CHEATING ST. NICK. As it lessurely sailed wirough studded sky;—
And though 'twas quite late they had not been esleep, Sonts Claus to catch a

"You know," whispered Fred in his sister's pink ear, "That blue baby-stocking Aunt Helen left hen you had all gone to supper to-

Comes hurrying down the big chimney quick, He'll find he has three to fill instead A red and a black, and a wee one in blue "I should like to be hidden nearby in some place
To see the surprised look come over his face;
'Aha,' he will .ay, 'a new baby here,
Another young stranger arrived since last year,
And here's one of its little stockings to fill;
My daintiest candles I must into it spill,
For bables can't eat what the older ones

and they both laughed aloud at the rescal cute plan
To fool old St. Nick into giving him more
From his rare, "nexhaustible, joy-giving the Argel of Sleep her white wings

o'er them spread,
And soon dreams of Christmas filled each
curly head.
Next morning the stockings were stuffed full
all three,
They saw at a glance as they entered in
glee, With a loud "Merry Ohristmas!" in mer-Where their papa sat reading his paper

They both told together how poor old Saint Nick Nick
Had been cheated, and pape laughed loud at the trick.
Then, taking their small, chubby hands in his, led
Them both to where mamma was lying in

bed,
Anr turning the coverlet gently away.
A sweet, sleeping baby before them did lay
"Good gracious!" cried Fred, 'twasn't much
of a trick
After all that I played upon good old St. He knowed well enough there was no baby But seeing we'd baby clothes, left this little

"I'm so glad you hung up that stocking last night,"
Cried little Fan, clapping her hands with delight,
"If you hadn't it might have been left with some one
Who wouldn't half loved it!" and away they both run. -Edwin Booth Lowe.

POOR FOOLS.

Once, not very long ago, in Turkey, a hanseesh eater married his very pretty cousin. The marriage ceremony was performed with all due rites, and there had been much feasting, and everybody agreed that it had been a delightful wedding. The festivities concluded, the bridegroom conducted his friends and relatives to the door, and then negligently forgot to "Dear cousin." he said to her as soon

as he discovered his mistake, "do run and shut the street door." beautiful and young, dressed in satin, and wearing all these precious stones —am I to go and shut the street

Well, and pray would you have m shut the street door? I; a bride-groom, clothed in silk, wearing this agnificent shawl and carrying a dagger set with diamonds? Is it fit,

I ask you, that I should shut the street door?' 'You are both crazy and lazy," said young wife, "to think that I should shut the street door. You are the proper person to do it—and you must—she added, stamping her little foot to add emphasis to what she

thought was wifely authority.

"And you are lazy and disobedient,"
retorted her husband. "How dare you disobey my first order?" And he angrily shook his fist at her.

"Do not let us quarrel," said his wife, "but rather agree that the one who speaks first shall go and fasten

The husband surlily noded his head to the proposal, and they down, dressed in their wedding garments, on couches opposite to each other, looking more cross and angry than bride and bridegroom are ever supposed to have looked before. One hour, two hours, three hours passed, and yet neither spoke a word. They only fidgeted, tossed and turned, for they were both horribly tired and sleepy, and longing to speak to each Then it chanced that two thieves passed through that street. At once they remarked the open street

"This is curious," one said to the other. "I know that there has been a very fine wedding here today. Let us go in very, very quietly. There us go in very, very quietly. There must after so much feasting be plenty of rich and valuable things about. We are certainly in luck." Stealthly they entered the house: first they went into one room and then into the other, taking and putting into sacks all that their fancy and was most valuable

The man and his wife, alert to every sound, heard their gliding footsteps, and at once guessed that thieves were in their house. Still mute and motionless they sat, neither uttering a word. The thieves, embaldened by the silence, next entered the room in which the bridegroom and his bride in their sullen obstinacy still sat staring silently at one another. At first when they say two people there they rushed back as if to hurriedly retreat. Half a second they hesitated, then, since not a voice was raised nor a hand moved to arrest them, they grew yet more adventurous and entered the room. They collected all the valuable ornaments and eating utensils that littered the room and stuffed them into their sacks, and then, growing bolder and bolder, they dragged away the very carpets from under their feet. Still neither the man nor the woman

