NG HEARSES

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Had Strange Career—

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RUBBERS,
ON."

PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Jan. 30.—The house got down to solid work today, holding both afternoon and evening sessions. Both were devoted to consideration of private bills, Mr. Lancaster's amendment to the railway act, intended to provide better protection at level crossings, occupying the bulk of the time.

Before this came up Mr. Guthrie (South Wellington) introduced his bill providing against the intimidation of electors by their employers. The bill proposed forbids any employer even to canvass his employes for political purposes, and applies to all individuals or companies employing labor in any capacity. It was read the first time.

The resolution of Mr. Smith, labor leader for Nanaimo, favoring the introduction of an act to register union labels and to punish infringement was carried, and the bill read the first time. Smith pointed out that a similar act was in force in Great Britain and in 31 of the American states. It could not injure employers, he said, as a union label could not be used on any article without the consent of the manufacturer. Judging from ejaculatory comment on both sides the house does not view with favor the proposal to grant such rights to any but incorporate bodies.

Mr. Lancaster's bill, which was shelved last session, is to amend the present railway act so that trains shall not run through thickly populated districts, cities, towns and villages unless the track is fenced or properly protected. He pointed out that the present law has been decided by the supreme court to be inoperative and that trains can run anywhere as fast as the company pleases without providing any protections whatever unless the railway commission issues a special order for each particular crossing. As Mr. Lancaster inadvertently worded it to the amusement of the house "they can kill you as often as they please and not pay a cent." The passage of a general law such as his amendment was, he claimed, the only remedy for the wholesale slaughter which marks crossings under the present conditions.

Emmerson opposed the measure on the ground that conditions were so various that a general law would be in many cases unfair. Where conditions were dangerous the power of a remedy was vested in the railway commission, which had a power of its own motion to look after such matters.

Mr. Fowler, in supporting Lancaster, criticized Emmerson and his arguments unmercifully. The railway commission as it is now couldn't handle anything, he said, and even if it was in good order, it was ridiculous to suppose that it could parade around through the country investigating every railway crossing, and if residents near dangerous crossings had to look there for a remedy they would have to wait years in each case. He favored a general law such as proposed by Lancaster.

W. F. McLean and German (liberal, of Welland) also supported the amendment, and Demers (St. John and Iberville) spoke in opposition.

At six o'clock the house rose to resume the discussion at 8 o'clock.

THE FIRST EVENING SESSION.

The first evening session was marked by the first division of this parliament. The vote was taken on an amendment moved by the minister of justice that Mr. Lancaster's bill be referred back to the railway committee for further consideration.

Though the vote was not on a government measure, the fact that it was on a motion made by a minister made the liberal whips hustle. Conservatives were not a whit more backward, and but for the fact that Messrs. Haggart, Barker and Lefurgey and Alcorn (Prince Edward) voted for the amendment, the division would have been a straight party one. As it was, the vote stood 85 to 45. Had the vote been on party lines, the liberal majority would only have been 32.

Before the adjournment, McCarthy's act to amend the steamboat inspection act, making more stringent the rules governing the granting of certificates to marine engineers, was referred to a special committee.

A second part of the auditor general's report, covering public works and railways and canals, was laid on the table today.

In reply to Mr. Martin, Emmerson said the Hurray Harbor branch of the P. E. Island railway was not yet completed. Considerable work remained to be done on the Hillsboro bridge. This remaining work will cost about $8,000. Three wooden bridges would be replaced by steel, and several stations had to be built. The erection of stations at Grand View and Newton Crossing were under consideration.

Concerning the proposed railway between Stanley Bridge, New London and the main line of the P. E. Island railway, Emmerson said surveys had been completed, but the route was not yet decided. The report of the survey had not yet been submitted owing to the illness of the engineer. Tenders for the construction would be called in August.

In reply to Dr. Daniel, Patterson said the total amount of goods imported into Canada from the United Kingdom in 1903 was $46,271,934; in 1904, $49,275,031. Of this there was imported through American ports $12,796,772 in 1903, and $12,685,878 in 1904. He was not prepared to give proportion of the St. Lawrence and maritime ports, but would do so later.

To Mr. Ganong, Prefontaine said the work of the Atlantic shore fishery commission was not yet completed.

In reply to Dr. Sproule, Prefontaine said the government had been asked by the Pacific coast salmon packers to compel the suspension of canning operations during 1906 and 1908, owing to the alarming decrease in the catch, which has fallen off from 962,652 cans in 1901 to 72,688 in 1904.

