

accounts of each customer... of his improved milk book combined, which he copy-1890, and which is now in use in all the dairy Canada.

of wealth it stands rival. P. E. Island's na- tions are exceptionally fa- vorable... In 1884, our exports of valued at over \$30,000. In- ported over \$14,000,000 worth.

RENCE LUMBER CO.

urns, W. H. Thorne and Turner Appointed Liquidators.

er of this City to Audit the Books Examine the Property.

ter of the St. Lawrence mpany (Ltd.) came up be- tance Truck at chambers forming in the regular the appointment of man- bers under the Winding Up

turner, a creditor from Que- betitioner, and was present armed with powers of at- other Montreal and Que- m. Senator Burns of New- Manager Harvey of the British North America, St. also present. The legal interested in the matter rney general and W. Pugs- for the petitioner and other reditors: C. W. Weldon, Q. Bank of British North Am- Hazen for Novelli & Co., England, and Ernest Cooper, rney appointed by the Eng- W. A. Mott of Campbellton, Bros., and R. A. Lawlor of r Brodie & Co., and others, rening Messrs. Weldon and sed the appointment of urns as liquidator, on the he had been the president of y. They suggested W. J. if this city as liquidator.

ney general and Dr. Pugs- hat Mr. Burns be appointed s familiarity with the busi- company. They coman- the Canadian creditors, val- to between \$50,000 and \$60,- vorable to his appointment, was ample evidence that ed Mr. Burns as the best anage the property. They that as Mr. Cooper re- bond holders his inter- variance with those of the creditors. His nominee be appointed. Messrs. Blair ey were quite willing that etent persons should be act with Mr. Burns.

THE FIRST DOLYEA.

rd dolyea now a familiar one s, is derived from the name d'Oylye, one of the follow- 'William the Norman. He re- grant of valuable lands on deration of a yearly tender of of 2 shillings' value at of St. Michael. Agreeably sion of the time the ladies Dyley family were accustomed rge and ornament the quilt- cloths, hence their clans, curiosities and accumulating rse of years, were at length into use as napkins at the de and called dolyeys.

NARIS DISCOVERED IN CANADA.

e valuable water has just ap- on the market and is rapidly g to the front as a table it is called "Radnor," from its ace, Randor Forges, P. Q., and ar to Apollinaris. German ex- rase "Radnor" most highly rless, sparkling and refreshing it valuable; if for nothing else, bromide of sodium it contains.

Extract for Neuralgia, Rheu- Burns and all Inflammation. derful curative influence is obtained. Genuine only in bot- tle Buff wrappers.

A NEW PROVINCE.

Newfoundland May Yet Enter the Do- minion of Canada.

The Subject Receiving Attention in High Quarters Imperial Desire for Union.

Remarkable Mission of Sir Ambrose Shea - Attempts in the Past to Bring About an Understanding.

(Correspondence of Toronto Mail)

Ottawa, Jan. 7.—There is reason to believe that the question of the union of Newfoundland to Canada is receiving attention in high circles, and that as a result we shall shortly be face to face with a proposal to take in the island colony. Three circumstances render the prospects of confederation possible. The first is the deplorable political and commercial condition of the island. The second is the fact that this government, as will be shown later on, has always been anxious to promote union. And the third is the presence of Sir Ambrose Shea in St. John's for the purpose of reporting to the imperial government upon the best course to pursue in the present emergency. All the circumstances are significant; but the appointment of Sir Ambrose Shea is the most important of the three.

Mr. Shea is the most important of the three. He is an old premier of Newfoundland. In 1868 he was a vigorous advocate of confederation. When the Quebec conference was held he was one of the Newfoundland delegates, and his portrait will be found in the historical painting representing the Federal Congress assembled. Sir Ambrose agreed to the general terms, and a clause in the British North America act authorizing the admission of his colony upon stipulated conditions bears testimony to his part in the proceedings. But Sir Ambrose was unable to carry the scheme. When he returned to St. John's he was met with tremendous opposition, the opinion having been circulated by the opposite party that the object was to submit the colony to disabilities under Canadian rule. The political poetry of that period represents Sir Ambrose Shea as having gone over the "bay" to barter the rights of Newfoundland away. Some years ago Sir Ambrose Shea was appointed governor of the Bahamas in succession to Sir Henry Blake. The appointment of a colonist to the gubernatorial rank, although not unprecedented, was hailed as a compliment to Greater Britain. In the Bahamas Sir Ambrose made an excellent record. The island was a bad state commercially. But Sir Ambrose found the sisal plant growing there, and advised its careful cultivation for export purposes, its use being the manufacture of binder twine. Joseph Chamberlain became interested in sisal through the reports re- ceived from the governor. He formed a large company, and this corporation purchased the sisal as the inhabitants grew it. The result was that the Bahamians enjoyed restored pros- perity. Sir Ambrose also kept an error now being over, he still retains the rank of an imperial officer. The confidence reposed in him owing to his success in the Bahamas has no doubt led to his appointment for the important duty of reporting to London upon Newfoundland affairs. Seeing that it is as heart a confederationalist as is believed that he will propose union.