uttered sound or syllable, Then the thieves, with an ever-increasing audacity, laid hands on the woman and took from her every jewel and stripped her of her wedding dress. With lips tightly pressed together she bore all these indignities in stoica silence. But when they took away her gold-embroidered stippers she with her eyes mutely besought her husband to come to her aid. Calm and stationary he sat there; then their expression changed to one of history pression changed to one of blazing anger, and out of their dark brown

depths she seemed distinctly to utter the word "Coward." The thieves now turned their atten

tion to the man. With desperate strength he struggled to retain his precious dagger inlaid with diamon For a minute or two there was a hand-to-hand fight, and the man was so cruelly hurt that in his pain he nearly screamed "Oh!" Fearful that he might be made to utter some exclamation, and so, according to the bargain, be obliged to fasten the street door, he gave up the contest and quietly resigned to the thieves his dagger -which had been a present-his shawl and all his wedling rarments.

The robbers, having taken everything that was of any value, now staggered away under their load of ill-gotten gains. Still the bride and bridegroom uttered not a word. Day dawned, and a police officer came round on his tour of irspection. also rer srked the open door, and walked in to see what was the matter. Topsy-turvydom reigned supreme in all the rooms that the thieves had everywhere, but to his surprise could

see no one, nor could he hear a voice. At last he came to the room where bride and bridegroom were sit-"Why do I find the street door ?" inquired the police officer, her the man nor the woman deign-

"Explain at once why your street door is open and your house in such a fearful state of disorder?" angrily shouted the police officer, sternly regarding the man. Still not a word did

"Once more I command you to explain the disreputable condition in which I find you, your -ife, and your house. Fail to answer and your heads shall pay the forfeit."

A dread silence followed this awful threat. The police officer waited one full minute, and the bridegroom and his bride could almost hear each other's heart-thr bs. Yet neither stirred nor Then with loud and furious voice the police officer ordered that first the man's head should be cut off, and afterward the woman's.

The few necessary preparations were quickly made, and the executioner's sword was just about to perform its horrible task, when the woman, unable any lorger to restrain her agony, fell on her knees and said: "Sir, have pity, I implore you. Spare him; he is my husband. We were only wedded "Ha! ha!" exclaimed the man, clap-

ping his hands; "I have won the wager! So, dear wife, at once shut "Surely they are both mad. The evil eye has been cast upon them,' ejacu-

lated the police officer. "Nay, sir, we are neither of us mad," said the husband, voluble enough now since his wife had spoken first, and therefore gone to shut the street door. Then with many gesticulations he told the man how it had all happened, and how he and his wife had been robbed of all their wedding finery and reduced to a state

cer said, as he turned on his heels and went out, leaving the street door wide

ANNIE C. HYATT-WOOLF.

Capt. D. F. Faulkner of the ship Queen Margaret, who died on that vessel on the passage from New York for Shanghai, was accompanied on the voyage by his wife, who was a Miss Doughty of New Brunswick

Dr. Camp of Sheffield is suffering very severely from erysipelas in his right arm. He is at present at his mother's home at Jemseg.

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By W. Frank Hatheway.

COMBINES AND MONOPOLIES.

Even though it were quite wise on he part of the great republican party of the United States to start the wheels of industry by a protective tariff, it must be admitted that when the time came to reduce those duties, and thus prevent monopoly and large profits the spirit of that party was found to. controlled by the capitalists, and we know the result in the Dingley tariff of 1897.

Congress seems to be controlled by capital and not by the people. But the people are growing. They have been but full fools to let this go on so long unprotested. With all their American cleverness they, the 70 milions of today, have made that wealth, ne-fourth of which (15 billions) is owned by the army of 4,047 million-

but that hire must be enough to feed and clothe him and his family. The old war of 1866 had hardly finished before the new war began. The Demos that had fought, shouted and worked saw a new king appear-Plutus.

Poor democracy, it knew not its power, it was bribed and bribed, and up to 1890 the plutocrats, the 4,047, held it firmly. But the people felt the deline in wages, and they saw the luxury and magnificence of the wealthy They awoke, and in 1892 the people's party cast a million votes. The people's party had seen the national loss resulting from combines and monopolies, and therefore their platform manded the nationalization of railways, banks and other monopolies. By 1896 this party had grown to such an extent that the nation began to realize the wide spread discontent in factory and farm. The people at last began to see where and how the profits of their labor went.