On Wednesday next Mr. Wilson of Lennox and Addington will ask the government what truth is in the report that there is friction between the officials of the Canadian high commissioner's office in London and Mr. Preston, emigration commissioner in Great Britain, and if any complaints have ben made concerning Mr. Preston's interference with the high commissioner's work.

OTTAWA, Jan. 31.—The attention of parliament today was largely devoted to the consideration of Mr. Fisher's bill for the regulation of traffic in seeds. The discussion occupied the house in committee the greater part of the afternoon and was continued over to the evening.

Before it began Mr. Sinclair of Guysboro introduced a bill to amend the act respecting the safety of ships so as to allow winter carriage of deckloads of lumber on sheltered decks of the North Atlantic steamers. He was careful, however, that he had no intention of pressing the bill unless it was agreeable to the department of marine and fisheries.

The government gave notice that on Tuesday the house in committee would consider the resolution framed with reference to Judge Killam's appointment as chairman of the railway commission and providing that any judge of any superior court so appointed shall not be removed except by an address of the senate and commons, but if he is compelled by ill-health to resign, or after his service as judge and commissioner has totalled 15 years, he may retire with an annuity equal to two-thirds of his salary; that when he is 75 years old and his term of office in the two capacities has totalled 20 years, or if he is 70 years old and has served 25 years, or after he has served 30 years, he may retire with an annuity equal to his whole salary.

In response to a query by Mr. Foster, Laurier said Sifton would be in his seat Feb. 15. Fielding had been detained in Vienna longer than was expected, and he could not say when he would return.

In accordance with his agreement, the other day, Fitzpatrick brought down the evidence taken in the G. T. and I. C. R. arbitration case. Several private bills were introduced, including the notorious measure giving the Ottawa Electric Co. power to form a close light and power monopoly. This was introduced last year, but by the efforts of the opposition was shelved, though it was favored by every minister. The house then went into committee to consider Mr. Fisher's bill, the principal provisions of which are to prohibit, under penalty of fine or imprisonment, the sale by grain dealers of seeds containing certain pernicious weed seeds, and to provide a standard No. 1 quality of seeds. The details of the bill aroused considerable opposition, largely on the ground that it would tend to put the seed trade in the hands of a few who could afford the expensive machinery necessary for clening and sorting seed, and would thus tend to create a monopoly and greatly increase the price to the purchaser. The discussion was largely between Mr. Fisher and members of the opposition from farming communities and was sharp at times, the minister of agriculture's general ignorance of farming and colossal conceit coming in for caustic criticism at the hands of practical farmers in the house. Consideration of the bill was continued at the evening session, the discussion section by section, lasting till ten o'clock. With the exception of sections 8, 10, 11 and 12, which stand for further consideration and the possible amendment in details, committee, after considerable wrangling approved the bill.

Section 8 fixes the penalties for violation at fine of not less than $5 for the first offence and $25 for the second offence on every bag or package of seed sold or exposed for sale in violation of the act, and fixes the authority of the magistrate under the act.

Sections 10, 11 and 12 have to do with the obtaining of samples from suspected violators by officials entrusted with the enforcement of the act. At the request of Mr. Foster, Mr. Fisher agreed to let further discussion of the bill stand over for 10 days, until the public has time to become acquainted with its provisions.

It is to come in force the first of the coming September.

In response to the alleged request received from British Columbia canners, the government has decided to prohibit catching salmon on the Pacific coast for canning purposes during 1906 and 1908.

The ostensible cause in the great reduction of the salmon catch in recent years, but many are strongly resisting the order, believing that it is the outcome of a scheme originated by American canners for the purpose of rigging the market.

THE DISCOVERER

Of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the Great Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement.

No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles or such hosts of grateful friends as has

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacement of the Womb, and consequent Spinal Weakness) and is peculiarly adapted to the Change of Life.

It has cured more cases of Backache and Leucorrhœa than any other remedy the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development.

Irregular, Suppressed or Painful Menstruation, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Flooding, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility quickly yield to it. Womb troubles, causing pain, weight and backache, instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it invigorates the female system, and is as harmless as water.

It quickly removes that Bearing-down Feeling, extreme lassitude, "don't care" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, Dizziness, Faintness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy or the "blues" and headache. These are sure indications of Female Weakness, or some derangement of the Uterus, which this medicine always cures. Kidney Complaints and Backache, of either sex, the Vegetable Compound always cures.

Those women who refuse to accept anything else are rewarded a hundred thousand times, for they get what they want—a cure. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Refuse all substitutes.

