advices. As already said the position of the market has been much improved by the late decline; weeding out soft spots; transferring stocks from weak into strong hands, and affording a fresh and better basis for new speculation. In some respects we should have liked the liquidation to have been more complete, as a few weak spots still remain; but the general situation is so satisfactory that any unfavorable developments in these quarters would have little effect.

The sharp recovery of the last few days has been somewhat too rapid, being materially accelerated by short covering. As for the future of the market it is now quite promising. The year closes with business in exceptionally sound condition. Thus far there are no indications of overtrading or over-expansion of credits. Merchandise values are on a higher basis and labor is everywhere well employed at good and in numerous cases at higher wages. The phenomenal activity in the iron trade still continues, and shows no signs of abatement. Production of pig iron, enormous as it is, has failed to outrun consumption, which is receiving a tremendous stimulus from the many new uses to which iron is applied and through filling the gap caused by years of economy. Many of the big steel companies are now running upon orders received some time ago, which will keep them busy until the middle of 1900, if not later. It is known that numerous contracts are now held up pending lower prices; so that the prospects of continued actiyity are excellent. Other lines of industry also show great pressure of orders; all of which means continued large earnings for American railroads during the coming year. For railroads the outlook is especially encouraging. The majority of these properties are now organized upon a satisfactory basis; our best roads are in better physical and financial condition than ever before; earnings are constantly increasing, while the train cost per mile is as steadily decreasing. Labor has already received a share of present prosperity, and stockholders have a right to expect better returns. Several of the cheap stocks are now approaching a dividend basis and promise to become speculative favorites; while many of the older dividend-payers will be gradually absorbed by investors and taken out of the market.

The monetary situation is much improved. Preparations for January disbursements, which will reach considerably over the usual $150,000,000, were safely passed. Much relief has been afforded by Secretary Gage's efforts to counteract the effect of treasury operations, which were taking millions out of circulation and encouraging panic by contraction at a time when expansion was most urgent. Instead of abuse, Secretary Gage is entitled to high credit by intelligent men for judicious action in averting a panic that would have wrought widespread disaster upon labor as well as capital. Currency will now begin to return from the interior with growing freedom. There is no fear of a scarcity of gold, the world's production going on at a rate which renders the temporary stoppage of Transvaal supplies a matter of no serious importance. What the requirements of Europe will be and how much gold we shall export it is impossible to say. Much depends upon the course of the Transvaal war, which is likely to be of longer duration than at first expected, though with the same conclusion—that of victory to British arms. For some time to come the money market is not likely to be a bear factor in stocks. As this was the chief cause of December's break, the outlook has improved just in proportion as monetary difficulties have disappeared. The new year opens with bright prospects for a better market, yet the advance is likely to be accompanied with more frequent reactions than were experienced in 1899. The big men have taken on large lines of stocks on the recent break, and they will not part with them at anything like present figures.

If there are no more failures the bear campaign is over, because the violent liquidation during the last week has about exhausted itself. What weak spots have come to the surface have been entirely with people who have been holders of industrial securities, who have found it difficult to obtain money thereon. Those who had good railroad stocks have nothing to fear, because the prosperity of all transportation companies is phenomenal at the present time and likely to continue all through the coming year, thus insuring a continuation of their dividend-earning capacity. The industrials, for speculative operations or as collateral for loans, are out of fashion, consequently operators in Wall street will be apt hereafter to give their attention almost exclusively to railroad properties, which will give them a better backing and greater activity than they had when the interests were divided between railroads and industrials. The best evidence of a favorable turn in the market is that buying orders for cash commenced soon after the Monday panic and increased daily thereafter, induced by the lower grade of values. This buying brought in considerable money from all parts of the country where the orders came from. I am quite of the opinion that the worst is over, and that breaks hereafter will be followed by quick rallies, in which event the basis for a permanently improving market will soon be established. The turn in the market towards betterment came very opportunely, as it carried with it to Wall street a feeling of Christmas cheer and good will. Out of every hundred property owners 98 are naturally and constitutionally bulls and have something at stake, and therefore will not grieve if the remaining two bears are made uncomfortable. Indeed, it would not be a sad thing if they would hibernate for the balance of the winter. The improvement of values affects directly a large proportion of our population and will lend a better zest to the holiday festivities in thousands of homes. We may now feel confident of the continued prosperity of our great country. The business of the country is in the most flourishing condition in our history—the railroads have enough traffic in sight to insure at least another year of wonderful returns—wheels are humming all over the land. We can well turn our consideration away from the now past shaking down to the bright future. The squall has come and gone, and the situation is the better for it now it is over, because stronger owners of stocks have supplemented weaker ones; the process to bring it about was savage liquidation. It is like cutting off a dog's tail—it can't be done over again. The liquidation had to come as a matter of fact, because the enthusiastic talkers and believers in the prosperity of the country over-banked themselves on a credit basis. These people have been the cause and the victims of this panic. They were unable to realize the new conditions prevailing. They bought stocks at sky-high prices on a 2 per cent money basis, which is the present value of money all over the world, and well employed at that. While it is well to be conservative in the immediate future, still I am quite of the opinion that we have turned the corner and that the lower level for stock will take us over into the new year on a rising market again. To our clients and friends everywhere, we wish a very happy and prosperous New Year. The one just closed has brought to this country the greatest prosperity in its history and we begin in the new one with promise of even greater achievements, in which may you all fully share.