Read the history of the wickedest. reatest monopoly of the 19th century. In 1860 the Standard Oil Co. had no capital. In a few years it amassed a apital of \$3,000,000. It is said to have paid dividends at the rate of \$1,000,000 a montin. Today it has a capital of \$97,000,000. The men who comprise this company to not sell any stock. They are millionaires and have built palaces in St. Augustine, where board is \$10 to \$20 a day. No need apply. Their officers in 1880 re fused to testify before the suprem court of Pennsylvania, and the investigating committee confessed their inability to ascertain much about "this mysterious organization, of which the members declined giving a history, least their testimony be used to con-vict them of crime."

York investigation, declared "that the relations of the railreads to the Standard exhibited the most shameless perversion of the duties of a common carrior to private ends that has taken place in the history of the world." Mr. Vanderbilt began, as did the Erie and Pennsylvania railroad kings, with paying back to the Standard, but to no other shipper, ten per cent. of its freight bills. He continued making one concession after another, till when ne was doing the business for other shippers at \$1.40 and \$1.25 a barrel. he charged the Standard only eighty ents, and this was afterwards reduced to sixty cents a barrel. The railways agreed to carry the Standard Oil Co.'s freight at much lower rates than for other oli companies. In fact these callways at times refused to carry freight at all for other rival oil concerns. Today the Standard Oil Co. controls and owns most all the oil wells of the United States, and are now forcing the Ontario oil companies to join them.

This is one vast monopoly, which has an agency at St. John and every city of Canada. It is not of the peo ple, nor for the people, but it is the combination of the few for the few. It was well said by George Stephenson, the inventor of the railroad engine, that when combination was possible, competition was impossible."

In 1878 the State of Pennsylvania was on the verge of a revolt, which would have led to the burning of the property of this great company. At different times during that decade until 1880 hundreds of wells, at the dictation of the company were stopped, and the crude oil wasted all over the ground. It was only the definite appearance of revolution in 1878 that forced the officers to take away surplus oil from the town of Parker. Time and again they have threatened to drive other companies to the wall

unless they sold out. The fact that they are unwilling to allow their enormous profits to be of that profit, but the wealth of such gentlemen as Rockefeller and others is enough to satisfy anyone that their

profit is immense. . The whole American world has to use their oil, and it has been estimated by some that for many years they taxed the world five cents per gallon rrofit. Fortunately now the developed wells of Russia hold the company check, else this decade might have to pay the enormous profits of 1870-80. But even at the present prices of 8 cts. to 8 1-2 cts. in New York and Boston, the owners of stock are reaping immense profits. Shares that were sold a few years ago at \$160 are now worth \$270, and most difficult to buy

at that high price. Thus between the coalition of rail-ways and special companies the peo-ple are forced to contribute millions into the pockets of a few men. A natural advantage possessed by Penn-sylvanta and its people is turned into natural advantages for a few. Competition is impossible against this monster monopoly, and today in 1898, night and left over the country, we see it forcing every other little com-

pany to the wall.
Vanderbilt, Rockefeller and many others have reaped their great for-

A PLEA FOR PROGRESSIVE TAXtunes out of the natural resources of
the country, not by a fair return from
capital invested, but by the coercion of legislatures and the coalition of pow-

The great Sugar 'Frust was started some time prior to 1890. In 1898 the trust was shown to have a surplus of \$10,000,000, after paying its 10 per cent. dividend. The New York World in January 8th, 1894, estimates the value

of the refineries in the trust at about \$8,000,000, and yet the capital of this company was at that time considered to be \$75,000,000. The law has tried to get this company to reveal its business, so that the nation can tax its capital, but up to date the law is of no avail.

The Dingley tariff last year increased the duty on sugar, and the trust made \$8,000.000. If the government had put on the duty at once without warning, as we do in Canada, the neople would have received \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 of duty from the trust. The president of the trust says: "He won't do business under 15 per cent." and of course the consumer has to pay. A Milk Trust has been formed

in New York. The Biscuit Trust

formed last year, at once advanced

their prices 11-2 cts. per lb., and toy that Biscuit Trust envelopes al-ost the whole of the United States Whiskey was not thought profitable enough, so that became a trust, and in 1888 all the important distilleries of the northern states, nearly eighty, exrepting two, united in the great key Trust. The president in his reort (Wine and Spirit Gazette) said: We own nearly all of the spirit distilleries in the country, and have at present seventy-eight idle distilleries. A great telegraph company controls most valuable franchise in the Tinited States and rules with a rod of iron. Some years ago it would not take the striking operators back until they agned a contract "never in the future to enter a lodge of the K. of L.' For many years Western Union Co.'s shares, after that thinning out financial process of "watering," paid 5 per