Before. After.

Wood's Phosphodine,

The Great English Remedy.

Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. *Six packages guaranteed* to cure all forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse or excess, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, one package $1, six, $5. *One will please, six will cure.* Pamphlets free to any address.

The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

Wood's Phosphodine is sold by all St. John Druggists.

PERISHED IN THE STORM.

MONCTON, N. B., Feb. 1.—Mrs. John H. LeBlanc, a woman about 30 years of age, living in an isolated district at Cape Bauld, Westmorland county, perished in the recnt storm. She had been deranged in her mind for the last few months, but was considered harmless. Thursday night she wandered from her home unknown to other members of the family, and when search was made her body was found in a field a short distance away. She leaves a husband and three children.

IT IS A BAD SIGN

when your throat becomes clogged and your nostrils stuffed. It indicates that Catarrh has set in. You must stop this spreading disease at once or it will take dangerous forms and affect your vital organs. Negligence is the curse of mankind—many a life is lost, many a future blighted through unnecessary delay. Don't put off for tomorrow what should be done today, secure at once

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

It will relieve your suffering in ten minutes and prevent the disease from spreading. A short steady treatment will entirely cure you.

Miss Bijou Russell, 18 Keppe St., London, Eng., writes:—"I have suffered from Catarrh for three years and after seeking relief in vain for all this time, I was cured by a few bottles of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder and have not been troubled since." —14

Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves and cures itching, burning skin diseases. Price 35 cents.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

Cures Deep-seated Colds, Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis. LARGE BOTTLES 25c. TRIAL SIZE 25c.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

[To correspondents—Write on one side of the paper only. Send your name, not necessarily for publication, with your communication. The Sun does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. All unsigned communications are promptly consigned to the waste basket.]

To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir—Would you kindly call the attention of the medical practitioners within your sphere of influence to a matter that is about to be presented to the federal parliament at the present session? The Laurier government is about to bring in a bill granting autonomy to that vast extent of extremely valuable country called the Canadian Northwest Territories. The medical profession is well aware that as soon as this is done their local legislature will immediately proceed to pass laws excluding practitioners licensed in the older provinces unless they pass a special examination. We members of the profession of the older provinces claim that as the great country in question—more than half of Canada—was bought from the Hudson Bay Company and paid for by the older provinces we have certain rights in that country altogether apart from our right to practice in our own province. We claim that it would not be just to take away those rights, particularly as a very large proportion of the present inhabitants of the Northwest Territories are Americans and other foreigners. We think it would be altogether wrong and unjust to exclude us—the real owners of the country in question—in the interests of these foreigners aforesaid.

Some of the older members of the profession, and those particularly long established and with many local interests, may think that they are not particularly interested in this question. But can any man say he is in no way interested? Can he not conceive any circumstances under which he might like to or require to take up his residence in that great country, considered by so many people Canada's hope? And, besides, if these gentlemen have no intention of going there themselves have they no brothers, sons, nephews, sons-in-law or other near and dear friends whose interests may be adversely affected in the future by such a law?

We have made arrangements with E. F. Clarke, member for Centre Toronto, to present our views in parliament. The other members for Toronto and vicinity have been spoken to also and are in favor of having some provision made in the bill to be presented to the federal parliament to protect the interests involved. If the different medical men throughout the country would make it a point to see their member, or where that is impossible, to write to him, it would greatly help the cause. The undersigned would be glad to receive the views of the various members of the profession at 34 Yonge street, Toronto. Any advice or suggestions would help us in preparing our case.

W. H. SCOTT, M. D.

DISAGREES WITH MR. BOYLE.

To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir—I noticed in a recent issue of the Sun an attempt at criticism of some points of doctrine as held by pastor C. T. Russell of Allegheny, Pa. Several things have hindered me from writing before, but would now wish to offer a few suggestions on the points discussed. It seems Mr. Boyle has read in a hypercritical manner, and therefore misunderstood the subject, or is guilty according to the divine law, "Thou shalt not bear false witness." If he will look on page 258, Plan of Ages, lower form, or page 128 cloth, he will have positive proof of his error and that Mr. Russell does believe in original sin. As to his right to a place among Christians, we remember a very searching statement, "Now if any man have not the spirit of Christ he is none of His." The many thousands who are familiar with the Dawn can testify that they give abundant evidence of the Christlike spirit, the ego being absent.