FORMER ATTEMPTS.

The Ottawa government is undoubtedly willing to effect an arrangement if the terms can be agreed upon. Its policy since confederation has been a policy of patient invitation. After the defeat of Sir Ambrose Shea on the confederation issue Sir John Macdonald wrote a long report to the then governor general, Lord Lisgar, upon the subject. He declared that the result was disappointing, but that if the island were left to itself it would no doubt see matters in a different light within a few years. Commercial pressure, as a matter of fact, would compel it to seek a Canadian alliance. The prospect of a union seemed favorable in 1879, when the Northwest, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island were preparing to throw in their lot with us. In June of that year a delegation came to Ottawa from St. John's and arranged the terms. The details were these: "Canada to assume the debt of the colony and to allow the new province interest upon the per capita difference between the debt of Newfoundland and that of Canada.

"Canada to pay eighty cents per head upon the population for legisla- tive purposes, and to grant \$175,000 a year for the surrender of the crown lands to the dominion.

"Canada to pay the governor, the judges, including a judge from Labra- dor, maintain the postal service and the coast guard, to protect the fish- eries, to establish a volunteer force, a naval force, and a penitentiary, to subsidize a regular sea service to and from Halifax, and to prosecute a geo- logical survey of the island."

In return the dominion was to have the customs, excise, crown lands, postal, and other like revenues.

The colony was to have eight mem- bers in the house of commons. There can be little doubt that the imperial government was behind the project. Lord Granville wrote to both Canada and Newfoundland re- garding it. To the one he said: "I believe it is to the interest of the whole of the British North American colonies that they should be united under one government, and her ma- jesty's government will proceed with much interest the successive steps that are being taken towards that end." To the governor of Newfound- land his lordship wrote: "I have to express the hope that nothing will occur in Newfoundland to delay the union, from which I consider it an im- mense advantage, both to the dominion of Canada and to the colony."

DISAPPOINTMENT.

But the terms were not altogether acceptable to the parliament here. Mr. Blake, for one, strenuously opposed the taking over of the crown lands, first because the local government is unable to manage the domain better than the federal government could, and secondly because the price Canada

was to pay for them was in excess of the probable revenue from them. The Newfoundlanders, however, gave more effectual opposition than did Mr. Blake, for after the terms had passed the Canadian ordeal, they defeated the administration which was responsible for them. The government met the house and endeavored to place the confederation issue in the back- ground. But the opposition leader brought it forward, and passed, by a vote of 19 to 8, a resolution declaring that union would not be conducive to the interests of the colony, and adding these words: "Firm in their adhesion to the fortunes of the mother country, the people of Newfoundland shrink from the idea of linking their destinies with a dominion in the future of which they can at present see nothing to in- spire hope, but much to create ap- prehension." This settled the ques- tion for nearly twenty years. In 1888 Sir Charles Tupper paid a passing visit to St. John's. Almost immediately afterwards correspondence passed be- tween Ottawa and the colony. The then governor general telegraphed as follows on March 6th, 1888, to the premier of Newfoundland: "It is ex- cellency of Newfoundland. "It is con- sidered by your government that if your government approves, the time would be convenient for the discussion of the question of the admission of Newfoundland into the federal union, and that no difficulty would be likely to arise in arranging the terms. Under these circumstances, could you send a deputation to Ottawa with power to negotiate. In our opinion, the deputation should represent the opposition as well as the ministerial party. As the Canadian session has begun, and may be short, I would suggest the expediency of the deputation sailing by the steamer leaving on the 19th inst.

CHAMPION JAS. J. CORBETT.

An Interesting Interview With the Great Pugilist.

What He Says of His Coming Fight With Fitzsimmons.