ent, yearly dividend. Think of the combination of the Standard Oil Co., with the railways in Pennsylvaria, and see what might have been. On November 4th, 1878, the New York Sun said: "The fact is the State of Pennsylvania has had a narrow escape from an internal civil war. Had certain men given the worl there would have been an outbreak that contemplated the selzure of the railoads and the running of them, the apture and control of the United Pipe Lines property, and in all pro bability the burning of all the property of the Standard Oil Co. in the region. The men who would have done this, and may do it yet, are not labor-

The people saw the great coal supplies, the highways of travel, the numerous oil wells, the telegraph and gas lighting of the cities, all these and many more given over to great companies which were making the millions, whilst they, the people, were Simon Sterne, counsel for the gotting the bare cost of subsistence, merchants of New York in the New They they demanded that the nation control and manage these forces and improvements.

Prussia owns her railway system and runs it cheaply in the interest of the people. Great Britain owns the telegraph system, and 20 words cost only 6d. to any part of the United Kingdom. Belgium controls her railways, and charges 36 cts to go 30 miles. Canada and the United States manage their own postal system and lighthouses. Why should they not also own and manage the great railways, and why should not each city own and manage not only its streets but its street railways and street lighting? Can we not lay down this law? All works for the general public use, which would involve a large outlay of capital, and which would easily become monopolies, should be owned and managed by state or city. We have seen the ineffectual rise of the people against the combines and monopolies of the United States, and it is for Canada to ponder over these ecords and set her house in order. Hear what the London Spectator of

August, 1897, says of the U. S.: "But it is certainly mortifying to find after more than a century rasseed away, corruption and Mammon enthroned, and the very principles on which the republic is based trampled under foot. It is not pleasant to millionaires dictating their terms subservent legislative bodies, and the whole policy of a great nation arranged expressly to coin wealth for a privileged and protected few. This is assuredly not the democracy to whose advent hopeful dreamers were look ing forward a hundred years ago.

"The United States have scarcely succeeded in gaining the deep respect of the world, and have ceretainly not secured its affectionate regard. cannot look with veneration or love on a nascent oligarchy of cil, sugar, lumber and coal magnates, who pull the wires and make the political puppets dance to their sinister piping." That is how the English mind views the combines and syndicates of the republic, but note the thought of the best minds in the United States. Lyman Abbott says in the New

York Outlook, September 13, 1897: "That there is abundant reason to fear that what the Spectator writes as history may become so, can hardly doubted. The levying of a needles tax on Sugar, at the request of a sugar trust, and to increase the millions those who are already multi-millionaires, the default of a great railroad corporation to the government and the very tender method with which the government treats its defaulting debtor, the extension of the powers of the courts beyond all historical precedent in order to give support to great corporations in their struggles with their employes, the notice by the trustees of a great college that the president should not teach what is objectionable to the holders of the purse-strings on whom colleges depend for endowments—these are some of the more recent and palpable aggressions of that money power against whose aggressions the conser-vative 'Spectator' warns the Ameri-

"It is not true that corruption and mon are enthroned, but it is true that they are seeking to po

certain that a people which by revo-lution threw off the worthier yoke of kings and hereditary classes will not submit to the greater indignity of being ruled by money kings. The way to prevent the more dangerous revolution in which plutocracy would cer-tainly involve us is to be warned in time, and prevent it 'rom gaining possession of a power from which it could be dispossessed only by a revo-

lution." Canada, in a smaller way, is in the ame position as the United States. We in New Brunswick have our proportion of the rich and of the poor. Have we guarded the interests of labor, which so often enters the poorhouse, or does our legislation favor capital and combines which live in our

Monopolies exist in St. John. The

Electric Street Railway Co., the Gas

Co., the Standard Oil Co., getting 15 per cent. orofit on its city sales, and none of them anxious to pay their share of taxation. One bank pays 12 per cent. dividend on its half million capital, and at the same time legally escares taxation on \$600,000 of rest. We should do now in the maritime provinces that which if done 30 years ago in the United States would have largely prevented the accumulation of wealth into a few hands, and would have distributed the product of labor nore equally between the workman and the smaller capitalist. check for these evils is to place a bridle upon the rapid acquirement of wealth.