Many also can testify that these writings have guided them to the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sin of the world, and also to a clearer understanding of the words: "Present your bodies a living sacrifice. If we suffer we shall reign with Him," and look forward to joint heirship with Christ in the kingdom.

If Mr. Boyle could give a more consistent scriptural view of the human and divine in the nature of Christ it would be gratefully received by many lovers of truth, by none more so I am persuaded than Pastor Russell himself. Any interested can find that subject thoroughly presented in volume 5, The Atonement. As to the children of believers, the thought is that God's favor is toward them in His providence, etc., on account of the faith of their parents until the age of accountability, at which time, unless they personally recognize God and consecrate themselves to do His will, they come under divine condemnation as all the rest of mankind. Does Mr. Boyle think the child of tender years subject to the second death? Let him read over the Plan of Ages again and see how often justification by faith is brought to his attention. Mr. Boyle seems to have taken in to some extent the thought of a millennium. Times of restitution, Acts 3:19-21; the regeneration time, Matt. 19:28. A totally different view is given in Dawn from that usually held in regard to the end of this age. The world that was (Kosmos arrangement) passed away with a flood. The present evil world, likewise, is to pass away in the greatest time of trouble ever known. Dan. 12:1.; Matt. 24:21-22; social, political and finally anarchistic. The Gentile times end in 1914, after which Christ will take to Himself His great power and reign; the present evil order will be speedily overthrown; a short work will be made. The thought is not that He will be a temporal king, as He is now the express image of the Father, divine, heavenly, spirit, being. He will exercise authority through human representatives specially qualified for that purpose. (See Time is at Hand).

Mr. Russell holds to the scriptural statement the "wages of sin is death," Rom. 6:23; Gen. 2:16; Ez. 18:4, and shows it will result in the eternal blessing of the race by reason of the experience gained, and when as a result of the ransom the faithful are restored to righteousness and thus gain everlasting life they will never wish to try evil again, and their eternal blessing be secure. This is evidently God's arrangement. Does Mr. Boyle wish to find fault with it?

Thanking you for space,

I am, your sincerely,

A. N. MARCHANT.

Oxford, N. S., Jan. 28.

MUSCULAR CHRISTIANITY.

To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir—I once read of a little boy at Sabbath school, whose teacher asked him who he would most like to see when he got to heaven. He promptly answered Goliath. The teacher was no doubt thunderstrick. But I find that some ministers of the present day are built somewhat on the model of the little boy. They seem to teach that brawn and godliness are convertible terms; that beauty of person is the one great thing to be desired; that sickness and disease should be abolished; that mankind should not die until worn out; that no person should be allowed to enter the ministry or preach the Gospel unless he has the strength of Samson, and a frame like Hercules! That a member of the church has a right to read all books (good, bad and indifferent); to pursue al studies; to ask every question, etc.

The foregoing sentiments are advanced in a recent sermon by Rev. Dr. N. McGee Waters, pastor of a Congregational church in Brooklyn, N.Y. In this sermon Dr. Waters flings at the New England Puritans sounds more like what one would expect from the late R. G. Ingersoll. The women must not wear jewelry; they must not laugh, nor even smile; they must wear an outrageous garb; they must never dance; they must not love beautiful things; ugliness was counted a virtue in women! And as to men, they must not dance or play croquet, or indulge in athletics, but must cultivate a sallow face, and the scholar's stoop!

It would be well for New England today if the majority of its people equalled in character and conduct the band of Puritans who landed on Plymouth rock in 1620. I now come to notice Dr. Waters' text—Ephesians 4: 13, and his explanation thereof, and I ask any unprejudiced person to take the New Testament and read the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th chapters of Ephesians and say whether Dr. Waters does not grossly misrepresent the teaching of the Apostle in applying the words "a perfect man" to the human body as such? The words evidently refer to man's spiritual nature. Dr. Waters says—with the English Queen there is but one Book, the Bible. This is very fine, but the doctor gives us to understand that when reading it we are liable to be led astray unless we consult two volumes written by ex-President Andrew White. Dr. Waters says he hopes to see the day when men will count it religious to be strong (physically). Let us look for a moment at what the Scriptures teach on this subject: Genesis 6: 4-5: "There were giants in the earth in those days, and also after that when the sons of God came in to the daughters of men, and they bare children to them. The same became mighty men, which were of old men of renown. Verse 5: And God saw that the wickedness of man was great in the earth, etc. King Saul was higher than any of the people from his shoulders and upward, and no doubt built in proportion, and yet he was not a success in either a civil or religious capacity. When the Lord sent Samuel the prophet to anoint a king over Israel from among the sons of Jesse I. Samuel 16: 1-6) and it came to pass when they were come that he (the prophet) looked on Eliah and said, surely the Lord's anointed is before him. But the Lord said unto Samuel, look not on his countenance, or on the height of his stature, because I have refused him, for the Lord seeth not as man seeth. For man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart. In 1st Samuel, 17th chapter, we learn of a Philistine champion, whose height was 6 cubits and a span. He had a helmet of brass upon his head. He was armed with a coat of mail, and the weight of the coat was five thousand shekels of brass; the staff of his spear was like a weaver's beam; and his spear's head weighed 600 shekels of iron; and one bearing a shield went before him. Here was a man after Dr. Waters' own heart; he was tall; he was strong; he was virile; he was athletic, and he appeared to be courageous. He stood and cried "I defy the armies of Israel this day; give me a man that we may fight together." The result, however, showed that the race is not always with the swift, nor the battle to the strong. "Not by might nor by power, but by My spirit, saith the Lord of hosts."