(From the St. Louis Mo., Chronicle.)

James J. Corbett's history as a ring hero will reach the end of the chapter when his battle with Bob Fitzsimmons is won and lost for, as every one knows, Corbett is matched to fight Fitzsimmons before the Florida Athletic Club within a year, for \$51,000, the largest amount in stake and purse in pugilism in England 170 years ago. Corbett attired in a frock coat of the period, plug hat, and shod in patent leathers, sat in his apartments in the Southern Hotel at St. Louis, the other day, and he himself of a few opinions regarding his coming fight with Bob Fitzsimmons.

"I am fully aware that Fitz will give me the most scientific battle of my career," said the champion to a Chroni- cle reporter. "He is a hard hitter and cool-headed. I am a younger, stronger and shifter, hit offener and mix my blows more. Fitzsimmons is fox-y—he was once enough to feign grogginess in several of his battles, thus throwing his opponents off their guard. He can't see me by working the groggy dodge. I will take no chances with him. I think I can whip him within fifteen rounds. After my fight with Fitzsimmons I will devote my entire attention to my theatrical enterprises and retire permanently from the prize ring."

Corbett is now the picture of health, weighing 214 pounds. "I am bigger, better and stronger than ever before," replied the champion when asked about his health. "The rheu- matic complaint that held me up off and on some time ago has left me completely, and I know I am cured of it. I contracted rheumatism before training for my fight with Peter Jack- son. I was laid up for a week, and I got it where I got it is a mystery to me, but that I had it is a fact that I am not likely to forget very soon. I suffered a good deal with rheumatism after that fight. Some days my arms, wrists and legs would be so stiff and swollen that I could not use them at all. My legs also pained me, but to a less degree. Then, again, all this would leave without any apparent reason, and I would not be troubled again for weeks. I was handicapped by my complaint continuously, but the at- tacks seemed to come every few weeks just the same. A short time after my fight with Jackson I went east and met and defeated Dominick McCaffrey, though I was handicapped by rheu- maticism in my right leg. My encounter with McCaffrey. These periodical attacks of rheumatism affected me until a few weeks before I began training for my fight with Mitchell. One day I was in the Coleman House, New York, reading a newspaper. My eye chanced to cross an advertisement of Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People. I had never heard of them before, and as an experiment purchased a box. I could not believe how the pills worked with the results for my pains began to leave my arms and legs. After tak- ing four boxes, according to directions, I found myself greatly improved. The improvement is permanent, I am sure, for I haven't been troubled with rheu- maticism since. I believe the pills the rheumatic attacks returned every month or so, especially if I caught cold. When I trained for my fight with Mitchell in Florida I suffered from malaria and used the pills with tonic results. Before using them I found that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were efficacious in building up the system after a malarial attack."

The above I attest as entirely correct. (Signed) JAS. J. CORBETT.

CHANDLER-BECKWITH.

The Waltham, Mass., Daily Tribune of Dec. 21st, has a notice of the mar- riage of Wm. C. Chandler to Miss Emma Beckwith, which took place at the home of the Rev. A. L. Bennett, on the 20th ult. Mr. Chandler is the popular proprietor of the Watch City Cafe at Waltham, and his friends are legion. The bride was formerly em- ployed at the American watch factory, and enjoys a large circle of acquaint- ances. Geo. Beckwith, brother of the bride, with his wife, stood up with the bridal couple. The bride was attired in a dark travelling costume, as was also the bridegroom. The bride and groom, Mr. and Mrs. Chandler will make their home at the corner of Cedar and High streets, and will be "at home" to their friends on Tuesday evenings in Janu- ary. Mr. Chandler is a native of Bur- ington, Vt., and has resided in Waltham for the past six years. The bride is a native of that city.

Schneble, the new explosive, is com- posed chiefly of chlorate of potash.

THE PLAIN TRUTH TELLS.

Constipation, Headache, Biliousness and Colic Blood are promptly cured by Burdock Pills. They cleanse the bowels, purify the liver, bowels and blood, curing all their dis- eases.

WAR OPENED

On Tammany's Greatest Strong- hold of Corruption.

James D. Leary is Heard from Once More as a Contractor.

How He Obtained Large Jobs from the New York Dock Board.

(N. Y. Herald, 9th.)

Tammany's dock department is at last to meet its death! With the ad- vent of a reform administration it is most fitting that, of all city depart- ments, to this, the very stronghold of official corruption, should first be ap- plied the telescope of impartial investi- gation and the mop and suds of re- form.