GRAND MANAN

Much Damage Done by Storm to Gannet Rock Light Station.

GRAND MANAN, Dec. 21.-Capt. Frank Benson, who was at Gannet Rock light station, reports that the tig gale of the 27th November last did a lot of damage at that station, washing the rock badly and sweeping away everything loose about the premises including the blacksmith shop coal bunkers with the coal, thus leaving the keeper and family short of a most necessary article on that lone and sea girt station. It carried away the lead gutters and shingles from off the light house. Altogether it was a most disagreeable day for Keeper Harvey and his little family.

Capt. Douglass. R. N., is expected by today's boat to decide on the location of the boat house for the life boat at Seal Cove and see to its construction. The residents of Seal Cove have memorialized the government by betition for the construction of a breakwater at that harbor, and are liberaly subscribing to a fund for that purpose themselves. It is to be hoped they will meet with success, for such a protection to the boats and vessels of that smart little village is greatly needed, as they have no harbor to shelter a vessel or boat lying affoat at low water.

Isaac Newton has commenced operations at Dark Harbor for the winter. Pleaty of herrings are reported out and frozen them already The fishermen at North Head are netting a few herrings, and report line fishing good when they can get out to fish At the lower part of the island and passages no herrings are reported. The last herrings taken out of the weirs were at Two Islands Harbor on the 17th inst., and were small sparling. Our coasters are all away west with herrings or bloaters for Boston and New York markets.

Kate Lyle, a daughter of ex-Councillor Harry Lyle of White Head, is seriously ill with what the physic pronounces a disease of the hip. P. P. Russell, the hustling fish merchant of Seal Cove, has been ill with quinsey. but is getting around again. Dr. V. Jack, M. D., is ill with throat trouble. Geo. E. Daggett and some others from Seal Cove went to Boston on the 19th inst.

STILL SANGUINE.

A Conversation With an Oak Island Stockholder—Have Been Digging for a Hundred Years.

Yesterday the Sun had a conversation with an Oak Island stockho Many reverses have been met by the searchers for this buried treasure, but they still hope and work and pay and are sanguine. For a full hundred years digging has gone on at intervals, and the treasure seekers are always liable to strike the old workings of some previous explorer. The company now occupied with exploration has worked more systematically than any other and has probably expended more money than all the others torether. The "Treasure Pit" was long ago cleared out to a depth of 70 feet. The treasure was supposed to be just below, but a rush of salt into the pit has always prevented further 'descent. The most powerful pumps fail to keep the water down. Years ago the expedient was adopted of sinking pits near by view of drawing the water from the old pit and pumping from the new ones. Only recently the company now engaged got a hold sunk 150 feet and had placed a pump in it when a cave-in took place, which al-n ost ended the existence of some of the workmen. Nothing daunted, the company started new. The pit on which they are now at work has been sunk 70 feet. So sanguine are the president and executive and sh olders of the company that they continue to put up money as fast as more is needed, and no desire is expressed for more joiners.

THE LATE MRS. GILLESPIE.

Rose Gillespie, widow of the late Captain Gillespie of Hillsboro, Albert Co. passed quietly away at her residence at the age of 6 years, after having been fordified with all the escraments which cur holy mother he church most lovingly administers to her espentant children on their passage to eterthe church, most lovingly administers to her-repentant children on their passage to eter-nity. The deceased was much beloved by a large circle of friends and relatives, and leaves a large family to mourn the loss of a kind and lowing mother. Mrs. Gillespie has been in failing health for the last two years, and during the past two months has been continuous suffering, which she bore with continuous suffering, which she bore with Christian resignation. A mass of requiren was offered at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morn-ing and at 7 o'clock. In the afternoon in-terment took place at her residence, after the solemn obsequées sung by the pastor,



Every Housekeeper wants pure hard some that lasts well-lathers freely, is low in price and high in quality. Surprise Soap fills the want perfectly. S CENTS A GARE

NEW YORK HARBOR.