DROWNING NEAR CHARLOTTETOWN.

Charlottetown, Dec. 29—One of the saddest calamities in the history of Mount Stewart, 18 miles from here, on East River, occurred last evening shortly before 7 o'clock. Percy Clark and Aeneas McDonald went to enjoy an evening's skating with other skaters about the railway bridge.

The river is about 200 yards wide. There had been only one night's frost and the ice was not safe, especially in the centre of the stream where a current of fresh water weakened it.

Clark, Luther Coffin, Aeneas McDonald and several others, after arriving on the river, skated about for a while and sat down on the ice.

Shortly after Coffin came up to McDonald and told him that Clark had broken through. They at once went to his rescue. Coffin, who was in the lead skated close to the edge of the hole which was about eight feet across. He was much excited and went in also. McDonald, when about ten yards away, took off his coat and going nearer passed it repeatedly to Clark, but Clark failed to catch it. John McCaskill now came up with a pole and give it to McDonald, who with this succeeded in bringing Coffin upon the ice.

Clark, however, was evidently too benumbed to attempt to catch the pole but all the time his head and breast were above water, though his hands were not. He did not sink until after Coffin was safe. A boat was secured and a party of men went to grapple for the body. After half an hour's work it was brought to the surface and taken to Clark's store, where Coroner Toombs inspected the remains. The body was afterwards removed to the home of the deceased. Percy Clark was the eldest son of S. C. Clark and was 23 years of age.

THEFT OF A VALISE.

Dorchester, N. B., Dec. 29.—A rather bold piece of thievery took place on the Quebec express the night before last, J. D. Brown, a young gentleman of this place, returning from Amherst, took a seat in the vestibule smoker of the first-class car in which he placed his overcoat and valise. Mr. Brown left the smoker to speak to a friend in the main car and on returning to his seat, as the train pulled out of Sackville station, he found the valise, which contained over $40 worth of clothing, etc., gone. Questioning the occupants of the car he learned that a traveller, who got off at Sackville, had taken the valise. Yesterday, hearing no word of the missing article, Mr. Brown went to Sackville to trace his property. When getting off the train he confronted a fellow traveller of the previous evening about to board the train, carting three valises, one of which, Mr. Brown recognized as his. He accosted the man who handed over the valise. On opening it Brown found that a greater part of his property had been removed and packages of patent medicine substituted. He asked the man for the missing goods, but the latter claimed to know nothing about them. He was then arrested and taken before Justice Cahill. Examination of the other valises disclosed a greater part of the stolen property. Several articles bearing the owner's name had disappeared altogether. The culprit proved to be a patent medicine vender named Wallace, hailing from Nova Scotia, who has been selling his medicines around Sackville for a month past. Wallace was sent up for trial by the justice.

THE WEST GREETS THE EAST

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 1, 1900.

To the Daily Telegraph:—

Vancouver, the greatest port of the West, wishes the winter port of the East, a prosperous New Year.

The World.

ST. JOHN'S SOLDIERS.

MAIL ARRIVES AT ST. JOHN SATURDAY FROM CAPE TOWN.

Fred. Withers of Paddock Street Has Been Made a Corporal—the Boys Tell of Life on Shipboard and their Experiences as Soldiers of the Queen.

New Year's greetings came to bring joy to many families in St. John who have loved ones fighting for Queen and Empire in the Canadian contingent in South Africa. A mail arrived from Cape Town Saturday afternoon and there was quite a large number of envelopes bearing the Cape Colony postage stamp. Extracts from some of the letters from St. John's soldier boys are here given. They are written on special paper bearing the name of the contingent and the Maple Leaf.