And such is the fact. The Herald learns that the searching examination into all branches of the city govern- ment promised by Mayor Strong is to begin with the dock department, as soon as the books turned over to Sher- iff Tamsen by the Tammany sheriff have been examined and his accounts straightened out. Already the new com- missioners of accounts—James S. Lehman and Seth S. Terry—are busy with the preliminaries of the dock de- partment investigation, and the first sessions will begin very soon.

Right on top of this come the mop and suds. A bill is to be introduced into the legislature, when the assembly reconvenes tonight, providing for the complete reorganization of this de- partment. The bill will be introduced by Assemblyman Judson Lawson of the twenty-third district of this city, who is responsible for the passage of the so-called Lawson law of last winter that so curtailed the dock depart- ment's powers in the matter of grant- ing wonderfully lucrative contracts where they would do the most good— to Tammany hall. Mr. Lawson is a reform assemblyman, and the law that bears his name was devised by the Reform club of this city.

The bill which he will introduce to- night will legislate the most im- portant board of dock commissioners out of office and will substitute a single headed commission. It will also pro- vide other sweeping changes.

This will fall by the stroke of a double-edged sword, one the greatest and strongest dragons of Tam- many's corruption. Of all city depart- ments it is reputed to have been the most lucrative of those under Tam- many's misrule. It was certainly the most tenaciously entrenched, being pro- tected from dock repairing assaults by special legislation that placed it on a footing in part independent of the municipal machinery that controlled the rest.

Thus it is not strange that the dock department has successfully evaded the several waves of reformatory inquiry that have swept the city in former years. It now yields only to the tidal waves that Tammany last of all ex- pected. For many years the depart- ment has had the common reputation of being more corrupt than any other under the city government.

In the investigation that is now on the eve of making Mayor Strong's new commissioners of accounts, the de- partment is expected to be exposed by the facts gleaned from the department's published accounts and from other sources, that the Herald makes known below.

It may also be fruitful to inquire of Jas. D. Leary, one of the commissioners, how it is that his former business partner and his bondsman, James D. Leary, secures either to himself or his dredging company a practical monopoly of the great and lucrative dredging and dock repairing business which the department has to dispense—so much of a monopoly, in fact, that in former times enjoyed a fair share of the business, now are so confident that the Morris and Cuming com- pany will underbid them by a fraction that they scarcely deem it worth their while to bid on city contracts.

WHY DID WHITE TAKE IT?

It may also, as a preliminary ques- tion, be asked, as to how Andrew Resig J. White found it worth his while to resign from a police justiceship of a salary of \$3,000 a year, and five years of unexpired term before him, to ac- cept a dock commissionership at \$5,000 a year with a term of only three years to run. And in this connection, the mayor's investigators may do well to remember that, when Mr. White be- came a dock commissioner, the law without competition the cases where the commissioners were unanimously agreed, and that Justice White's ad- vent to the board made the commis- sioner unanimously Tammany.

It takes long and patient study to find out anything connected with the involved financial report published by the dock department, but when at last its real bearings are figured out it is seen that the astonishing feature of them is that all the enormous con- tract work of the department is done by a very few firms. To one who is knowing in the political affiliations of city contractors it is also plain these firms consist, in very large propor- tion, of the men who either belong to Tammany organizations or have pro- ved themselves very friendly to the Fourteenth street Tiger.

The case, for instance, of the Morris and Cuming Dredging company is one of particular interest. It is gen- erally known that James D. Leary, a lumber merchant, who came into pro- minence some years ago by shipping the big log raft Joggins down from Canada by sea, hoping to save lumber duties by classing it as a ship, is largely interested in this Morris and Cum- ington company. In fact, he and his family control it. Mr. Leary is a brother of Arthur Leary, for years the treasurer of Tammany hall, and the personal friend and former busi- ness associate of Commissioner Phelan.

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Now, in the year preceding Mr. Phelan's advent to the dock department the Morris and Cuming company got dredging contracts to the amount of \$23,341. In the same year the Union Dredging company and the Atlantic

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TWELVE FEET OF SNOW.

A Big Storm Throughout England and All Traffic Suspended.

Several Vessels Wrecked and Some of the Crews Drowned.

Italian Bark Columbia from Yarmouth Lost With All Hands.