When Dr. Waters quotes our Lord as saying to the fishermen of Galilee, "I am come that you might have life and have it more abundantly," and applies these words as referring to their temporal lives, he makes a gross perversion of Scripture. James and John, sons of Zebedee, and Andrew and Peter had temporal life before they were called to be apostles, and their outward appearance was in no sense changed by that event. It was their spiritual nature that underwent a change. Dr. Waters' ideas of what a Christian should be is not borne out by either the Old or New Testament.

There is not one of the priests or prophets of the Old Testament, or of the apostles or evangelists under the new, who put forth any claim to be an athlete. Of the Apostle Paul, who was one of the very chiefest of the apostles, it was said that his bodily presence was weak, and his speech contemptible. When Dr. Waters sneers at the Puritan women of former times on account of their lack of jewelry, of furs, feathers and furbelows, their lack of pleasure of tripping the light fantastic, the banishment of all kinds of games, and that their only recreation was to attend the weekly prayer meeting! Is it any wonder that Dr. Waters—holding his present views—should sympathise with them?

It is evident from the rev. doctor's sermon that he is to a certain extent—in Brooklyn—that city of churches—as a "fish out of water;" that he is "as one born out of due time," and that a chaplaincy to the court of Charles II., of Great Britain (1660-1680) would have been more to his taste.

WILLIAM BOYLE,

Norton Dale.

Dehorned Cattle rest easy and show better milk and beef results. This job is quickly done with the KEYSTONE DEHORNER. Cuts four sides at once. Leaves it smooth and clean cut, no breaking nor crushing of horn. More widely used than all others. Fully guaranteed. Ask for free Catalogue.

R. R. McKENNA, Y.S. PICTON, Ont.

GENERAL STOESSEL, the defender of Port Arthur, who has sailed from Japan for Russia.

Ferry's Seeds are known by what they have grown. For half a century they have been the standard—haven't failed once to produce bigger, better crops than any others. Sold by all dealers. 1905 Seed Annual *free* to all applicants.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

BANQUET AT ALBERT.

A Grand Affair in Oulton Hall, Celebrating Lodge's 25th Anniversary.

(Special to the Sun.)

ALBERT, N. B., Jan. 26.—Albert Lodge, No. 34, A. F. and A. M., gave a banquet in Oulton Hall last evening in commemmoration of the quarter of a century mark of existence attained by this lodge. Howard Lodge, No. 15, Hillsboro, had an invitation to be present, but owing to the inclemency of the weather few were able to attend. The affair was a success in every particular. At nine o'clock p. m. the members and their guests, numbering about 80, proceeded to the dining hall, where a fine supper was provided in excellent style by Mrs. Geo. T. Tingley. Following is the menu:

Puree of tomato.
Boiled fresh cod and haddock with egg sauce.
Roast.
Turkey with cranberry sauce.
Chicken and goose with sage dressing.
Apple and mince pie. Cake. Cheese
Crackers. Apples. Oranges.
Malaga Grapes.
Tea. Coffee.

The chair was occupied by Worshipful Master H. D. Cleveland, supported on his right by Worshipful Master Mansfield Steeves of Howard Lodge, Past Masters Geo. W. Barber, Isaac C. Prescott and E. Fullerton, and on his left by Past Grand Chaplain Rev. Allan W. Smithers, Past D. D. G. M. W. A. Trueman, P. M. J. A. Fullerton and P. M. John L. Peck, and W. J. Baldwin, S. W., occupied the other end of the table facing the W. M.