Captain F. C. Jones has written home a very interesting letter, dated 24 hours after the arrival of the Sardinian at Cape Town. Captain Jones complains of the accommodation aboard the Sardinian. Five hundred of the contingent were compelled to sleep under the water line in bunks that looked like pigeon holes. The balance slept on the deck in hammocks. The officers were quartered in rooms seven feet square, with four officers to a room. Three-quarters of this space was taken up with a wash stand and bunks, and it was a work of art to dress in such limited space. Before reaching the equator the weather was very warm but after passing the equatorial district it became quite cool. The orders, upon starting out, were that no man should be allowed on deck but this was afterwards rescinded. Trousers and shirt was the order of the drill. Six days out George Adams was appointed corporal but was caught smoking a cigarette at the foot of the gangway and was reduced to the ranks.

Captain Jones writes that he met with a slight accident early on the voyage, having been hit in the groin with a stake but is now in good health. They had plenty of provisions but before reaching Cape Town the meats, etc., spoiled. There was, he said, enough tobacco, etc., left over for the return trip.

Capt. B. R. Armstrong, of the 3rd R. C. A., also received a letter from Fred Withers and it conveyed the pleasing intelligence that a few days previous to landing at Cape Town he had been read out in orders as a corporal and is now Corporal Withers. Companies F, G and H were under orders to remain aboard ship at Cape Town while the rest went ashore into camp. This was because there was not a full supply of khaki uniforms. He told of a lively time the contingent had while they were crossing the equator.

Mr. J. Wetmore received a letter from John Williams, of the contingent.

Mrs Patrick Walsh, of Paradise Row, received a letter from her son John, who was an artilleryman here and joined the Canadian contingent. He writes under date November 29, from Cape town. He says that he has got over lonesomeness. The weather was lovely and they can go about barefooted on the ship. They have been steadily at target practice, and Mr. Walsh says he has improved in shooting so that he can now make 38 or or 39 points out of 40. At time of writing they were in hopes of being sent to Ladysmith. He tells of the good appearance of the men in their khaki uniforms, and says that each carries 120 rounds of ammunition. He closes with wishes for a merry Christmas and a happy New Year for the folks at home.

Mrs. Withers of Paddock street, whose son Fred is among the Canadians fighting for the empire, has a letter from him, dated on board the Sardinian, 650 miles from Cape Town, and under date of Sunday, November 26. All was hurry and bustle he says, as they approach land, which they expected to reach on the next Wednesday. He tells of being corporal of the watch on board the previous night, and says it is a disagreeable job—duty from 8 p. m. to 8 a. m. Each company placed six men on the night watch. He tells of the length of time it takes for a letter to reach home, and says a number of St. John boys were planning to chip in and send a cablegram from Cape Town if possible. He continues, "We are fairly well fed, but so much crowded that there is no comfort eating. * * * I don't know what it is to eat with a knife, fork, and spoon all at the same time or with clean hands—not since I left home. It is not safe to have them all together or you would not have them again; they'd steal the eyes out of your head. Last night when I was acting my rounds one of the men on watch on this deck called my attention to a fellow sneaking along between some of the tables and we went up and stopped him and asked him what he was doing. He said he was looking for something to eat. That looked so reasonable that I just took his name and company. Then we went to the place where the watch saw him first. The watch said he saw him stooping over a man. I woke the man and asked him to see if he had lost anything. He said he hadn't. This morning I heard that this fellow lost money and I went to him. He said when he felt in his pockets this morning he missed £2, and now I don't know whether to have that fellow arrested or not.

The letter is interrupted by the crowding of the men in for supper, at which "we had sardines and mincemeat as extras"—and is continued after the meal. "We were paid off Friday mostly in gold. I got five sovereigns, one half sovereign and some silver. We can't buy anything aboard but soap. The canteen is sold out. All the St. John boys are well. Wishes for a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year close the letter."

Mr. Withers also wrote to his brother, Captain Nelson Witners. In this he says his banjo comes in well and has been borrowed, once by one of the officers for use in the Sunday services. He says he would not be a soldier as a means for a living. He tells of losing his pocket book with 11 sovereigns in it, and its being returned by one who found it. As to general discipline, he says some 50 offenders are before the colonel every day.

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Rose Dentine Tooth Powde

Thoroughly Cleansing an Perfectly Harmless.

A unique combination of several elements, all of which are selected, because of their purity and excellence in cleansing and preserving the teeth, 10 cents per packet.