Battleships Cannot Get Out at Extreme Low

Washington, Dec. 22.—The naval authorities have learned to their dismay that it is not possible for one of our big battleships, like the Oregon or Massachusetts, to get out of New York harbor during extra low water, such as prevailed when the latter battleship struck on Diamond reef a short time ago. To aid the court of inquiry now in session at New York trying to ascentain the responsibility for the grounding, the naval department called upon the coast survey for special measurements of the water in the harbor near Diamond reef and upon the rock itself. The report of the superintendent of the survey has just been received, and it shows that, in the opinion of the naval officers, it is not possible for a ship of the size of the Massachusetts and with her manoenvring qualities, to get out of the harbor without touching the bottom when the tide is ebb and the wind strong. The ship must pass on the Brooklyn shore, officenties reef and then cross over the channel between Diamond reef and the New York shore. The turn is too short for the Massachusetts to make, and the best water to be found in the best course she could pick on the day she bouched was one foo' and four inches less than the draft of the ship, namely, 26 feet 2 inches. Of course these conditions are not normal in the harbor, but they may occur on any low tide with the wind in a certain quarter, so the matter will be brought to the attention of congress at once, with a view of securing the removal of the upper part of Diamond reef.

TARIFF FOR PORTO RICO. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.— A new tariff for Porto Rico will be promulgated before Jan. 1, to take the effect on that date simultaneously with the new tariff in Cuba. Work has already begun on the schedules, under the direction of Robert P. Porter and Special Commissioner Carroll, who has been studying economic conditions in Porto Rico under authority of the state department.

Rico under authority of the state department.

Considerable complaint has been made of the rates established by the United States in Porto Rico, and particularly of their effect upon imports from Spain, with whom substantially free trade existed before the severance of the island from Spainsh authority. The new rates will be somewhat lower than those now in force, but will be the same against goods from Spain, the United States and all other netions.

The effort will be made to promote agricultural production and certain lines of manufacturing in the island by putting low duttes on agricultural machinery and implements, and making some of them free to duty. Recent reports from the military officers and from civiliens who have been in Porto Rico indicate that the present rates of duty will afford much greater revenue than that collected inder Spanish authority.

Hockey Teams Form a League. MONCTON, Dec. 23.-The two Moncton monction, Dec. 23.—The two Moncton teams, the Victories and the Orloles, and the Shedhac, Sussex and Sackville teams have former a hockey league and a schedule of 20 sames has been arranged. The first game will be between the Orloles of Moncton and Shedhac at Shedhac, January 4th; the second game between the Victorias and Sackville at Moncton, January 5th, and the third between Shedhac and Sussex at Sussex, January eight in February and three in March.

At the closing of the schools yesterday, Miss Gray, who recently restand her position on the high school teaching staff on account of ill-health, was presented by the teachers and scholars of grades 9, 10 and 11 with a handsome dressing case and a book of poems. Miss Grey goes to England to regain strength.

The weather is very unscasonable for Christmas. The past few days have been very mild and last night and this morning there was a fall of rain, which took off about all the snow there was.

The funeral of the late Alexander Davidson of the I. C. R. general offices took place this afternoon. Mr. Davidson, who was 78 years of age and had been in the service of the railway in different capacities almost ever since it started, was stricken with paralysis while at work on Monday and never railied. as, the Victorias and the Orloles, and the

Children Cry for CASTORIA

RAILROADS IN INDO-CHINA.

PARIS, Dec. 15 .- The chamber of eputies today, almost unanimously, adopted a bill loaning 200,000,000 francs for the construction of railroads in Indo-China, guaranteed by the government of Indo-China

Captain Payson came to Yarmouth this morning in the Westport, the steamer he formerly commanded. He has failed very rapidly since he retired and it is feared that the disease from which he is suffering may ter inate seriously. He will undergo ar ation by physicians in Yarmouth, and if they think benefit can te derived by doing so, he will go to Boston or New York for treatment. Otherwise he will return to Westport. Yarmouth News.

Speaking of the poultry market, the Bangor News says: "An unusually large quantity has been brought in from the provinces this year, and, con-sidering the low prices at which this stock is sold here, and the fact that a duty of five cent a pound must be said, poultry must be dirt-cheap over

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BREAKFAST.

lass Meeting

Adresses by H.

the Mechanics

day was well Ald. Macrae aid he had f ceipt of lette changes made court. He the Gillivary to co lain the char He first called It is well to speaker, that tonight to li the changes n discussion a the members made the cha ecutive is com in commercial court almost inges incr changes were of the mem children. In sufficient, prov rrovide specia all liabilities. the fraternal down through rointed out th justified an in rotection of gation from t Brunswick to Toronto was o intelligent tha preme court. the whole Ne voted for the bringing in a 1899, has not tension till De ance company is a delusion believe there that is super while there hoped the After a few

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