The toasts were as follows:

The King, responded to by the singing of the national anthem.

Sister Lodges, by W. M. Mansfield Steeves of Howard Lodge.

Grand Lodge, by W. Alder Trueman.

Clergy, by Rev. A. W. Smithers.

The Ladies, by W. B. Dickson, and W. S. Jones.

The company then rose from the table joined hands and sang Auld Lang Syne. The LeBlanc orchestra of College Bridge, Memramcook, composed of Cyrial Landry, piano; Antoine LeBlanc, piccolo, and Edward LeBlanc, violin, dispensed sweet music during the supper hour. Dancing and other amusements were indulged in until the wee sma 'hours.

MILITIA CHANGES.

Medical services, medical staff—Major J. W. Bridges, P. A. M. C., is permitted to resign his acting appointment of principal medical officer military district No. 8, 2nd December, 1904.

To be principal medical officer military district No. 8, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, Honorable Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel J. E. March, from the reserve of officers, 2nd December, 1904.

8th "Princess Louise's New Brunswick Hussars"—Captain R. F. Markham, seconded for special service in South Africa, having returned and reported for duty, is again taken on the establishment of captains, 2nd December, 1904.

Confirmation of rank—Lieutenant E. R. Golding, 71st regiment, from the 15th October, 1904.

Leave of absence, with permission to travel abroad, has been granted to Capt. H. E. Scovil, 8th Hussars, for one year from the 12th instant.

NOVA SCOTIA HOTEL BURNED.

MAHONE BAY, N. S., Jan. 30.—The Aberdeen Hotel was completely destroyed by fire this morning. The fire started in the furnace room and worked up the walls, breaking out on the second floor. The rooms were soon filled with smoke and the guests were badly frightened. One of the guests gave the alarm and crawled out barefooted into the snow.

Mr. McCready, traveller for W. H. Hayward & Co., St. John, hurried out in but scanty dress, but the fire was soon extinguished and quiet restored. During the fire some cigars, tobacco and beer were stolen from a locked closet which they broke into.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

The best and safest way to keep Baby's skin healthy is to use only

BABY'S OWN SOAP

Pure, Dainty, Delicate.

Beware of Imitations.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs. MONTREAL.

AN OLD MEDAL

Exhibited at Meeting of Historical Society.

James Vroom of St. Stephen Told Members About the Passamaquoddy Indians.

At a meeting of the Historical Society last evening James Vroom of St. Stephen exhibited an interesting relic in the shape of a silver medal which he was enabled to bring before the society through the kindnes of Fr. Nicholas J. Horan, missionary to the Indians at Pleasant Point village, near Calais.

The medal has an interesting history. In 1801, when Francis Joseph was the chief of the Passamaquoddy Indians, a British vessel arrived bearing a medal for "Captain" Lewy as he was called, a Passamaquoddy Indian who had served with the British for eight years, and for which he was awarded this distinction. Francis Joseph and his tribe were at Pleasant Point, where the Indian village still stands. Before the medal arrived, however, Lewy had died, and the medal was given to Francis Joseph, and it is now in the possession of one of his descendants. The chieftainship is not hereditary, and the possessor is not now chief, though a direct descendant of the former governor of the tribe. Father Horan is missionary to the Indians, and through his influence the society was enabled to see the medal.

This is of silver and is about three inches in diameter. The intrinsic value is small, as the medal was cast in two separate dies, and is formed of two thin embossed plates with a hollow interior. On one side is an effigy of George III., and on the reverse is the British coat of arms.

Mr. Vroom did not think that this distinction for Capt. Lewy was at all unique, for it was the custom of the British government at that time to reward faithful allies with such tokens.

After Mr. Vroom had given his account, and related a number of traditions of the Passamaquoddy Indians, a discussion followed. Rev. Dr. Raymond suggested that the medal might have been given about 1770 at the time that Lord William Campbell visited Campobello, as related in the Admiral Owen papers published by the Historical Society some fifty years ago. There were some coincidences as the mention of Col. Louis Pierre Tomah. It was also pointed out that there were many notable Indians called Tomah, which is really Thomas as pronounced by the French, while Pierre and Pele are probably the same Indian name. There was further discussion of the origin of several Indian geographical names. The thanks of the society were voted to Mr. Vroom and to Father Horan.

Action will be taken by the executive of the society towards publishing another volume of transactions.

Discussion with the Public Library commissioners in regard to the transfer of the society's collections of books and manuscripts to the library has not yet been concluded.

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