London, Jan. 13.—A terrific gale, ac- companied by a heavy snow fall, pre- vailed throughout the country Satur- day night. The drifts in some places were twelve feet deep. The mail cars were stopped and the drivers suffered terribly. The highways are blocked and railway traffic is delayed. The telegraph lines are down in all direc- tions. All the cross channel steamers were about two hours late.

The bark Brillant, from Cuba for Bremen, was driven ashore on Poole bay, Dorsetshire. Her crew were rescued by a lifeboat. The vessel will probably be a total wreck. It is reported that two ships foundered in the Humber and that their crews were drowned. Lifeboats made a search for them, but it was fruitless. The railway company's pier opposite Hull caught fire during the storm and was destroyed.

A barge was wrecked off Sand Gate, Kent, and the rescue of her crew was accompanied by exciting scenes. The lifeboat men attempted to launch their boat, but the craft got stuck in a snow bank, and it was found im- possible to get her into the water. A heroic coast guardman, after a se- vere struggle, swam to the wreck. Then a heavy line was drawn aboard, and soon the crew and their gallant rescuer were safe on shore. The steam- er Pardo was wrecked at the mouth of the River Tay. All on board were saved.

The schooner Balcay capsize today off North Sunderland point and all her crew were saved. The schooners Corby Castle, Success and Duke of York and Lady are ashore at Beaumaris, Angle, North Wales.

A coal laden brig stranded at day- break this morning at Out Southwick, Suffolk, on the North Sea. Her crew, with the exception of one man, were rescued, but two of them died after getting ashore.

The Grimby correspondent of the Times telegraphs that a steamer, the Italian bark Columbia from Yarmouth into the Humber river. She anchored in the river, and after the tug departed the bark began to drag and soon drifted ashore and became a wreck. She had a crew of nine aboard, all of whom were drowned. Another vessel in the Humber foundered and all hands were lost. Nothing was found to establish the identity of the vessel.

Marblehead, Jan. 13.—The French steamer Anais foundered three miles off Cape Cavaeu, last night, during a cyclone. Thirteen persons were lost. Newport, R. I., Jan. 13.—The two- masted schooner Eva Leonard, of Bos- ton, when laden with coal, foundered off Bateman point, about seven o'clock tonight, and will be a total loss. The Brenton's reef life savers dragged their boats two miles through a blinding snowstorm to within 200 feet from the wreck. The crew of three men and Captain McKeon were brought to land. The men had suffered a great deal from cold and heavy seas, and were cared for by the life station crew.

HORRIBLE BUTCHERY.

A Poor Beggar's Throat Cut and His Body Terribly Mutilated.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 11.—The trial has been concluded at Viatka, capital of the government of the same name, of eleven persons belonging to the section known as Hottaks. They were accused of human sacrifice in order to propitiate the wrath of their evil God, Kourbane. The prisoners belong to the village of Stari-Moulana, several of them being among the leading in- habitants. One of the prisoners was seventy years old. According to the evidence furnished at the trial, in March last, in order to prevent, as they claimed, a recurrence of famine, they inveigled a beggar into the house of one of the prisoners, Moses Dimiat- nit, where the beggar's throat was cut. The unfortunate man was after- wards beheaded and then his head and trunk was hung up to the ceiling of Dimiatnit's house and five incisions were made in the body. The blood from these incisions was caught in dishes by the prisoners, and the heart and lungs of the dead man were ex- tracted in order to be used in the idolatrous rites of the Votlaks. The body was afterwards thrown into a ditch by the side of the highway.

Three of the prisoners were acquit- ted, some of them were sentenced to penal servitude for life and others were deported to Siberia.

THE BARINGS FREE.

London, Jan. 11.—The governor of the Bank of England has notified the Baring guarantees that the Barings have fully repaid all advances made to them. The bank has returned to the Barings all the securities that were held by it and not realized upon and received from them a formal re- lease of all claims.

JAPANESE ADVANCE.

Tien Tsin, Jan. 12.—The Japanese are steadily advancing on Chin-Chow. The Chinese are retreating slowly to the great wall, where it is expected they will make a stand. Heavy snows impede the progress of the army. Several skirmishes have occurred and in their retreat the Chinese have left numbers of their wounded behind them.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. If you are troubled with a cold or cough, however light the attack, look out for it. It will return with a vengeance if you do not get it up the cough by loosening the tough phlegm with Hagar's Pectoral Balsam.