Send us your name and address, and we will send you two dozen to sell to your friends. Return the money when all are sold, and we will give you this elegant watch and chain Free. We also give violins, air rifles, gold rings, etc.

National Manufacturing Co. DEPT 25. TORONTO.

LOCAL NEWS

There were 755 deaths in St. John in 1899, an excess of 76 over the number who passed away in 1898.

Clearing House returns for the week ending December 28 were $600,925; corresponding week last year, $507,408.

Statistics.—There were 14 marriages in the city last week. The births numbered 34, males and females in equal number.

Big Increase.—The customs revenue for St. John for December was $68,211.42, an increase of $13,738.83, as compared with December, 1898.

Ship Sold.—Ship Charles, owned by Mr. F. E. Sayre and others, has been sold to Archibald Ross, London, and will remain on the St. John register.

Postoffices.—A new postoffice has been opened at Peel, Carleton county, A. L. Stickney, postmaster; and Wilmot Parish, Mrs Janet Cunningham in charge.

Ladies Orange Association.—Dominion Lodge No. 18, L. O. B. A., has presented Mr. John Kennedy, guardian of the lodge, with a handsome mahogany Columbia chair.

Business Transfer.—G. H. Burnett, who for the last 17 years has been connected with The S. Hayward Co., has bought out the hardware business at 45 Germain street, lately owned by Mr. Jacob J. Seely.

Will Go to Dawson.—In order to give his personal supervision to the development of his company's claims, Mr. W. E. Skillen will leave St. Martins early in the year for Dawson. He will return after spending the summer there.

Schooner Ashore—Mr. R. W. Williams received word Monday that the schooner Juno, Capt. Glaspy, is ashore at Middleton and is being stripped. She is owned by Mr. Williams, and was bound from Joggins to Digby with coal.

Police Court Figures.—During 1899 the police court dealt with 1,433 cases, as against 1,392 in the previous year. There were 882 drunks, as against 823 in 1898. The receipts were $3,117 65, as against $3,406 90 in the preceding year.

The Mispec Pulp Mill.—The St. John Sulphite Company's fine pulp mill at Mispec is in operation day and night, and could readily find sale for more than its output. Quite a lot is being sent to the United States. During the last month 800 tons were sent to that market by the C. P. R. from Carleton.

Will Get Gold Medals—The United States, on recommendation of U. S. Consul Myers, will present to Fred. C. Lahey, Richard B. Cline, Robert Murray, Wm. Scott, Edward Lahey, Alfred Bennett, Robert Nichol and Edward Kelly a gold medal for their heroic conduct in rescuing the crew of the schooner Hazel Dell.

Big Educational Gathering—Halifax will probably have the American Institute of Instruction to meet in Halifax next July. Hon. M. S. Stone, state superintendent of education for Vermont, writes Superintendent McKay, asking whether accommodation, etc., could be had in Halifax for their annual convention. If the meeting takes place here, it means that some 600 to 800 will attend.—[Acadian Recorder.

Rectory Burned.—The rectory at Rothesay, occupied by the Rev. Allan W. Daniel, was destroyed by fire Wednesday morning. Mr. Daniel's furniture was saved. The building, which was a wooden story and a half structure, was insured for $1,000 in the Commercial Union, while the furniture was insured for $600 in the same company. The rectory was owned by the New Brunswick Real Estate and Loan Company.

Changes in C. P. R. Service.—After Sunday next, December 31st, transcontinental trains will run as follows: Number 1 (Pacific Express) westbound, will leave Montreal daily except Sunday, arrive at Winnipeg daily except Tuesday, and daily from Winnipeg to Vancouver. Number 2 (Atlantic Express) eastbound, daily as at present, Vancouver to Winnipeg, and daily except Friday from Winnipeg, arrive at Montreal daily except Sunday.

December Wedding.—A pretty home wedding was celebrated at the residence of Samuel Givan, Waterloo street, on Wednesday afternoon, when Mr. Givan's daughter, Lillian, was united in marriage to James S. McAfee, of Haverhill, Mass. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. O. Raymond, and only near friends and relatives were present. Mr. and Mrs. McAfee were passengers by the afternoon train for Haverhill, Mass., where they will reside. The groom is an old St. John boy and has many friends here.

How Natal Got Its Name.

South America was discovered by the Portuguese, who were searching for an ocean road to India. Bartholomew Dias was the commander of the two little ships that formed the expedition in 1486. Eleven years later De Gama took another Portuguese fleet south. He discovered Natal on Christmas day, and thus named it in consequence.